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India Since the Advent of the British
A Descriptive Chronology
from 1600—October 2, 1969

INDIA SINCE THE ADVENT OF THE BRITISH

A Descriptive Chronology

From 1600 to Oct. 2, 1969

49036

by

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*Dedicated to the humblest of the humble
citizen of India
without improvement of whose lot
the progress and prosperity
of free India
will remain incomplete*



INTRODUCTION

The Purpose

The purpose of this study is fourfold :

- (i) To make a chronological survey of the political, social and cultural history of India from 1600 to October 2, 1969 ;
- (ii) on the basis of this survey to make a study of the causes of the rise and fall of various Indian Princely States, the Dutch, the French, the Portuguese and the British.
- (iii) to study the emergence of some social, cultural and political organisations and the persons who founded them with a view to further the cause of India's struggle for freedom ; and thus
- (iv) to provide information to research scholars to facilitate their research in the field covered by this work.

A Brief Survey

On 31st December, 1600, the Governor and the Company of Merchants, London, trading into the East-Indies received their charter from Queen Elizabeth. After having suppressed India's first war of Independence (Revolt of 1857) and after having persecuted its important leaders, namely Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, Tantia Topi, Nana Farnavis, Kunwar Singh and a few others, the British Government in 1858 took over the administration of India under its direct control from the East India Company. The British Government did not take this action just because it thought that the East India Company was inefficient to run its affairs properly. In fact there was some well-defined and specific purpose behind this move. The purpose as it is amply clear from the events which subsequently happened was to build up the British empire in India by means of all the subterfuges known to humanity, by draining away the wealth of the country, by depriving people of their freedom and by acquiring mastery over the political and economic life of the country.

Indeed it is a pity that for a hundred years a few Englishmen who entered India in the garb of traders, kept in subjection a vast and civilized country under the heel of terrorism, of intimidation and all processes of cruelty and coercion. But because of their own misdoings, Himalayan administrative blunders and exploitations the tide of events turned in such a way that at the stroke of midnight, on 15th August, 1947, the British regime came to an end and India became a free nation.

This event did not come all of a sudden. In fact it was the result of many simmering forces which were in action. The people of

India underwent unparalleled sacrifices during this long and arduous struggle. This struggle was bitter and was fought dauntlessly with both violent and non-violent means. Millions had to suffer in the British prisons. Thousands were shot dead or sent to the gallows.

During this period of subjection, the soul of India was naturally immersed into deep pessimism. People became sullen and rampant. They were demoralized and were reduced to mere helpless spectators of the destruction of their culture and civilization. During the period under review people witnessed the downfall of the mighty Mughal Empire, Maratha Supremacy, and the defeat of foreign powers, namely the Portuguese, the Dutch and the French who in vain tried to compete with the British.

Out of this all-round degeneration, decay and destruction, there dawned upon the horizon of India, a new renaissance which gave birth to great men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Surendranath Banerjea, R.C. Dutt, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Aurobindo Ghosh, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Swami Shradhdhanand, C.R. Das, Mahatma Gandhi, V.D. Savarkar, Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Rabindranath Tagore, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and many others.

In this very turbulent period, great organisations like the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, the Theosophical Society, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Aligarh Movement, the D.A.V. Movement to name only the more important ones were founded.

The revival of the Vedic literature by great scholars like Max Mueller, and many scholars of Bengal and Maharashtra had great impact upon the people of India. The founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 also was a great event.

The Indian National Congress became the spearhead of the Indian struggle for freedom. It is the story of this great saga which has been described chronologically in this book. To make this study upto date, events which took place between 15th August, 1947, and 2nd October, 1969, have been included.

Parts of the Chronology

Since this study covers the period of three hundred and sixty-nine years, it is divided into the following six convenient parts. Under each part is given a brief note summarizing the most significant events of the period. A detailed summary of the events appears part-wise in the TABLE OF CONTENTS :

Part I	:	1600—1895
Part II	:	1896—1905
Part III	:	1906—1918
Part IV	:	1919—1935
Part V	:	1936—1947
Part VI	:	1947—2nd October, 1969.

PART I: 1600—1895

When the Englishmen set their feet on the soil of India, their primary mission was not merely commercial. It was, in fact, mixed up with political ambition, economic exploitation and territorial acquisition. Fortunately for them, they found the Indian soil suitable and fertile for their imperialistic designs and manoeuvring. India in those days was divided into congeries of States. The despotic kings were mainly engaged in pitching their camps against each other. The very concept of India as ONE NATION was unknown to them. If it was known to some, the conditions were such that no common cord of one culture and civilization could bind them together. The Englishmen, who were apt to establish their empire in India, exploited this situation to the full and widened further the gulf among them. They sincerely and honestly followed their confirmed policy of "Divide and Rule" till they had to leave India on 15th August, 1947. The summary of the events given under Part I of the Table of Contents amply clarifies further the line of thought of the author.

PART II: 1896—1905

The events during this period took a radical turn. The soul of India was being stirred as it was never stirred before. The appalling poverty of the people had roused the slumbering conscience of the nation. The agony and the anguish through which the people were indirectly vitalising and uniting the nation against the crime of depleting the wealth of the country. A vibrant nationalism was growing and the Indian National Congress was expanding imperceptibly but inevitably. People were awakened from their slumbers to a new realization of their rights. The desire for asserting themselves and wresting the reins of power from obviously unwilling hands was becoming impatient.

This utter frustration and failure amongst the people of India did not induce in them despair but only sharpened their desire and zeal to launch further their agitation against the British Government. These sentiments of the people of that time Shri Surendranath Banerjea had projected in his Presidential address to the Poona session of the Indian National Congress in 1895. He, in the course of a stirring and stimulating address, referred to the mounting military expenditure due to the frontier and other wars carried on by the Government, which he characterised as a policy both "wrong and ruinous". Similarly the respective Presidents of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st annual sessions of the Indian National Congress advocated the cause of Indians for better deal in life. Shri G.K. Gokhale, who delivered the 21st Presidential address on 27th December, 1905 was probably the first President of the Congress who boldly defined and put forward the aims and ideals of this national organisation. He bitterly criticised Lord Curzon's administration and protested against the partition of Bengal. He spoke frankly for the advancement of the *Swadeshi*

movement and defined its aims and objectives. While concluding his remarkable speech he said, "India will take her proper rank among the nations of the world, and be the maker of her situation and her own destiny. This is the goal to be reached in our promised land".

What a coincidence, after forty-two years his prophetic words came true and India really won her proper place amongst the free nations of the world.

The other main events which took place during this period are summarized under Part II of the TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART III: 1906 - 1918.

In the year 1906 was born a new spirit of nationalism and a desire to broaden national revival and lay the foundation of *Swaraj* or Complete Independence.

These twelve years were the most critical years in the history of the nationalistic movement in India. The Partition of Bengal gave birth to the *Swadeshi* movement and a new spirit of nationalism. The national leaders found eloquent speeches and lofty resolutions ineffective and utter failure. The *Swadeshi* programme and the national education scheme were adumbrated as sustaining forces in deepening the sense of nationalism and intensifying the desire for Self-Government. Dadabhai Naoroji while delivering the 22nd Presidential address of the Indian National Congress, rightly said: "Be united and achieve Self-Government so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague, and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may once more occupy their proud position among the greatest and civilized nations of the world".

During this very period there took place one of the saddest episodes known as the "Surat Split" of 1907. The most important reason of the split was the difference of opinion between the "Moderates" and "Extremists" on the question of loyalty to the English throne, as well as the continuance of the British rule in India. The "Moderates" professed and expressed their belief in both, while the "Extremists" on the other hand could never, even in their dreams, believe that a fallen, enslaved and exploited race could ever feel real loyalty towards foreign imperialists.

The said episode of the "Surat Split", the after effects of the Partition of Bengal, the Government's repressive measures, the rise of communalism and the Minto-Morley Reforms, disappointed the "Extremists". The prestige of the Congress had fallen down considerably and it gave birth to the militant nationalism and revolutionary movements in various parts of India.

The other important events which took place during this period are summarized under Part III of the TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART IV: 1919-1935

This can be classified as the most dynamically oriented period of the history of India. It is during this period that a new leader-

ship with a new dynamism dominated the scene. Signs of the forthcoming revolutionary attitude among the younger people were amply visible. There was a terrible upheaval and the people had been roused to a new consciousness of what they wanted and the method by which they could get it. Freedom was a word which began to enthuse the minds and a concept which stirred the hearts of the masses who found a shape and form to their feelings and their longings.

One of the greatest changes that took place during this period was that Indian National Congress ceased to be the debating forum of a few intelligent lawyers who indulged in verbal duel. In fact, it became the spearhead of a mass movement and the man who was responsible for furnishing to it a new lease of life was Mahatma Gandhi who came back to India after having experimented successfully his dynamic doctrine of Passive Resistance or *Satyagraha*.

The repressive policies of the British Government disappointed the people of India especially when in lieu of their services in the First World War they expected some better treatment. In fact, the enforcement of Rowlatt Bills had miserably shaken the faith of the Indians in the Government. The terrible tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh, the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act had almost made Indians the confirmed enemies of the British. The Muslims were beginning to doubt the honesty and sincerity of the British for having broken pledges in connection with the Khilafat Movement.

The man who made use of the situation by emotional upsurge of the people into *Satyagraha* was Mahatma Gandhi. He initiated among the people through non-violent non-cooperation or *Satyagraha*, the spirit of nationalism and love towards their homeland. He did not plunge himself into the movement all of a sudden but slowly and gradually he made himself acquainted with the political situation by travelling throughout the country. He met a few prominent national leaders such as Lokamanya B.G. Tilak, Rabindranath Tagore and others and exchanged his views with them. After having made a study of the situation, he launched a series of *Satyagraha* campaigns. He made a start from Viramgam (1915), Champaran (1917), Kheda (1918), Rowllat Act (1919), Bardoli (1920), Vykam (1924) again Bardoli (1928) and Civil Disobedience Movements I and II (1930 & 1931). He underwent a number of fasts also. The first one was at Ahmedabad (1918), then followed at Sabarmati (1919), Bombay (1921), Bardoli (1922) and again Sabarmati (1925). By having launched these *Satyagraha* campaigns and having undergone fasts, Mahatma Gandhi by 1920 was the undisputed and recognized leader of the Indian nation.

The British Government who believed in suppressing the non-violent upsurge by violent methods was puzzled. In fact, it was virtually paralysed. Thinking that it was a temporary phase, and the Indians would be satisfied by allowing them a few concessions, the Round Table Conference was called at London, and the Congress was invited to participate along with representatives of other political

and semi-political parties. But since the intentions of the British Government were not sincere, neither did the Round Table Conference achieve any results nor did the Gandhi-Irwin Pact work smoothly. Mahatma Gandhi had to re-start the *Satyagraha* movement and ultimately Government of India Act 1935 was enforced.

Under this Act, more powers were conferred upon the people, and in the provinces autonomy of a fuller and more satisfactory character was granted. General elections for the Councils were held and the Congress which won a majority in several provinces formed ministries. This indeed was not the *Purna Swaraj*, as it was conceived at the Lahore Congress in 1930, but certainly it could be considered a great step towards the realization of the goal.

The other main events which took place during this period are summarized under Part IV of the TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART V: 1936—1947

Jawaharlal Nehru while delivering his Presidential address at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 set the *Purna Swaraj* or Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress. By 1935, certainly it was not realized. But what the Congress had achieved in India's struggle for freedom against Britain during this significant and stimulating period must be reckoned remarkable. Among the people was awakened a new spirit of fearlessness, a new awareness of their own suppressed and shapeless hunger for freedom, a new determination to shake off a rule of hundred and fifty years of spiritual, political, economic and cultural slavery. The ruling power had been made mortally afraid of the new non-violent weapon of *Satyagraha* initiated by Mahatma Gandhi.

One of the greatest strategies of the British Government in diverting the attention of the Congress from achieving the *Purna Swaraj* was to entangle them by offering a Parliamentary programme. But leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru were shrewd enough to understand this trick. That is why while preparing the Congress manifesto Nehru emphasized the economic crisis in India and the poverty and unemployment of the peasantry and the industrial workers. In fact, he wanted to make the Congress a Socialist organisation. But since he could not see through his plans in the Working Committee he was prepared to resign in disgust.

At the Faizpur Session of the Congress, he was again elected President and he poured out his fury against Fascism and advocated the cause of Socialism. He was not in favour of acceptance of offices by the Congressmen. In 1937, however, the proposal of accepting offices was agreed to, subject to certain conditions. By doing so, the ultimate aim of the Congress achieving *Purna Swaraj* was not neglected.

One of the most significant events of the period was the emergence of Subhas Chandra Bose as a national leader. He did not believe in the Gandhian philosophy of non-violence. He was also not in favour of accepting of offices by the Congressmen. In his Presi-

dential address to the Haripura Congress he had warned the British Government against making the mistake of believing that just as the Congress had accepted ministries despite protestations to the contrary they would also swallow the Federal part of the Government of India Act.

The Haripura session of the Congress was noteworthy from two reasons. One was in connection with the rise of the *Kisan Sabhas* and the other related to the establishment of an All-India Education Board with a view to evolving a national scheme of education.

During this significant period, a great episode stormed the Congress. There had arisen serious differences between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose. At the Tripura session of the Congress, Subhas Chandra Bose was again elected President defeating Mahatma Gandhi's candidate. But later Subhas Bose had to resign and founded "Forward Bloc". He rebelled against the Congress till his death.

The Second World War which was declared on 3rd September, 1939, gave a new turn to India's struggle for freedom. The Viceroy invited Mahatma Gandhi to enlist his support to war efforts. Mahatma Gandhi left the issue to the Congress to decide. The Congress urged "an extension of democracy to all colonial countries and the application of the principle of self-determination to them so as to eliminate Imperialist control". The attitude of the Viceroy to the demand of the Congress was not found favourable and the negotiations failed. Meanwhile Sir Stafford Cripps came to India and had lengthy talks with Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders. But the Congress insisted on the attainment of *Purna Swaraj* and it issued a call to the nation for celebrating the Independence Day on January 26, 1940. At the Ramgarh session of the Congress (March 19, 20, 1940) in view of the attitude of the Government it was felt necessary to launch *Satyagraha*. When all the peace efforts had failed, Mahatma Gandhi evolved the scheme of *Individual Civil Disobedience Movement* and Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi who was arrested near Wardha on 17th October, 1940 for delivering an anti-war speech. After him, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and many other prominent leaders were arrested. Subhas Chandra Bose was put under detention but on 21st January 1941 he disappeared from his home and crossed the border of India.

The Japanese aggression and war situation compelled the British Government to appoint the Cripps Mission which visited India in March 1942. Sir Stafford Cripps met Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other leaders of India with a view to finding ways and means to some respectable settlement. But Cripps Mission too had failed miserably. Under these circumstances there was no way left for the Congress but to launch the "Quit India Movement" in August 1942. In fact the entire nation was under arrest and India became a big prison.

The British Government and the people of India suffered heavily and ultimately the War came to an end in May 1945 in a complete

victory to the Allies. This turned the tide the other way and the British Government again was in mood to negotiate with the Indian national leaders. Lord Wavell was summoned to London and after having consultations with Churchill's National Government, returned to India with certain proposals which were later placed before the leaders in the Simla Conference on June 25, 1945. After a series of meetings, proposals and counter proposals, the Labour Government decided on 19th February, 1946 to send a Cabinet Mission to India to discuss with the Indian leaders the ways and means of transferring political power to the Indian people. The Mission which comprised Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A.V. Alexander, arrived in India on March 23, 1946 and started a series of meetings with Indian leaders. The cardinal principle of the Cabinet Mission was the establishment of a Union Government at the Centre dealing with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. Ultimately the Congress had accepted the Constituent Assembly part of the proposals but the Muslim League on July 29, 1946 had withdrawn the acceptance of the Cabinet proposals. Instead, they decided to observe August 16, as the *Direct Action Day*, in order to get created Pakistan after having got India partitioned into two separate states. With a view to finding some agreeable solution to the problem, the British Government made another attempt at inviting Jawaharlal Nehru and M.A. Jinnah to London for talks but unfortunately they failed. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh returned to India well in time to attend the opening of the Constituent Assembly on the 19th December, 1946. The Muslim League, however, did not participate and thus again created a serious political deadlock.

In order to face this new complicated situation and to solve it somehow, Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord Mountbatten as the Viceroy of India. He after having series of talks with Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, M.A. Jinnah and other leaders could think of partition of India as the only remedy. It naturally gave the severest shock to Mahatma Gandhi because he worked all his life for communal harmony among the people of India belonging to different religions, castes and creeds. But inevitable had happened and India was partitioned giving birth to Pakistan. On this memorable day Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the nation said:

"On this day our first thought goes to the architect of this freedom, the father of our nation, who embodying the old spirit of India, held aloft the torch of freedom and lighted up the darkness that surrounded us. We have often been unworthy followers of his and have strayed from his message, but, not only we, but the succeeding generations, will remember this message and bear the imprint in their hearts of this great son of India, magnificent in his faith and strength, courage and humility, however high the wind or stormy the tempest."

On the midnight of 15th August, 1947, every member of the Constituent Assembly, including Jawaharlal Nehru, took the following pledge :

"At this solemn moment when the people of India through suffering and sacrifice, have secured freedom, I, a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, do dedicate myself in all humility to the service of India and her people to the end that this ancient land attain her rightful place in the world and make her full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind".

After the inevitable had happened, there followed communal riots in which thousands were killed and millions were uprooted from their homes. This tragedy pained Mahatma Gandhi intensely. He toured the riot affected areas like Noakhali, Bihar etc. and expressed his anguish and agony while addressing his prayer meetings and one evening on January 30, 1948, he was assassinated by a fanatic Hindu in New Delhi. This was the tragic end of the drama.

A summary of the rest of the events which took place during this period is given under Part V of the TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART VI: 1947-1969

No doubt India won political freedom on 15th August, 1947, but it was incomplete in many respects. It is said so because if Mahatma Gandhi and other martyrs who made supreme sacrifices, reincarnate today, they would certainly feel terribly sorry, to see by their own eyes, the people of India after 22 years of Independence still frustrated, disunited, ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-educated and poorer in many ways. It all happened in spite of the best intentions of the Government and the people. In view of this tremendous tragedy the question arises why and how it happened and how it is going to be cured?

Since this is an acute problem and the Government and the people are engaged in finding out ways and means to improve the lot of the people, the author prefers to reserve his comments. However, under Part VI of the TABLE OF CONTENTS are summarized the important events which speak for themselves and the readers may draw their own conclusions. However, some political scientists are of the view that the struggle towards the establishment of the "Socialistic Pattern of Society", as conceived by the Congress at its Avadi Session in 1955, has recently been started.

Selection of Dates

With a view to make an objective study of the period of Indian history under review, the author has made a close study of all the important documents and books concerning the political, economic, social, cultural, educational and literary history of India. This includes newspapers, periodicals, commentaries of foreign as well as Indian authors on the freedom movement of India, autobiographies and biographies of national leaders as well as British officials, their memoirs, chronologies, Government Documents, State-wise history of freedom movement and this author's own Descriptive Bibliographies on *Mahatma Gandhi*, *Jawaharlal Nehru*, *Indian National Congress*, *India's Struggle for Freedom* (3 volumes) and *Vinoba and Bhoodan*.

While selecting the dates and the events the author has kept in mind the following :

- (a) Objectivity,
- (b) Research importance, and
- (c) Authenticity.

While selecting these dates the above three objectives were strictly adhered to. But it is just possible that some historians may differ with him on either of the points. Though it is purely a matter of opinion, yet the author will feel obliged to any one who suggests to him either alternative dates or makes good any omission.

Spellings

The writers either foreign or Indian of the period covered in this study have invariably used in their books different spellings of places, persons and events. Some of them are scarcely recognizable nowadays because after 1947 these spellings have been radically revised and Indianized.

To avoid confusion in the cases of such spellings, proper names have been spelt according to the current usage. In the cases of a few the original form of the spellings as used in the Cambridge History of India, Gazetteers and other official publications, have been retained giving the current spellings in brackets. All possible efforts have been made to maintain uniformity but if any discrepancy is noticed the author stands corrected.

Origin and Development of this Work

This is just a coincidence that the author of this study was born and brought up in the most cultured locality of Old Delhi where once lived great poets namely Mirza Ghalib, Hali and other giant litterateurs. This locality is also well-known for rare and out of print book-shops. Besides these shops, around Jama Masjid, a great mosque which was built by the Emperor Shahjahan in the middle of 17th century, rare books are bought and sold by heaps on each Friday. It has been this author's hobby from his High School days to browse through these rare book stalls. This habit naturally has been responsible in inculcating in him love for literature. It also helped him in building his personal library of rare books and manuscripts. After the author had earned his Master's degree in History and Post-Graduate Diploma in Library Science from the University of Delhi, he proceeded to the United States of America in 1947 to work for his Master's and Ph. D. degrees in Library Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. There too he continued his interest of browsing through the rare book shops.

In December 1949 when he was called upon to work in the Reference Section of the United Nations Library at Lake Success, once he happened to visit a rare book shop in New York. While browsing through them, he found a set of Helen Rex Keller's *A Dictionary of Dates* (1934) in two volumes. He liked the set so much that immediately he had purchased it. When he came back to his

residence at Great Neck, Long Island (near New York) he spent his weekend to go through these volumes. It was during these two days that the idea of working on the present work took root in the depth of his heart.

After having worked on this project for twenty years, he is glad to present it to readers in the present form.

Index

A comprehensive Index compiled on dictionary catalogue method has been given at the end and serves as a key to this work. It includes names of places, events, newspapers, some important books, subjects and other related information appearing in the text. References from the index to the text are made by the page number.

Acknowledgements

In a work like this which was completed during the last twenty years and for which material was collected from thousands of sources, it is almost impossible to thank everybody by name but I am grateful to all the authors of books, editors of newspapers and periodicals whose books and articles I have made use of. But I am highly indebted to my worthy Vice-Chancellor, Shri Suraj Bhan Ji for always encouraging me to carry on my research work after my office hours. I am also grateful to Principal K.L. Malhotra, an eminent teacher of history and at present working as Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, for his constant affectionate help and guidance.

My thanks are also due to Prof. I.D. Sharma, Lajpat Rai Professor and Head of the Deptt. of Political Science, Panjab University, for his valuable suggestions and advice on matters concerning my literary pursuits.

To Padma Shri Lala Shyam Lal Gupta, I am thankful for his enlightened attitude in undertaking the publication of a reference work of this nature. In fact he is the pioneer in publishing not only the National Bibliographies but also such general books of national importance.

Turning to my colleagues in the Library I thank all those who off and on assisted me in locating in the library research material for me after their office hours. But I am particularly thankful to Miss A.K. Anand, formerly Incharge of the Reference Section and the present incumbent Shri Kirpal Singh, for verifying for me some facts and figures. I am also thankful to Shri D.R. Grover who assisted me in reading the proofs and Shri R.C. Sharma for helping me in preparing the index. And finally I thank and express my appreciation to Shri S.S. Pal for his secretarial assistance in neatly typing the major part of the manuscript, and to Shri Ramakant Sharma for typing a part of it.

JAGJISH SARAN SHARMA

CHANDIGARH

January 26, 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary of events

PART I—1600-1855

PAGE

I—126

The Governor and Company of Merchants of London received their Charter from Queen Elizabeth on 31st December, 1600 ; significant instructions from England were received in 1680 which embodied their determination to become a "nation" in India rather than to remain a set of 'interlopers' or a mere group of 'traders' ; the Mughal Empire dwindled rapidly after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 ; Fort William was completed in 1715 ; the British in 1737 maintained a force of 2600 men in Bombay ; Mir Jafar was deposed in the middle of October, 1760 ; the British victory of the battles of Plassey and Buxer respectively placed Bengal, Bihar and Orissa at their feet ; ultimately the Emperor of Delhi and the Nawab Vizir of Oudh also lost their power ; Tipu Sultan was killed in May 1799 while fighting to save the fortress of Seringapatam Maratha power received a great setback after the death of the able Maratha statesman Nana Farnavis in 1800 and it was almost brought under the British after they lost the decisive battles of Assaye, Aragon and Laswari ; for the English it meant the annexation of the Doab and the overlordship of the cities of Agra and Delhi besides the acquisition of Cuttack and Balasor ; Scindhia's possessions in the Deccan were also forfeited ; the Earl of Moira who replaced Wellesley was "destined to complete the fabric of British Dominion exactly as his predecessor had planned it" ; Moira was responsible either for their defeat or making the Gurkhas, Holkar, Peshwa, and the Pindaris ineffective ; it was under the regime of Moira that 19 Rajput States including Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Bundi were brought under the protection of the British ; by early 1800 leaving aside Nagpur, Sind, Punjab and Assam, practically all the princely States were brought either directly or indirectly under the influence of the British ; during the regime of Lord Dalhousie Lower Burma and Pegu were brought under the Union Jack ; to absorb the rest of the smaller states into the British *raj*, Lord Dalhousie had applied the

"Doctrine of Lapse". As a result of these manoeuvres and high-handedness of the British officials, 1857-rebellion had broken out; the British suppressed it and in 1858 India was brought directly under the British crown; in this process, the territorial and commercial ambitions of the Portuguese, the Dutch and the French were razed to the ground and the British came out victoriously as the sole power to govern India till 15th August, 1947.

The social, political and semi-political organizations which were founded during this period were: Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784; Brahmo Samaj (Aug. 20, 1818) was started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy; the East Indian Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1867; British Indian Unitarian Association was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in December 1827; Brahma Sabha or the Society of God was started on 20th August, 1828; Parmahans Mandal or Divine Society was founded by Dadoba Pandurang in 1840; Bombay Association was founded on August 26, 1852; Sir Syed Ahmed established an English School at Moradabad in 1861; Shri Keshav Chandra Sen founded the "Brahmo Samaj of India" as a separate body from the "Calcutta Samaj of the Adi Brahmo Samaj"; B.G. Tilak and Namjoshi founded the Deccan Education Society of Poona in 1884; A.O. Hume in this very year conceived the idea that it would be great advantage to the country if leading Indian politicians could be brought together once a year to discuss social matters and be upon friendly footing with one another; ultimately the Indian National Congress came into existence and had held its first session on December 28, 1885 in Bombay; Sir Syed Ahmed who had refrained from joining the Congress, founded the Mohammedan Educational Conference in the same year; in 1887 Shri Ranade founded the National Social Conference with the help of the *Diwans* of Baroda and Indore.

It is noteworthy that between 1776 and 1895 more than one hundred newspapers and periodicals in English and some prominent Indian languages were started; national leaders began to think on the lines to make the Congress an effective body in order to advocate the Indian cause; Shri Tilak's encounter with Ranade in this year was an indication in this direction; political tempers rose precariously to the boiling point.

Tilak once asked "Who is the Congress?—Of the people, of the classes, or of the masses?"; in the 8th Social Conference which was held in the same year was distributed a circular letter signed by Mahadev Govind Ranade, Satyendra Nath Tagore and a few others; it contained a

number of questions on social reforms, education and religion ; the matters relating to social reforms were brought up and a new dynamic change in the programme of the Indian National Congress was visible ; on the other side, the British Government after having seen the attitude of some national leaders was preparing to suppress the national sentiments of the people.

PART II—1896-1905

127—150

Mohammed Ali Jinnah returned to India from England after having himself qualified for the profession of law and was formally called to Bar in 1897 ; Mahatma Gandhi met G.K. Gokhale for the first time in Poona ; Ranade, Gokhale and their liberal allies founded the Deccan Sabha ; Tilak had succeeded in building a militant Hindu party in Maharashtra ; Subhas Chandra Bose also known as *Netaji* was born on July 13, 1897 ; Lokamanya Tilak was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for his speech which he delivered at the Shivaji Festival ; Sedition (Press Law) was passed ; Swami Vivekananda established the Belur Math ; Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India ; the Punjab Land Alienation Act was enforced ; Maulana Mohammad Hifzur Rehman was born ; Queen Victoria died ; Indian Famine (1899-1900) Commission report was published ; Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was born ; Mahatma Gandhi left Natal for India and Rabindra Nath Tagore started his school at Santiniketan ; Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade passed away ; S.K. Ratcliffes assumed editorship of the *Statesman* ; the Rajah of Panna was deposed ; Lord Curzon held a *darbar* at Peshawar ; Swami Vivekananda passed away ; Coronation Durbar was held and King Edward VII was proclaimed Emperor at Delhi ; Lord Curzon's term was extended ; the defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese War ended the myth of Western superiority in Asia and gave a new impetus to nationalism in India ; Legislative Council passed the Universities Bill abolishing the system of competitive examinations ; the Indian National Congress protested against Lord Curzon's speech in which he said that Indians were "unequal to the responsibilities of high offices under British rule" ; Indian Council Bill (1904) received Royal assent ; Tilak felt that "if that foreign body (the Indian Empire) is not assimilated within the British Empire, we shall have to perform a surgical operation and take out the foreign body from the living Empire" ; M.A. Jinnah was so much impressed by Gokhale that he confessed that "it was his ambition to become the Muslim Gokhale" ; Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society (1905) ; on the Partition of Bengal, Rabindra Nath Tagore jumped into the fray making fiery speeches, composing patriotic

songs and leading huge processions ; Plague had broken out in the Rawalpindi district; *Bande Matram* or "Hail to the Mother" acquired a new significance and came to be used as the political war-cry of Indian nationalism ;

Lord Curzon's resignation was accepted by the King and Lord Minto was appointed his successor ; after the partition of Bengal the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam came into existence with Dacca as its capital ; it followed mass protests and gave birth to an organised opposition to the British Government.

To depict further the condition of India upto 1905, the official report of the 21st Congress (1905) is quoted below: "Never since the dark days of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty had India been so distracted, discontented, despondent; the victim of so many misfortunes, political and others; the target of so much scorn and calumny emanating from the highest quarters—its most moderate demands ridiculed and scouted, its most reasonable prayers greeted with a stiff negative, its noblest aspirations spurned and denounced as pure mischief or solemn nonsense, its most cherished ideals hurled down from their pedestal and trodden under foot . . . The official Secrets Act was passed in the teeth of universal opposition. Education was crippled and mutilated ; it was made expensive and it was officialized".

PART III—1906-1918

151—206

Tilak in his budget speech in 1906 told the Viceroy that "improvement of the condition of the masses and the conciliation of the educated masses are the two really great problems before the British Government in India." He further emphasized that "the success or failure of England's work in this country will be determined by the measures of her achievement in these two fields"; the Muslims on 30th November, 1906 decided in the Dacca Muslim Educational Conference their future line of action to safeguard the interests of Muslims; the slogan of *Bande Matram* was prohibited in East Bengal; Chittaranjan Das in the Bengal Provincial Conference advocated the policy of self-reliance in place of petitions and appeals; Gokhale emphasized upon the rural upliftment; the Prince of Wales visited India; Lala Lajpat Rai and G.K. Gokhale, represented India's case in London; the *Modern Review* was started; Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay; Tilak and Gokhale embarked upon nation-wide campaigns to convince their countrymen of the correctness of their respective parties' position; while delivering his Presidential speech at the U.P. Provincial Conference on March 29, 1907 Motilal Nehru said, "I do not subscribe to most of the doctrines of my 'Extremist' friends". "At the same

time," he said, "I look upon the Extremists, the natural outcome of the present condition of things"; Bipin Chandra Pal delivered eloquent speeches in Madras on *Swarajya* and passive resistance; Tilak proposed that the issues like *Swadeshi*, *Swarajya*, national education, boycott of Morley's Reforms Bill etc. should be discussed at the next annual session of the Congress; well-known Surat split took place in the annual session of the Indian National Congress which was presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad visited Cairo, Turkey, France, Iran and Iraq in connection with spreading India's message; Madan Mohan Malaviya founded and edited the *Abhyudaya*, a weekly paper in Hindi; Dr. Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoja founded the Indian Independence League in California; *Andhra Patrika* was started; serious communal riots between the Sunni and Shia sects of Muslims had broken out in Bombay; the National Convention Committee appointed after the "Surat Split" met at Allahabad and drew up a constitution for the Indian National Congress; Khudiram Bose, a young man of 18, threw two bombs to kill Mr. Kingford, the District Judge; and later he was sentenced to death; the Government enforced Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act; a bomb was thrown at the mail train at Barrackpur; B.G. Tilak was sentenced to six years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 1,000; strikes were observed all over India; Shri Aurobindo was arrested in connection with Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case; the *Bande-Matram* newspaper was confiscated; to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Crown's assumption of direct rule in India, a Royal proclamation was issued; the Minto-Morley Reforms were adopted in 1909; Charan Bose was executed; the accused of the Alipore case were sentenced to death; Madanlal Dhingra of Punjab shot at Sir Curzon Wylie in London; the despair and depression of Gokhale's ideas were reflected in his address to the Deccan Sabha on July 4, 1909; M.A. Jinnah was elected by the Musalmans of Bombay Presidency as their representative to the Supreme Legislative Council; Sir Badruddin Tayabji died; Gandhi wrote *Hind Swaraj*; Romesh Chandra Dutta died; Nasik Magistrate Mr. Jackson was shot dead; and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande was sentenced to death on the charge of murdering him; Ram Manohar Lohia was born; New Press Act was enforced; Treaty with Bhutan signed; V.D. Savarkar was exiled; Lord Hardinge succeeded Lord Minto as Viceroy of India; M.A. Jinnah moved a resolution during the 25th session of the Congress concerning Separate Communal Electorates to Municipalities and other local bodies; Seditious Meeting Act was enforced; *Hitavada* was started in Nagpur; for the first time Primary

education bill was drafted ; two coconut bombs were found in Satara ; Sub-Inspector Raj Kumar Roy was assassinated ; V.D. Savarkar's petition was rejected ; King George and Queen Mary arrived in Bombay ; Coronation durbar was held by the King at Delhi ; foundation-stone of the new Government buildings was laid by King George at New Delhi ; Factory Act was enforced ; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad established the *Al-Hilal Press* and the first number of the journal was published ; a bomb was thrown at Lord Hardinge in Delhi ; *Bombay Chronicle* was founded by Pherozechah Metha ; the member of the *Ghadar Party* (Gadarites) induced several thousand Sikhs to sail for India from U.S.A. to help the nationalist movement ; Har Dayal was arrested ; Tilak was released from Mondalay Jail ; First World War broke out and mobilization order was given to Indian troops to leave for Europe, East Africa and other fronts ; the Japanese ship *S.S. Tasu Maru* arrived at Calcutta bringing 173 Indian passengers mostly Sikhs from U.S.A., Japan, the Philippines, and Shanghai including Ghadar revolutionary leaders ; Tilak published his *Gita Rahasya* ; Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Bombay and later met Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Kaka Sahib Kalelkar and other Indian leaders ; Gopal Krishna Gokhale passed away ; Mahatma Gandhi founded a *Satyagraha Ashram* at Kochrab ; Pherozechah Mehta died ; Vishnu Ganesh Pingale was hanged to death ; Rash Behari Bose, a terrorist had fled to Japan ; Report of Royal Commission on Indian Public Services was published ; Mahatma Gandhi met Dr. Rajendra Prasad and J.B. Kripalani for the first time in connection with Indigo Planters' Agitation ; Montagu on behalf of the Cabinet made an authoritative pronouncement regarding Responsible Government for India as the goal of the British policy ; the Rowlatt Committee submitted its report ; Aurobindo Ghose started the *Arya*, an English monthly from Pondicherry ; Montagu Chelmsford Report was published ; the War Conference was held at Delhi ; the *Bangiya Jana Sabha* came into existence ; the Congressmen and the Moderates came to friendly terms.

PART IV—1919-1935

207-377

V.P. Mahadeva Rao led the Congress delegation to England ; the Government of India Act (1919) was enforced ; the first Rowlatt Act (Emergency Powers) was introduced by the Government ; Mopla Revolt had broken out in Malabar ; B.G. Tilak lost his case ; Mahatma Gandhi met the Viceroy in New Delhi in connection with the Rowlatt Bills ; Indian Paper Currency Act was passed ; the Rowlatt Bill became an Act ; Defence of India Act was enforced ; Madan Mohan Malaviya resigned from the

Imperial Council ; Jullianwala massacre took place in Amritsar (13th April, 1919), riots had broken out throughout the country and the national leaders were put behind the bars indiscriminately ; the Martial Law was imposed ; 3rd Afghan War had broken out ; Dr. Rabindranath Tagore returned his title of Knighthood ; Hunter Commission was appointed ; the Indemnity Bill was passed ; the Congress Committee on Jullianwala Bagh Tragedy was appointed ; Maulana Mohammad Ali joined the Congress ; M.A. Jinnah resigned from the Congress ; Gandhi led the Khilafat deputation to the Viceroy ; Lord Meston's Award regarding the reservation of seats for the non-Brahmins was published ; Gandhi issued a manifesto on the non-cooperation movement ; Bal Gangadhar Tilak died ; C.R. Das joined the National Movement ; Nankana Sahib massacre took place ; Lord Reading assumed office as the Viceroy of India ; Indo-Afghanistan Treaty was signed ; Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Mass Civil Disobedience movement ; Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested by the Nabha State authorities ; 200 Akalis were arrested in connection with the Nabha affairs ; the Swarajya Party was founded ; Steel Protection Act was passed ; Independent Labour Party was founded ; Ram Prasad Bismil and a few others were hanged in the Kakori Conspiracy Case ; Trade Union Act was passed ; Lord Irwin was appointed the new Viceroy ; Miss C. Mayo published her *Mother India* ; All Parties Conference met ; Simon Commission arrived in India and there were protests against it from all quarters ; Subhas Chandra deeply impressed people by his speeches ; Bardoli Satyagraha was launched, Nehru Report was published ; Public Safety Bill was passed ; Jatindra Nath Das died while on hunger strike in the jail ; Bomb was thrown on the train in which the Viceroy was travelling ; the *Purna Swaraj Day* was celebrated throughout India ; Salt Satyagraha at Dandi March was launched ; thousands of Satyagrahis were arrested ; First R.T.C. was announced ; Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) was signed ; and later it was broken by the Government ; Mahatma Gandhi returned to India disappointed after attending the R.T.C. in London ; Satyagraha Movement was again launched ; Mahatma Gandhi was arrested ; and in jail he went on 21-day fast for the Harijan cause ; Government released Gandhi and removed him to the Sassoon Hospital ; Gandhi undertook a ten-month all-India tour for propagating the Harijan Movement ; the Socialist Party of India was founded under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev ; there was a rift in the Congress Working Committee on the issue of the Communal Award ; Mahatma Gandhi retired from the Congress and explained reasons for doing so ; Mahatma Gandhi in a

statement proposed re-organization of the Congress ; All India Anti-Communal Award Conference was held ; Subhas Chandra Bose published his own account of Indian nationalism ; Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested at Wardha ; Indian National Liberal Federation met at Poona ; J.B. Kripalani resigned the General Secretaryship of the A.I.C.C. ; M.A. Jinnah was elected Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly ; Indian Bill was published ; Kamla Nehru, wife of Jawaharlal Nehru, sailed for Europe for medical treatment ; Quetta Earthquake killed many people ; Acharya Narendra Dev presided over the Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference ; Jawaharlal Nehru immediately after his release from prison left for Europe by air to see Kamla Nehru, his ailing wife ; All India Spinners' Association was founded ; Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress was celebrated all over India ; the All India Congress Committee which met at Madras on 17th October, 1935, endorsed the Working Committee resolution on the office acceptance.

From the above events it is abundantly clear that India could not attain by this time the *Purna Swaraj* the way it was conceived at the Lahore Congress but certainly it can be considered a great step towards the realization of the goal.

PART V—1936-1947

378—514

M.N. Roy was released after six years' rigorous imprisonment and joined the Congress Party ; Mass *Satyagraha* for temple entry was launched ; the Congress Socialists decided to function as a wing of the Congress ; Sir Dinsha Wacha died ; Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India from Europe and brought with him the ashes of his wife Smt. Kamla Nehru ; Mahatma Gandhi established *Sevagram ashrama* near Wardha as his headquarters ; a group of twenty-one members in a manifesto approved Jawaharlal's views on Socialism ; Jawaharlal Nehru drafted constitution for the Indian Civil Liberties Union ; the Communal Award was opposed by various organisations ; Madame Cama passed away ; Jawaharlal Nehru opposed the "Office Acceptance" issue ; All India Socialist Congress met at Faizpur ; M.N. Roy married Elen at Bombay ; Subhas Chandra Bose was released from prison ; Congress Ministries were established in majority of the provinces ; Labour rallies were organised ; Subhas Chandra was elected President of the Indian National Congress twice but later resigned because of his differences with Mahatma Gandhi ; "Forward Bloc" was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose ; Gandhi renounced the advantages of the Rajkot Award ; Subhas Chandra Bose called off "All India Day" ; Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected Congress President ; Jawahar-

lal visited China; Lord Linlithgow, the then Viceroy, made a statement on "War Aims" and "War Efforts"; the Congress asked the Congress Ministries to resign and appealed the people not to cooperate with the "War Efforts"; Sir Stafford Cripps visited India and met Indian leaders but his mission failed; Jawaharlal Nehru asked the nation to observe "Independence Day" on January 26 at the Ramgarh session of the Congress (1940) decision to launch Satyagraha was again taken; negotiations with the Government failed and the *Individual Satyagraha* (Oct. 17, 1940) was launched by the arrest of its first Satyagrahi, Vinoba Bhave; thousands of national leaders offered Satyagraha and were arrested; Subhas Chandra Bose disappeared from his residence and later reached Germany; Non-parties' Political Conference formed "War Advisory Council"; the war situation compelled the British Government to release the national leaders and the appointment of the Cripps Mission was announced on March 11, 1942; again a series of negotiatory talks took place but failed; it gave birth to the massive "Quit India Movement" in August 1942; the entire nation was plunged into the game of "Life and Death"; Mahatma Gandhi along with a number of national leaders was arrested; Mahatma Gandhi went on fast which he broke on 2nd March, 1943; British Cabinet Mission met the National leaders and put forward suggested points of agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League (8th May, 1946); the Cabinet Mission to India and the Viceroy issued a statement on 14th May, 1946 regarding the formation of the Interim Government (16th June, 1946); the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy announced that a temporary Caretaker Government of the officials would be set up (26th June, 1946); the names of the seven members of the Caretaker Government were announced; Nehru invited M.A. Jinnah to join the Interim Government but the latter refused; Lord Wavell accompanied by Jawaharlal Nehru visited London on 1st December, 1946 but negotiations failed; Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh left London for India on 7th December, 1946; Constituent Assembly without the participation of the Muslim League Members met on Dec. 9, 1946; Lord Mountbatten announced on 3rd June, 1947 about the decision of the British Government on India's partition; on July 18, 1947 the British Parliament passed an act to set up Dominions of India and Pakistan; the Indian Independence Order was published (12th August, 1947); a tribunal was set up to make awards in respect of partition disputes; the Boundary Commission with Sir Cyril Radcliffe as its Chairman was appointed on 13th August, 1947; just about midnight of August 14 and 15 the Constituent Assembly of India

passed a resolution regarding assuming power for governance of India and endorsing the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General of the Dominion of India ; at the same time Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the members of the Constituent Assembly exhorting them to dedicate themselves to the service of the people.

PART VI—15th August, 1947 to 2nd October, 1969

515—782

The All India Congress Committee under the Presidentship of Acharya J.B. Kripalani in a resolution defined the objectives of the Congress. It said that political independence having been won, the Congress should address itself to the task of the establishment of real democracy in the country and a society based on social justice and equality. "Such a society", it said, "must be based on social justice and equality of opportunity and freedom to work for the development of his or her personality"; under the direction of the same meeting a Committee was appointed to draw up an economic programme for the country. But unfortunately the execution of these high objectives was interrupted for a while because of the resignation of Acharya J.B. Kripalani and the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi ; at the Jaipur session of the Congress in 1948 important resolutions relating to the after effects of the Partition of the country, rise of communalism, labour, foreign policy, economic programme, standard of public conduct and on other important matters were passed; in the annual session of the Congress held at Nasik, New Delhi and Kalyani, similar decisions for the betterment of the country were taken but the Congress at Avadi entered on a new phase of its revolutionary existence ; it was in this session that under the dynamic Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar the most significant resolution to achieve the "Socialist Pattern of Society" was adopted.*

51st birthday anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was celebrated ; the first Asian Relations Conference concluded; Gandhi deplored the idea of transfer of population; Jawaharlal Nehru spoke on Kashmir's accession to India; statement on Junagarh was issued by Mahatma Gandhi; India Government for the first time requested the United Nations to interfere in the case of Kashmir issue;

* For reasons known to everybody, the objectives of this resolution could not be achieved till recently when Mrs. Indira Gandhi nationalized 14 banks under unprecedented opposition. The circumstances have led to the present crisis and split in the Congress Party. Recently many political thinkers have examined the causes of the current political deadlock in the country but this author leaves it to the readers to judge after having gone through the series of events which took place in India between 1947 and 1969.

Gandhi went on fast unto death in Delhi and broke it after five days; Bomb exploded in Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meeting at Birla House, New Delhi; on 30th January 1948 at 5-10 p.m. he was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse; Communist Party of India adopted the General Thesis; Socialist Party Conference also passed a few resolutions; Lord Mountbatten left India; M.A. Jinnah passed away (9th Sept., 1948); Hyderabad was acceded to India; Godse was sentenced to death, (10th Feb. 1949); Gandhi Fund Trust Deed was signed; Act to abolish Jurisdiction of Privy Council was passed; President Truman signed the Bill to construct Gandhi Memorial in Washington, D.C.; Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to U.S.A. and Canada; the Hindu Mahasabha amended its constitution; Jawaharlal Nehru visited Europe; enumeration work of the first census of free India was started; Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was signed; Parliament passed the Jallianwala Memorial Bill; Dr. Frank Graham was appointed U.N. Kashmir Mediator; Vishva Bharati Act was enforced; U.S. Senate voted Food Aid to India; Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador, arrived in India (19th Oct., 1951), Republic Day was celebrated (26th January, 1952); Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the three integrated Railway Zones; Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumed office of President of India (13th May, 1952) and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was elected Vice-President of India; U.S. aid for India agreement was signed; C.S.I.R. building in New Delhi was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru; Backward Classes Commission was established; Asaf Ali passed away; Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee died in Srinagar; Tata Institute of Atomic Research was established; Trade agreement between India and Pakistan was signed; Chou-En-Lai visited India; Indian Cultural Delegation visited U.S.S.R.; Rafi Ahmad Kidwai passed away; French settlements were merged with India; India got 25 million dollars loan from the World Bank; Marshal Tito visited India; Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar, an eminent scientist, passed away; First National Convention was inaugurated; the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill was passed; Lt. Col. Nassar, Egyptian Premier visited India; Jawaharlal Nehru attended the Bandung Conference where the principle of *Panchsheel* was adopted; National Museum of India was established; the State Bank of India was inaugurated; Acharya Narendra Dev and G.V. Mavalankar passed away; All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill was passed; Kundli Project was inaugurated; States Re-organization Bill was passed; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar passed away; Life Insurance business was nationalized; First War of Independence (Mutiny of 1857) was celebrated throughout the country; Wealth Tax Bill was

passed; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Bhagwan Das passed away; the first blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant was put into action; Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected President of the Indian National Congress; Dunlop Rubber Tyre Factory was inaugurated; Dalai Lama settled in India; School of Archaeology was inaugurated; Dwight D. Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev visited India; Swatantra Party was founded; the National Defence College was established; 75-crore Beas Dam Plan was approved; Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Treaty was signed; Bhilai Steel Plant was commissioned; the first trunk dialling system of India between Lucknow and Kanpur was inaugurated; National Integration Conference was inaugurated; use of Metric weights was made compulsory; National Book Trust was established; Indo-Pakistan Conference on Berubari took place; Chinese launched a massive attack in NEFA; Rehand Dam was inaugurated; Control of gold was announced; Village Volunteer Force was inaugurated; Dr. Rajendra Prasad passed away in Patna; Sino-Pakistan border agreement was signed; C.I.B.A. Research Centre in Bombay was inaugurated; Congress Forum for Socialist Action was established; Dr. Raghuvira passed away; Rubber Research Centre was established; under Kamaraj Plan several Ministers resigned; National Solidarity Day was observed; Dr. K.M. Pannikar passed away; Indo-Swiss Training Centre at Chandigarh was inaugurated; Jawaharlal Nehru passed away (27th May, 1964), and Lal Bahadur Shastri was sworn in as Prime Minister of India (June 9, 1964); President's rule in Kerala was promulgated; Lal Bahadur Shastri met Col. Nassar and Ayub Khan; Chinese troops intruded into Sikkim and India lodged strong protest (Dec. 31, 1964); Durgapur Fertilizer Factory was established; Anti-Hindi riots took serious turn in Madras; Shanti Stupa was constructed; Indian mountaineers scaled Mount Everest; Bharat Heavy Electrical plant was inaugurated; Indo-Pakistan War broke out in the Western Border, (Aug.-Sept. 1965); the first tank made in India rolled out the Avadi Factory; Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away in Tashkent (11th January, 1966); Smt. Indira Gandhi was sworn in as the Prime Minister of India (24th Jan., 1966); Sone bridge was inaugurated; Mihir Sen crossed Bosphorus and Gibraltar Strait by swimming; President's rule in Punjab was promulgated; Jana Congress came into existence; Smt. Fateh Singh went on fast but later he gave it up; in Fourth General Elections the Congress lost absolute majority in nine states but maintained majority in the Lok Sabha; Dr. Zakir Husain was installed as President of India while Shri V.V. Giri took oath as Vice-President; Shri Chagla resigned from the

Union Cabinet; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (57) passed away (12th October, 1967); Master Tara Singh (84) passed away; Sheikh Abdullah was released; Indo-Pakistan talks on river waters failed; S. Nijalingappa was elected as President of the Congress; Dr. Hargobind Khorana, India-born scientist won Nobel Prize; 72nd Indian National Congress Session met at Faridabad (25th April, 1969); Shri V.V. Giri, Vice-President was sworn in as President of India; the Lok Sabha passed President (Discharge of Functions) Bill; the Congress nominated Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy as their official candidate for Presidency; V.V. Giri resigned (19th July 1969); Fourteen top banks of India were nationalised; Shri Morarji Desai tendered his resignation from the Union Cabinet; S. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Congress nominee was unanimously elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha; the Rajya Sabha adopted the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Bill; Prof. Humayun Kabir passed away in New Delhi (18th August, 1969); Shri V.V. Giri, the "Conscience candidate" was elected as the Fourth President of the Republic of India (20th August, 1969) and Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak, Congress candidate, was elected as the Vice-President of India (30th August, 1969); Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition near the Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat, New Delhi (1st October, 1969); the Nation paid its homage to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi; on his birth centenary celebrations people from all walks of life and all age-groups assembled at different places all over the country and pledged themselves to "uphold the freedom, sovereignty and integrity of the nation" as inspired by Gandhiji. Here ends the story of India's subjection, victory and the present position.

PART I
1600—1895

India Since the Advent of the British

A DESCRIPTIVE CHRONOLOGY

- 1600 The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, received their charter from Queen Elizabeth on the last day of 1600. Some historians are of the opinion that the first Englishman to land in India (1579) was Jesuit Father from Oxford.
- * * *
- 1601 The Dutch were driven away by Andre Furtado from Amboyna and Sunda. The Portuguese had entered Arakan and after having seized the port, Philip de Brito or Nicote, had accepted the country in the name of the king of Portugal.
- * * *
- 1602 The United Dutch East Indian Company was formed out of a number of small companies.
- * * *
- 1603 In Malacca, the English captured a Portuguese ship and established a "house of trade" at Bantam.
- * * *
- The English merchant namely Mildenhall, who left London in 1599, reached Agra and had stayed at Akbar's court till 1606. He had won over favours of the Emperor to help his countrymen in establishing the British trade in India.
- * * *
- 1604 A charter was granted by Henry IV to French East India Company but it had to be dissolved after some time.
- * * *
- In South India the Dutch established their factories.
- * * *
- 1605 John Mildenhall succeeded in obtaining a *firman* from Akbar. He left London on 12th February, 1599 and reached Lahore early in 1603, by the land route via Kandhar. Though he was well received by Akbar, he had to encounter much opposition from the Portuguese who denounced Englishmen as "Thieves and Spies".

1605 Oct. 25 The Emperor Akbar breathed his last and Prince Salim under the title Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir was proclaimed as the Emperor of India.

1606 Guru Arjun Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru, who was the first to arm the Sikhs, was executed for alleged complicity in the revolt against Jahangir. Some historians are of the opinion that the fifth Guru granted asylum to Khusrô who later was killed in 1621.

Sher Afghan, the husband of Nur Jahan, was killed in an encounter at Bardwan. Nur Jahan later in 1611 married Jahangir. She was a source of powerful influence over the private and public life of the Emperor.

1607 Emperor Jahangir had appointed Shah Beg Khan Arghun, Governor of Kabul in addition to Qandhar (Kandhar), with the title of Khan Dauran.

The English Fleet which was sailing towards India, was reported to be lost on the way.

1608 Aug. Captain William Hawkins landed at Surat by the *Hector*, the first English vessel, and proceeded to Agra, with a letter to meet Jahangir. He met the Emperor in April 1609 and stayed in the Capital up to November, 1611.

Sept. The Portuguese challenged the British traders in Surat. They threatened the British to burn Surat if their ships were not removed.

Oct. *The Hector* left for Bantam.

1609 Mar. At Bantam, Captain Keelinge established a factory. He arrived at Surat in 1608 alongwith Captain William Hawkins.

The Dutch established their factory at Palikat.

Apr. Hawkins reached Agra and met the Emperor Jahangir.

May James I granted a second charter to the East India Company.

At Palikat near Madras, the Dutch built a fort named Geldria. It was one of the earliest Dutch settlements in South India.

- 1610 The Portuguese came into clash with the native inhabitants of the Chaul town. The Portuguese used fire arms in the fight, yet the inhabitants had driven out the Portuguese out of the town with heavy loss. Antonio Furtado de Mendoca and Ganzado de Abren were killed in the battle.
- * * *
- 1611 Emperor Jahangir married Nur Jahan, widow of Sher Afghan who was killed in an encounter at Bardwan in 1606.
- Second United French East India Company was established.
- Sept. 2 The Portuguese obstructed landing of Sir Henry Middleton at Surat.
- Nov. 2 According to an eminent historian S. R. Sharma, "Hawkins left India in sheer disgust." The main reason, it is told, was that he "had to encounter the sinister opposition of the Jesuits."
- * * *
- 1612 The next two English visitors who met Jahangir were Paul Canning and William Edwards. They brought letters from King James.
- The Danish East India Company was founded.
- Mar. 12 Emperor Jahangir permitted the East India Company to establish factories at Surat and Ahmedabad. In the same year the East India Company was made a Joint Stock Company.
- Oct. 21 Shaikh Sufi, Governor of Ahmedabad and Captain Best signed a Treaty, by virtue of which the East India Company was permitted to have trade relations with Gujarat.
- * * *
- 1613 Apr. 9 Paul Canning presented letters on behalf of the East India Company to Emperor Jahangir at Agra. On June 22, the same year, Canning died, probably by food poisoning.
- * * *
- 1614 The Portuguese had attacked the British ships near Surat.
- April 2 Jahan Ara, devoted daughter of Shah Jahan, was born. She sacrificed her entire life in the service of her father. She preferred to be with him even when he was imprisoned in the fort of Agra, till his death in 1666.
- * * *

- 1615 ✓ Sir Thomas Roe, first English ambassador was appointed. He met the Mughal Emperor at his court in Agra.
- Jan. 14 The Portuguese again had attacked the British ships at Surat. The English traders defeated the Portuguese.
- Feb. 7 Jahangir issued a *firman* to Edwardes, permitting the East India Company to have permanent trade relations with the entire Mughal Empire.
- June 7 Emperor Jahangir and the Portuguese signed a treaty the object of which was to drive away the English and Dutch traders.
- July A third French Company was allowed by Louis XIII to establish trade relations with India.
- Sept. 18 James I deputed Sir Thomas Roe to meet Emperor Jahangir. Sir Roe met the Emperor on January 10, at Agra and presented to him nineteen articles of amity and commerce.
- * * *
- 1616 "The Royal Company of Denmark, originally formed in 1612, had established their settlement at Tranquebar, about 140 miles South-West of Madras."
- Feb. 28 Gregory Lellington was court-martialled because he had murdered Henry Barton. This is considered the earliest judicial proceeding on record of the English in India.
- Aug. 2 The first Dutchman who made an attempt to establish trade relations with India at Surat was Van dan Broeck. He was not permitted to establish a factory there.
- * * *
- 1617 May 24 Sir James Cunningham was appointed as the Director of the Scottish East India Company.
- July 10 A Dutch factory was established at Ahmedabad.
- * * *
- 1618 Jan. It was reported that there were five English factories so far established in the Mughal empire including the two in East India.
- Sept. Emperor Jahangir left Gujarat, after having stayed there for a year.
- * * *
- Nov. 3 The third son of the Emperor Shahjahan was born at Dohad. The prince was named as Abul-Zafar Muhi-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzib.
- * * *

- 1619 Anglo-Dutch treaty was signed.
- Feb. 17 Sir Thomas Roe left India. He came here on 18th September, 1615.
- July 17 In order to prevent disputes between the English and Dutch, "Treaty of Defence" was notified.
- * * *
- 1620 July 3 At Patna, Robert Hughes established an agency with the cooperation of the Governor of Bihar. By the establishment of this agency trade in cotton and silk was started.
- Nov. A fort was built by the English near the port of Tranquebar with the permission of Raghunath Nayak of Tanjor. Hendrik Hess was made incharge of this fort and twenty soldiers were posted there.
- Des. 28 A battle between the Portuguese and the English East India Company's ships was reported. The Portuguese were defeated.
- * * *
- 1621 At Patna fire had broken out and many houses were destroyed. The English agency at Patna was abolished because of heavy expenses.
- The unfortunate Prince Khusro, eventually fell into the hands of his unscrupulous brother Khurram who got rid of him under very pathetic circumstances, in this year.
- Nur Jahan betrothed her daughter to Shahryar. She had withdrawn her support from Shahjahan.
- The English were expelled by the Dutch from Bantam.
- * * *
- 1622 Jan. Prince Khusro, under the orders of Shahjahan, was strangled to death by a man named Raza.
- Feb. The Portuguese were expelled from Ormuz.
- May 9 Shahjahan succeeds Jahangir as the Emperor of India.
- Aug. 27 From Palikat the English had to withdraw their factory.
- The massacre of Amboyna took place in which Captain Towerson with nine Englishmen of the factory, nine Japanese, and a Portuguese sailor were executed by the Dutch.
- * * *
- 1623 Feb. According to S. R. Sharma, "The 'Massacre' of Amboyna, was a real turning point in the fortunes

of the English in the East". Later in 1687, Sir Josia Child, Director of the English East India Company, thought of laying the foundation of well grounded and large British Empire in India.

- 1623 Oct. 23 India's great poet Tulsi Das died. Some historians are of the opinion that he died in 1624.

- 1624 The English were driven away from Tanjor by the Danes and Tranquebar became the property of the King of Denmark.

- Nov. At Madura (South India), Robert de Nobilibus founded a mission. He was a Je-suit missionary and eminent Sanskrit and Tamil scholar.

- 1625 The Dutch factory at Chinsura was established.

Jahangir pardoned Shahjahan when the latter submitted to him.

- Feb. The Raja of Venkatagiri allowed the English traders to start an agency at Armugam or Dugarajapatnam, near Palikat.

- 1626 March Nur Jahan was defeated by Mahabat Khan while saving her husband, Jahangir.

- Nov. 29 Sir Thomas Herbert visited Surat in connection with trade.

- 1627 May 6 Shivaji, the founder of Maratha power, was born at Sivaner, Junnar.

- Sept. 12 Ibrahim Adil Shah died.

- Nov. 8 Emperor Jahangir passed away at Rajaur on his way from Kashmir to Lahore, at the age of sixty. He reigned over India for twenty-two years (1605-27).

- 1628 Feb. 14 Shahjahan proclaimed himself as the Emperor of India after the death of his father Jahangir.

- Sept. 27 The English had strengthened their position at Masulipatnam by having mounted twelve guns near the factory.

- 1629 Apr. 5 The English were authorized by Shahjahan to make reprisals on the Portuguese ships within his empire.

- 1629 Oct. 5 The East India Company's charter was renewed and it was allowed to export £80,000 per annum in silver and £40,000 in gold.
- 1630 The Dutch in order to capture the Indian market decided to pay high prices for Indian goods, thus rendering the markets for the English impracticable.
- Mar. 15 The Portuguese established a company of commerce on the basis of the English and Dutch. Because of its failure it was abolished in 1633.
- Sept. There was a fight between the English and the Portuguese ships. The English won and landed their cargoes at Swally.
- 1631 Arjumand Banu Begam Mumtaz Mahal, beloved wife of Shahjahan, passed away. Shahjahan decided to build the Taj Mahal at Agra, which is considered one of the eleven wonders of the world.
- Feb. Because the Portuguese forced the natives of Hugli to become Christians Shahjahan ordered Qasim Yar Khan to destroy the Portuguese settlement at Hugli.
- 1632 Seventy-six Hindu temples at Banaras (Varanasi) were destroyed by order of Shahjahan.
- June 19 The Portuguese commercial concerns at Hugli were attacked by the Mughals. Historians believe that the Portuguese were hemmed in by a bridge of boats farther down the river.
- Nov. The King of Golkonda, authorized the English to re-establish their factory at Masulipatnam on the payment of heavy duties.
- 1633 Apr. 15 In order to ensure their safety in India, the Portuguese signed a treaty with Singhalese.
- 1634 The peacock throne which was ordered by Shahjahan to be made for him was completed after seven years' hard labour. Its estimated cost was 100 lakhs of rupees of those days.
- Feb. 2 The English Company was allowed by Shahjahan to trade in Bengal.
In the same year an English factory was established at Viravasaram, Godavari district.
- Oct. 26 The Khan-i-Khan Mahabat Khan passed away.

- 1635 Jan. Khan Dauran was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan by Shahjahan.
- Sep. 28 Shahjahan appointed Alamgir Aurangzib as the supreme commander of the forces sent against Jajhar Singh Bundela, Chief of Uchha.
- Nov. Emperor Shahjahan waged successful war against Ahmadnagar and Golkonda.
- Dec. 12 In addition to the East India Company, Charles I permitted a rival trading association to trade with India for five years. It was considered as the violation of the Company's charter.
- * * *
- 1636 Feb. 21 Khan Dauran arrived at Daulatabad as Viceroy of the Deccan.
- May 6 Adil Shah signed a treaty with Shahjahan by which he agreed to defeat the cause of Shahji and to join a campaign against him.
- May 10 Prince Aurangzib was appointed by Shahjahan, Governor of Deccan.
- June The Mughal authorities seized Sir William Courten's vessels at Surat. They had taken into custody the president of the Council of Surat who was later released on a ransom of Rs. 170,000.
- Nov. Shahji joined the service of Bijapur.
- * * *
- 1637 Jan. The Dutch obtained permission from the Bijapur government to erect a fortress at Vingorla. After some time the permission was withdrawn.
- May 19 Alamgir Aurangzib was married to a daughter of Shah Nawaz Khan.
- * * *
- 1638 Jan. 8 The Dutch defeated Portuguese near Kandy with the help of Singhalese.
- Mar. 10 Guru Hargovind passed away after having nominated his grandson, Har Rai, as seventh Sikh Guru.
- Nov. 15 A new company under Counter's Association established an agency at Karwar.
- * * *
- 1639 The Fort St. George was founded.
- June Golkonda was captured by the Imperial forces.

- 1639 June 24 The Dutch attacked the Portuguese ships. This was considered as the first direct attack of the Dutch. In August the Dutch captured Battikaloa and Trinkomali.
- * * *
- 1640 Prince Shuja, Governor of Bengal, encouraged the English traders by allowing them to establish factories at Balasore and Hugli.
- Dec. The King Charles I. compelled the East India Company to sell to the Crown on credit all their stores of pepper in India. The company had resented.
- * * *
- 1641 The English Company shifted its headquarters on the east coast from Masulipatnam to Bombay.
- Jan. 14 The Dutch again attacked the Portuguese at Malacca, which resulted in heavy loss to the Portuguese.
- * * *
- 1642 Oct. 17 The Dutch fleet again seriously molested the Portuguese both in India and Ceylon.
- Nov. 3 In the first direct despatch from Bengal Francis Day sent a letter from Balasore to the East India Company requesting to retain Balasore as a trading station.
- Dec. The Government of Portugal passed an edict allowing all Portuguese subjects to trade with India.
- Portuguese were again defeated in a battle with Dutch and later in January 1644, the Dutch had taken Negambo fortress from the Portuguese.
- * * *
- 1644 Short-lived peace treaty between the Dutch and the Portuguese in the East was signed.
- July 10 The East India Company instituted an enquiry into the conduct of Andrew Cogan, in connection with the building of Fort St. George. Andrew Cogan was working as an agent at Madras.
- Dec. The French Government established its fifth French East India Company. It was named as Colbert's F.E.I. Company.
- * * *
- 1645 Jan. Princess Jahan Ara, who was severely burnt, was cured by Dr. Gabriel Boughton, surgeon of the "Hopewell." Since Jahan Ara was the emperor's favourite daughter, Shahjahan, in reward, granted a patent to Dr. Boughton's countrymen to trade throughout the empire free of customs. This was a great victory for the East India Company.

- 1645 Feb. 27 During this year there were noted some serious disputes between the Hindu Rajas and Muslim Nawabs. Prince Aurangzib was appointed the Viceroy of Gujarat.
- Nov. World's one of the greatest monuments The Taj Mahal at Agra was completed. It was built by Shahjahan as the tomb of Arjumand Banu Begam Mumtaz Mahal, who passed away in 1631.
- Nov. 15 Sri Ranga Raya allowed the English to do trade in Madras without customs. He also permitted them to participate in the administrative work of the town.
- Dec. 17 Jahangir's widow, Nur Jahan Begam passed away.
- * * *
- 1646 Shivaji captured the little fortress of Torna, near Poona.
- July 31 As an incentive to the native princes the King of Portugal ordered a policy of conciliation towards them to fight against the Dutch.
- * * *
- 1647 *Tarikh-i-Shah Jahani Dakhala* by Muhammad Amin Kaswini was completed. It included the accounts of the first ten years of Shahjahan's reign and it was dedicated to him.
- In his first predatory expeditions, Shivaji captured several forts around the jagir of his father.
- Madras was in the grip of a great famine.
- Jan. 31 Shahjahan appointed Prince Aurangzib Governor of Balkh and Badakhshan provinces. Later he was recalled and Balkh province was transferred to Nazar Muhammad.
- Apr. Sri Ranga Raya lost Vellore, which proved the main cause of his downfall.
- * * *
- 1648 Shahjahan appointed Dara Shikoh as the Viceroy of Gujarat.
- Apr. Shivaji continued to raid neighbouring Bijapur government and took possession of the northern Konkan. He made Kalyan as his capital.
- Sept. For the first time the Bengal silk was introduced to the English traders. In these days there was depression in trade because of Civil War.
- * * *

- 1649 Manucci arrived at Agra and started writing memoirs of the Mughal sovereigns. He was a Venetian physician and stayed at the court for forty-eight years.
- May 25 Shahjahan ordered Aurangzib to withdraw from Qandhar, after an indecisive battle with the Persians.
- June Shivaji now on renewed his policy of aggression against the Bijapur government. Shahjahan helped the Bijapur government.
- Oct. 28 The East India Company reorganised its trade in India by establishing a union. It appealed the Parliament to pass an Act.
- Nov. 14 "The United Joint Stock Company" petitioned the Parliament for redress of grievances and compensation from the Dutch for their ejection from the Spice Islands.
- * * *
- 1650 Another English factory was established at Hugli.
- Aug. 15 After the defeat of Mirza Jan, Tibet was annexed to the Delhi empire. At Hugli an English factory was established.
- The English took possession of St. Helena, which was formerly under the Dutch.
- * * *
- 1651 July The English established another factory at Hugli. Capt. Jeremy Blackman was appointed president of the Surat factory. He later ordered to make a survey of all Surat dependencies.
- * * *
- 1652 "The English had established a *nishan* or permit, from Prince Shah Shuja, by which, for an annual payment of Rs. 3,000 they were exempted from all sorts of customs dues."
- Apr. 14 Shahjahan withdrew his armies from Kabul and returned to Delhi.
- June War on the Dutch was declared by Cromwell.
- * * *
- 1653 Madras was founded.
- The first dictionary of the Persian language, written by Mir Abdul Rashid, was completed.
- Oct. Because of war with the Dutch an English factory, previously established at Lucknow was abandoned.
- Four ships belonging to the English were lost during the course of a battle with the Dutch in the Persian Gulf.
- * * *

- 1654 Apr. 5 The Treaty of Westminster between England and Holland was signed. According to this treaty Holland had to compensate the losses which the English sustained in the East.
- Dec. A new company called The "Merchant Adventurers' Company" was formed by some Englishmen in India.
- 1655 Mar. Raja Singha's troops were defeated by the Portuguese in Ceylon.
- Sept. Job Charnock arrived in India, and obtained employment under the E.I. Company in Bengal.
- 1656 Jan. Abdullah Quth Shah was defeated by Aurangzib and fled to the fort of Golkonda.
- Apr. 16 The English East India Company was permitted by Shah Shuja to trade duty free in Bengal and Orissa.
- Nov. 4 Muhammad Adil Shah passed away after a prolonged illness.
- Dec. To enquire into the dealings of the Jesuits in Malabar, Pope Paul IV, sent a commission of four Discalceat Carmelites. One of them later was appointed Vicar Apostolic who died in 1689.
- 1657 Jan. 27 The city of Kutch Bihar was conquered.
- The Council of State in England resolved, in order to stop corruption, that the East India trade should be carried on by the Company or a United Joint Stock, exclusive of all others.
- For the first time the East India Company seriously made an attempt to settle permanently at St. Helena.
- Charter was renewed to the English East India Company.
- Sept. Governor of Goa, Manoel Mascarenhas Homem, died.
- Shadakshara Deva's poem entitled *The Rajasekhara Vilasa* was written.
- The Mughal war of succession began and ultimately Aurangzib came to power.
- Nov. 11 Khan Muhammad was murdered.
- 1658 The third English factory in Bengal was established at Kasimbazar. It was a sort of silk emporium.

- 1658 Jan. 25 Aurangzib in a letter to Shivaji promised all possible military assistance "but when Aurangzib was firmly seated on the Imperial *gadi* particularly after Shivaji's *coup* against Afzal Khan, he realized how dangerous the Maratha adventurer was".
- Apr. 25 Jaswant Singh's army was defeated by Princes Aurangzib and Murad Bakhsh, at Dharmatpur near Ujjain.
- June 8 Dara Shikoh was defeated by Prince Aurangzib and Murad Bakhsh at Samugarh, between Agra and Dholpur. Aurangzib marched towards Delhi and Shahjahan was made prisoner in the Red Fort. Murad was also arrested and sent to prison in Salimgarh fort. Afterwards he was transferred to Gwalior where he was killed on Dec. 25, 1660.
- July 30 Aurangzib proclaimed himself as Alamgir (Emperor) at Delhi.
- Aug. Col. Rainsford was permitted by Cromwell to import three mortars and 20,000 shells to make their use at Surat.
- Sept. A plot to murder the Dutch and recapture Negapatam by the Portuguese was discovered and failed.
- * * *
- 1659 Tirumala Nayak of Madura passed away.
Aurangzib appointed Jaswant Singh thirty-second Viceroy of Gujarat till 1662.
- Mar. 19 Shivaji captured Bijapur.
- Mar. 22 Aurangzib defeated his brother Dara Shikoh. Later Dara was put to death by Aurangzib.
- Sept. Sir Thomas Chamber, Governor of Madras, gave undertaking to Padda Nayak to guard Chennapatnam (Madraspatnam).
- Nov. 10 Afzal Khan and Shivaji met for a peaceful parley at Pratapgarh. Afzal Khan made a murderous attempt on Shivaji's life but he had a narrow escape and Afzal Khan was seriously wounded.
- * * *
- 1660 The seventh Sikh Guru, Guru Har Rai, passed away at Kiratpur. He nominated his second son, Harkishan as his successor. The eldest son was kept by Aurangzib as a hostage at Delhi.
- Mir Muazzam Khan, Governor of Bengal, ordered the English to stop trade in Bengal.
- The Portuguese were completely driven away from Ceylon.

- 1660 Sept. Shivaji escaped to Rungna by a pretended surrender.
* * *
- 1661 A mosque was built at Mathura by its Governor, Abdul Nabi.
Charles II granted a charter to the East India Company.
Bombay was handed over to the English.
- Jan. 13 Sulaiman Shikoh and his brother were put to death by Aurangzib at Gwalior.
- Feb. Sir Edward Winter was appointed agent at Fort St. George.
- Apr. 3 Charles II, by his Letters Patent, empowered the Company to "erect fortifications within their limits."
- Dec. 14 Aurangzib put to death Murad Bakhsh at Gwalior.
- Dec. The Dutch conquered Quilon or Kollam. They had agreed to reinstate the Cochin Raja and promised him probation from the Portuguese.
* * *
- 1662 Bombay was handed to England as part of dowry of Catherina, Queen of Charles II.
- May Aurangzib seriously fell ill. He recovered in August 1662.
- Sept. The English demanded from the Portugal cession of Bombay island. Because of some technical difficulties, Portugal refused landing of the English troops.
Antonio-de-Mello-e-Castro arrived Bombay as Portuguese Governor.
* * *
- 1663 Jan. 7 Between Dutch and Portuguese, a treaty was signed at Cochin, providing terms of surrender of the town, artillery, etc.
- Mar. 28 The King of Bartam was given protection by the British.
- Mar. 31 At Khizarpur in Kutch Bihar, Mir Jumla passed away.
- Apr. Shivaji made an attempt to kill Shaista Khan at Poona. Shaista Khan was wounded and one of his sons was killed.
- Apr. 26 Antonio-de-Mello-e-Castro wrote to Shivaji promising help but when Jai Singh invaded Shivaji he wrote to Jai Singh on March 31, 1665 that he was "pleased to have so near a good neighbour." The attitude of the Portuguese towards Marathas was always hostile.

- 1663 May 14 The first factory of the East India Company for Bengal was established at Hariharpur on the Mahanadi delta.
- May 24 An English despatch to Surat observed: "All the way, as he (Shivaji) goes along, gives his *quid* (assurance) promising them that neither he nor his soldiers shall in the least do any wrong to anybody."
- 1664 Colbert founded the "*Compagnie des Indes*".
- Shivaji assumed the title of Raja after plundering Surat.
- Jan. 23 Shahji Bhonsla, father of Shivaji, was killed in the hunting expedition.
- Feb. 8 The Bombay treaty between Portugal and England was implemented.
- Aug. Shivaji attacked the Mughal ships which were bound for Mecca.
- Aug. The Sikh Guru, Har Kishan, was summoned to Delhi by Aurangzib, when he died of small pox. He had indicated Teg Bahadur of Bakala as his successor.
- 1665 Humphrey Cook took possession of Bombay.
- Aug. George Foxcroft was appointed Governor of Madras.
- 1666 Feb. 2 Shahjahan died in prison after having lived there for seven years as a prisoner of Aurangzib. Shahjahan was attended by his faithful daughter Jahan Ara. He was seventy-five.
- Mar. Shivaji and his son Sambhaji were summoned to Delhi by Aurangzib and were kept in restraint. Shivaji later escaped, arriving at Rajgarh in December (1666).
- Dec. Polarun was seized and occupied by the Dutch.
- 1667 Treaty of Breda was signed and Polarun ceded to the Dutch.
- June 25 Aurangzib issued a *farman* to Sir George Oxinden, reducing the customs payable by the English at Surat from 3 to 2 per cent.
- Dec. 24 M. Caron, a French trader, reached Cochin and established at Surat the first French factory in India in 1668.

- 1668 Shivaji conquered Satara, Panhala, and other forts with the help of an army obtained from Abdullah Qutb Shah.
French factory was founded at Surat.
The East India Company exported from Bengal goods worth £34,000.
- Jan. The Court of Directors of the East India Company granted to establish a factory at Dacca.
- May Governor of Mathura, Abdul Nabi, was killed in a battle of Sahora, fought with a local rebel.
- Sept. 23 Bombay was leased by the King of England Charles II, to the East India Company for an annual rental of £10. He got this city from the Portuguese "By a secret article of the marriage treaty with Portugal (1661). England guaranteed the Portuguese possessions in the East against the Dutch, and to facilitate this the island of Bombay was included in the dowry of the new queen, *i.e.*, Catherine of Braganza".
- Jan. 22 Henry Young, the Company's first Deputy Governor of Bombay, was deported to England because twenty charges were brought against him.
- Apr. Aurangzib started persecuting Hindus at Banaras (Varanasi), Thatta and Multan.
- * * *
- 1669 May A central authority was formed at Surat for the administration of Bombay. Two courts of judicature were also established at Bombay.
- July 14 The Hon. Gerald Aungier succeeded Sir George Oxinden, who passed away.
French factory was founded at Masulipatnam.
Surat was again plundered by Shivaji.
- * * *
- 1670 Jan. 4 Simhagarh (near Poona) was retaken from its Imperial Keeper by the heroic death of Tanaji Malusara who laid down his life.
- Jan. 6 The East India Company decided to establish a mint at Bombay. A military establishment was also sanctioned to be kept there.
- Mar. Shivaji conquered Purandhar.
- Oct. 3 Shivaji conquered Surat and levied tribute.
The first fight between the Portuguese and the Marathas took place at Daman when a Maratha fleet captured a large Portuguese ship.

- Oct. 17 "While returning from Surat, Shivaji encountered the Imperial General Daud Khan at Vani Dindori (15 miles East of Nasik).
 Nov. Again there was a war between Aurangzib and Shivaji.
 Dec. It was reported that in this year "the outward investment of English bullion and goods to India was £3,030,500."

1671 Jan. 5 Shivaji captured the fort of Salar.

- Oct. M. de la Haye arrived at Surat with a view to establish a French factory.
 Dec. The Kota pirates captured an Englishman namely Boucher and killed him.

1672 June 7 Gerald Aungier was appointed the new Governor of Bombay. He made an attempt to establish friendly trade relations with Portuguese.

- July 25 The French took possession of Meliapur from the Dutch.
 Nov. Ali Adil Shah died.

1673 The French were besieged in St. Thome.

- Mar. Shivaji recovered Panhala from the English.
 Pondicherry was founded by Francois Martin.

1674 The English had a friendly invitation from the Maratha Raja to witness his grand Covana ceremony.

- April Since April 1674 Pondicherry remained the stronghold of French power in India.
 April 6 A treaty between Shivaji and the English was concluded.
 June 6 Shivaji was crowned as Maharaja. He later granted privileges of trade to the East India Company.
 July 10 "The Bombay Council noted with satisfaction that Mr. Henry Oxenden returned from Sevagy with whom a *firm peace* is settled and articles signed between the Hon'ble company and him."
 Oct. 21 Corporal Fake was court martialled at Bombay for mutiny.
 Nov. 13 The Ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Teg Bahadur, was captured at Rupar, imprisoned and tortured in an attempt to convert him into a Muslim. When the

Guru refused to become a Muslim he was killed. His son Guru Govind Singh was proclaimed as the last Guru. He began a religious and national war against the dictatorial rule of Aurangzib.

1675 April There was a fight between the English and the Portuguese at Bombay.

July 7 An English factory at Malda was established.

1676 Dec. 5 The eldest son of Aurangzib, Sultan Muhammad, passed away.

1677 Feb. Shivaji conquered Jinji fort.

April Javanese murdered Mr. White, agent at Bantam, of the London Company.

Aug. 24 Judge Niccols was suspended by the E.I. Company for abuse of office at Bombay.

Dec. 14 Aurangzib poisoned his son Muhammad Sultan, to whom the Emperor thought disloyal. He was 38 years old.

1678 Feb. Shivaji and his half brother settled their domestic disputes by equally sharing their father's property.

Dec. 15 A treaty between the Portuguese and the King of Kanara was signed.

1679 "When the first English ship, the *Falcon*, entered the waters of the Ganges in Calcutta, Ratan Sarkar who was a washerman by caste (profession), was appointed interpreter by the English."

Jan. 20 Again there was a serious dispute between the Portuguese Viceroy and the British East India Company at Bombay.

Mar. Aurangzib imposed *jizya* or capitation tax on non-Muslims.

Oct. Aurangzib arrived at Ajmer to control the war in Rajputana.

Dec. The East India Company sent instructions to the Bombay local Government to impose duties and taxes on the citizens of Bombay.

1680 Aurangzib issued a *firman* by which he allowed the English to trade freely in all parts of his Empire, on the payment of a consolidated $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty at Surat.

Dedication ceremony of St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George took place.

"The East India Company obtained from King James II of England the power to coin in its forts any species of money usually coined in India conformable to the current standards in weight and fineness."

Feb. Aurangzib's forces occupied Udaipur and many Hindu temples were destroyed.

April 14 Shivaji, a great king and warrior, passed away.

Aug. 24 Job Charnock returned to Sutanuti and laid the foundation stone of Calcutta.

1681 Jan. 5 Streysham Master, Governor of Fort St. George, was dismissed by the Court of Directors.

Sept. 15 Aurangzib left Ajmer for Deccan to defeat Prince Akbar.

1682 April Aurangzib arrived at Aurangabad.

May 5 At Anjadiva, the foundation stone of a Portuguese fort was laid.

July 15 The East India Company's ship "*Johanna*" with £70,000 in bullion was reported lost.

1683 Aug. 23 Francois Martin purchased the village of Pondicherry from the Raja of Vijayapur.

Dec. 21 Keigwins' mutiny at Bombay took place.

1684 July 17 Aurangzib waged war against Prince Azam whom he thought disloyal.

1685 June 4 In an attempt to conquer Deccan Aurangzib reached Sholapur.

1686 The English fought a war with the Mughals.

April 12 The King of England by a charter granted permission to build a fort at Madras.

1687 East India Company was instructed to adopt Dutch pattern of Government and record making.

The headquarters of the East India Company on the western side were shifted to Bombay but Surat was still the most important seat of English authority in India.

In this year Sir John Child, Director of the British East India Company, thought of laying down the

foundation of well grounded and large British Empire in India.

Feb. 8 Aurangzib conquered Golkonda and Abul Hasan Qutb Shah was made a prisoner.

March "Governor Gyfford of Fort St. George, narrating the grievances of the English in a letter to Aurangzib, had stated, that the English trade in Bengal was hampered by want of a timely supply of money due to the shortage of men working in the mint."

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1688 Nov. Aurangzib allowed the French East India Company to acquire Chandranagar.

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Aug. The French fleet was jointly attacked by the Dutch and the English at Madras.

Aug. 20 As the Agent of the East India Company, Job Charnock, founded the factory at Sutanati.

1691 Feb. 10 "An Imperial order was issued to the Diwan of Bengal, allowing the English to carry on their trade in that province without molestation, on their paying Rs. 3,000 a year in lieu of all other customs dues."

1692 Feb. Aurangzib prohibited the sale of saltpetre to Christians because he thought that the gunpowder, they manufactured by the salt, they used against the Muslims.

1692 Oct. 11 The "*Elizabeth*" belonging to the English was captured by the French.

1693 Dutch attacked Pondicherry in force and destroyed the work of the French trader Martin.

Jan. 10 The founder of Calcutta, Job Charnock passed away. He was the President of the Bengal factories.

April In a mutiny which occurred at St. Helena, the Governor Capt. Johnson was killed.

Sept. The Charter of the East India Company was forfeited because it failed to pay 5 per cent levy which was imposed on all Joint Stock Companies.

1694 May 10 President Harris of the Surat establishment passed away.

June The Rani of Attingal allowed the English to build a fort on payment of ground rent. The Dutch did not like it.

Sept. The Mughal Governor at Surat allowed Capt. White to lower the Company's credit.

1695 Aurangzib ordered the English traders at Surat to be imprisoned while the Dutch applied to the Emperor for the exclusive trade, offering to clear the sea of pirates and convoy the pilgrims to Mecca.

June The Portuguese bribed the Mughal courtiers by offering facilities for obtaining ammunition and cannon. They did so to get better treatment from the Emperor.

June 26 A Scottish Company was established by an Act passed by the Parliament of Scotland to trade with the Indies.

July The House of Commons sent Sir T. Cook to the Tower, for refusing to give an account of the money spent in bribes.

Aug. 12,000 lives and much property was lost at Bhima, where Aurangzib's camp was pitched.

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- 1696 Sept. 2 A Peace treaty between the Portuguese and the Zamorin was signed. The Zamorin promised not to trade with the enemies of the Portuguese.
- Sept. 30 A part of Bombay was damaged by a violent storm.
- Nov. The crews of the ships *Mocha* and *Jostah*, belonging to the English, murdered their officers and turned into pirates.
- * * *
- 1697 Mar. The Dutch and the English factories at Malda were captured by the Bengali rebels.
- Aug. 16 A Treaty between the Portuguese Viceroy and the King of Sunda was concluded to regulate trade and permit the introduction of the Catholic Church into his Kingdom.
- Sept. 21 Pondicherry was restored to the French. Martin was appointed its Governor.
- Nov. It was reported that the English interlopers had bribed the Nawab of Bengal to permit free trade.
- * * *
- 1698 Jan. 2 Fort William was built at Govindpur. It became the seat of the British Government.
- April 1 Twelve Carmelite monks and one bishop was allowed by the Dutch East India Company to reside at Cochin but other European missionaries were excluded.
- June The English made Bengal independent of Fort St. George of Madras.
- Sept. The Mughals laid an embargo on the entire trade of Europeans in Surat.
- Dec. According to the New Charter one minister in every garrison or supervisor factory was appointed to convert the Hindus into Christianity.
- Dec. Amanat Khan, the Mughal Governor of Surat, issued an ultimatum to the European settlers, whereby he demanded that they should undertake effectively to guard the seas, or leave the country within ten days.
- * * *
- 1699 Mar. Aurangzib adopted a combined new plan of siege and pursuit.
- Dec. The Danish settlement at Tranquebar was attacked by the Raja of Tanjor.
- * * *
- 1700 Fort William was recognized as the seat of a Presidency. It removed all impediments in the way of the

Calcutta Council in dealing with situations as they arose.

Jan. The London Company purchased from Prince Azim-ush Shan, the three villages and Satanati, Kalikata and Govindpur.

Mar. 2 Rajaram, younger brother of Sambhaji, died.

April The London Company was permitted by the Parliament to continue its trade in India.

May 1 Aurangzib conquered the Satara Fort.

Dec. Murshid Kuli Khan was appointed the Royal Subadar of Bengal.

Dec. 10 It was reported that Sir William Norris, M.P., ambassador to the Mughal Court, arrived at Surat and secured a public entry, after having offered bribes.

1701 Jan. 12 The Mughals conquered Miraj but later it was retaken by the Marathas.

Jan. 27 Aurangzib granted a *firman* to Sir W. Norris removing the hardships the London Company was facing because of the Mughal officials.

Feb. Martin was nominated "Director-General of the French possessions in India." These French possessions included Surat (since 1668), Masulipatnam (since 1669), Chandranagar, Hugli (since 1676), and a few minor holdings at Dacca, Kasimbazar, Balasore, Patna and Calicut.

Feb. 8 The French concentrated at Pondicherry leaving Surat.

June 7 To compensate the losses sustained by his subjects because of the depredation of European pirates, he ordered them to make payments to those who suffered.

1702 The English and London East India Company were amalgamated.

Jan. It was reported that 109 English were in durance at Surat.

April ✓ Gunpowder was first manufactured at Madras.
Aurangzib ordered Prince Azam to leave for Bihar.

Aug. 2 "*Norris*", a ship belonging to the English Company, was blown up at Dice point.

1703 Jan. Aurangzib made an attempt to get Durgadas Rathor murdered but the latter escaped.

Provision for safeguard against loss of records by fire or flood was made.

Rules regarding record administration were framed.

- 1704 The Council at Fort William recorded in a memorandum that it would be much better for the Company to coin their own treasure, instead of selling it in chests. This they refused to do.

Manik Chand, the founder of the house at Murshidabad, migrated from Dacca to Murshidabad when Murshid Kuli Khan in this year shifted the *diwan* to the city known after his name.

- Feb. 17 The Mughals conquered the Rajgarh Maratha fort.

- June "Neptune", ship belonging to the East India Company, had wrecked off Cape Comorin.

- 1705 Feb. 20 Aurangzib had besieged Wakinem, S.E. of Bijapur.

- 1706 Jan. 31 Aurangzib returned to Ahmednagar after twenty-two years' absence.

- Feb. 5 In order to obtain permission to establish a factory at Kasimbazar, the East India Company paid to the *diwan* of Murshidabad Rs. 25,000.

- Dec. Francois Martin, Governor General at Pondicherry, passed away.

- 1707 Mar. 3 Aurangzib passed away at Ahmednagar at the age of eighty-nine. Bahadur Shah succeeded him.

After his death "the highly centralized Mughal Empire lost its kernel, and forces of disintegration were let loose."

- Dec. The Directors of the East India Company made Calcutta, a separate presidency.

- 1708 Governor Pitt of Fort St. George wanted permission to erect a mint in Calcutta to coin rupees and *muhars* (gold coin) similar to those coined in the royal mint at Rajmahal.

- April 20 The last Sikh Guru, Guru Govind Singh, was assassinated at Nander in Hyderabad district.

- 1709 "The company's need for a mint in Calcutta, as in Madras, became more pronounced in this year, when on the transfer of the Mughal court from the South, a

higher premium was demanded by the Bengal *shroffs* for the acceptance of the rupees coined by the Company in its Madras mint.

- Sept. 18 Communal riots at Pondicherry were reported because the Jesuits destroyed a Hindu temple.

1710 Aug. There was a famine in Calcutta.

- Dec. The *Ma'ase-i-Alangiri* of Muhammad Saki Musta-idd Khan was completed.

1711 July 11 It was decided that no person can be a Director of the East India Company and the Bank of England at the same time.

1712 Feb. 28 Bahadur Shah, Qutbuddin Shah 'Man of Delhi', passed away at Lahore. His eldest son Muizuddin Jahandar Shah, was crowned emperor on April 20.

After the death of Bahadur Shah, the general economic conditions were in a poor state. The foreign traders thought that there would be great confusion all over the country.

- Sept. 21 The French East India Company abandoned direct shipping granting its privileges to the merchants of St. Malo for payment.

1713 Jan. 9 Muhammad Farrukhsiyar, son of Azim-ush-Shan, ascended to the throne of Delhi.

- June 1 "As a measure of economy the 'general table' was abolished and 'broad wages' were provided for all servants of the company at the following rates, namely, Rs. 40 each per month to all members of the Council, and Rs. 20 each per month to all other merchants, and doctors."

- Dec. Fr. Maurico de Santa Theresa, a Carmelite monk, assumed independence in Sunda as "Bishop of Propaganda". He made his headquarters in a temple and resisted the call of the Viceroy to leave the territories.

1714 Danish factories at Balasore and Gondolpura were abandoned.

French factory at Surat was closed down.

- Jan. The guards of the Sayyids, occupied Farrukhsiyar's palace with his permission.

- 1714 Mar. 27 The Directors of the East India Company complained against the private trade by their servants.
- Sept. 29 The contract of the French Company was extended for ten years of their privileges.
- Dec. "The relations between the Government and the Danes had become so bitter that they were forced to leave their factories." The Danish factories on the Hugli were thus abandoned in this year.
- Dec. A Treaty between the Raja of Sunda and Portuguese was concluded making provision for the housing of Portuguese priests, and the ejection of the "Bishop of the Propaganda."
- 1715 A Manual of Officers' Duties including instructions regarding records was prepared.
- "The rivers of East Bengal were infested with armed Europeans, some of whom were supposed to be deserters from the English Company and the others were Dutch soldiers discharged from service."
- June 19 Christian Church in Bombay was ordered to be constructed. It was completed in 1718.
- Aug. First Christian Church was built in Calcutta; the steeple of which fell in 1737, and the whole church was destroyed by Muslims in 1756.
- 1716 Dec. 16 A Trade Treaty between the British and the Portuguese was signed to facilitate unloading of goods in ports and harbours belonging to both the countries.
- 1717 "The *firman* granted by Farrukhsiyar in this year, decreed that the Madras rupees of the same goodness as the Surat *siccas* might pass current in Bengal without any discount, and that the *siccas* coined at Bombay might also be legal tender throughout the whole empire, Bengal included."
- Jan. 6 The East India Company was granted a *firman* "exempting their trade from duties, and allowing them to purchase thirty-seven towns contiguous to Calcutta, and to possess land around their factories."
- 1718 About the French power a British author wrote :

"Their strength is greatly superior to ours and all other Europeans joined together."

Sept. Sayyid Abdullah Khan and Farrukhsiyar reconciled their differences.

Oct. The British Parliament passed an act "to punish merchants trading to India under foreign commissions."

Dec. 24 "Samuel Feake, the President of Fort William, assured the authorities in England that no one under their protection, white or black, would be allowed to assist the interpolators in any way and that any delinquents would be severely punished."

Dec. 25 St. Thomas' Church at Bombay was completed and formally opened.

1719 Feb. 25 Farrukhsiyar was deposed, imprisoned, his eyes were destroyed and later he was murdered.

Oct. Muhammad Shah, the son of Jahan Shah and grandson of Bahadur Shah, was proclaimed as the Emperor.

1720 The French East India Company was reconstituted as the 'Perpetual company of the Indies.'

April Communal riot had broken out in Kashmir.

April 2 Balaji Vishvanath passed away. "He had witnessed with his own eyes the rotten state of affairs in the heart of the Mughal Empire."

May 16 Carmelite priests subscribed an oath to obey the British King and Governor.

Oct. 11 Muhammad Shah entered Delhi.

Dec. Joshua Thomlinson a Captain and Elizabeth Thomlinson issued an appeal for donations to start a charity school in Calcutta.

1721 May The Portuguese invited the cooperation of the British in attacking Angria.

1722 "According to James Grant's *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal*, the mint duties of Murshidabad yielded an annual income of Rs. 304,103."

Oct. At Injaram, Godavari district, an English factory was erected.

1723 July At Fort St. George, Madras, a mint was erected.

- 1723 Aug. The Emperor, in spite of the bitter opposition of the English and the Dutch, formally and publicly announced the grant of a charter to the Ostend East India Company authorizing them to trade in the Indies.
- Ostend East India Company established a factory at Bankipur, near Ichhapur, 15 miles from Calcutta.
- 1724 May Manhoji Angria proposed a treaty with the English Government on the condition of exchanging of prisoners.
- Oct. 11 Mubariz Khan was killed in the battle of the Shakar Khera.
- 1725 Jan. 15 James Macrae succeeded Nathaniel Elswick as Governor of Madras.
- The Madras Council of the E.I.C. sent help against a mutinous outbreak of Muhammadan soldiers at Vizagapatnam.
- Sept. 29 Robert Clive was born.
- 1726 The English factories at Balasore had complaint about the extensive purchase of cowries by the Ostenders at a comparatively higher price.
- Courts of law at the English presidencies were established.
- June M. Lenoir was appointed Governor of Pondicherry.
- Sept. 24 George I granted "a Charter enabling the Company to establish courts of Record for the discharge of both civil and criminal justice, at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay."
- At Leadenhall Street, London, the East India House was erected.
- 1727 June 30 Murshid Kuli Khan died.
- Sept. "Shuja-ud daula or Shuja-ud-din Khan, described in contemporary English records as Suja Cawn, became the acknowledged Subadar of Bengal with confirmation from the Imperial court of Delhi."
- Nov. The Royal Charter recognized the Mayor's Court at Madras.
- 1728 "The Nawab of Dacca refused permission to the

English to use the local mint unless he was handsomely rewarded."

From King Frederick IV, the Danish East India Company obtained extraordinary privileges of carrying on trade.

- Feb. 21 The Directors of the English East India in a letter "recommended the Council of Fort William to maintain friendly relations with the Nawab of Bengal and not to do anything to annoy him."

At Jaipur (Rajasthan) the Astronomical tables constructed by Jai Singh, were completed.

- Dec. 8 Giridhar Bahadur was killed by Bajirao's brother Chimaji Appa in a battle.

* * *

- 1729 The period of the Dutch Company was extended for twenty-three years.

- June 30 The Ostenders at Kasimbazar had prized and weighed off from their merchants more than two thousand maunds (2,004 mds, 28 seers, 8 chhattacks) of silk and were making new contracts with their merchants.

- July Kanhoji passed away. It proved unfortunate for the Marathas. The dissensions among his successors, Shekhoji and Sambhaji, paralysed the strength of the Angnes as well as the Peshwa.

The English in Calcutta, not having received the expected remittance of bullion from Fort St. George and being in want of twenty-five chests to supply the Patna factory, borrowed Rs. 200,000 from the French Director at Chandranagar.

- Sept. 23 John Deane, the Governor of Fort William, formerly placed his seal on a secret treaty made with the Dutch to act jointly and combine their forces in everything that might tend to the detriment of the Ostenders and the ruin of their trade in Bengal. By this treaty the English and the Dutch undertook to capture the Ostend ships in the Hugli.

- Sept. 15 The capture of the Ostend sloop coming from the Coromandel coast, by captain Richard Gosfright, with the help of Dutch, was regarded by the English as unjustified according to the terms of instructions given him. The sloop was accordingly released.

* * *

- 1730 The Charter of the United East India Company was renewed till Lady Day 1769.

- Jan. 22 *Saint Theresa* a small ship belonging to the Ostend-

ers, was captured. She was sailing under the Polish colours. She was kept in Calcutta and her crew were sent to Europe.

Aug. Suspension orders of Dupleix were rescinded.

Dec. 21 The Council in Calcutta received from Kasimbazar a *parwana* ordering the *faujdar* of Hugli to forbid the Ostenders to stay longer in the country on any account, and to turn them away by force.

1731 John Stockhouse, the then Chief of the Kasimbazar Factory, had to give an undertaking, on behalf of the English, to the Nawab, not to buy any other natives either male or female as slaves.

Dupleix was appointed *directeur* of Chandranagar.

The Swedish East India Company was founded.

During the conflict between Shuja Khan and the English, the Nawab invited a party of Frenchmen at Murshidabad to treat with the Government and adjust their trade.

Feb. Marathas besieged the Portuguese at Manor, and seized a Portuguese vessel at Dabhol.

April 1 Trimbakrao Dabhade was killed in the battle field of Dabhai.

May The Kasimbazar factory informed the Council in Calcutta of their financial difficulties, as Fatchchand did not care to lend them any amount.

June At Chandranagar, M. Dupleix, assumed his office and restored commercial propriety.

June 13 King Frederick allowed the Swedish East India Company to trade in India for fifteen years for the first time.

July A temporary Portuguese East India Company with one ship only was formed by King John V to trade at Surat.

July 12 The Council in Calcutta decided to write off the extraordinary charges of the military, amounting to Rs. 28,430-10-3, on account of the expedition against the Ostenders.

Sept. A representation was made to the Nawab alleging that the English had brought only Madras and Arkot rupees and not the bullion.

1732 Anupchand the advocate of the English at Delhi observed that the rulers were "drowned in luxury".

He branded king and nobles as cowards. His prophetic words came true at the time of invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739; when many kings could not resist his forces in smaller number.

The Council in Calcutta directed the Kasimbazar factory that, since Fateh Chand was willing to lend them money at interest, they must prefer him to any other financier.

The French successfully resisted the demand made by the English for the presentation of passports by French ships entering the river.

The Nawab assured John Stockhouse, the English chief at Kasimbazar, that he would order Ostenders to quit the country, directly and take their passage in a French ship.

June 19 Stockhouse personally handed over a *parwana* to Shuja Khan regarding paying an additional sum of Rs. 9,500.

Feb. Stockhouse succeeded John Deane as President and Governor of Council in Calcutta.

June An Ostend ship was reported to be hovering around Goa, but it was not seriously regarded.

1733 The total fund collected by donation by the Charity school amounted to Rs. 8,742-7-0

1734 Dupleix took exception to the remarks of the English who condemned the action of the French in whipping with a *chabuk* (whip) an Indian and who was taken from Calcutta to Chandranagar on foot.

Jan. "Sehonamilli sent a formal intimation to the English at Fort William, notifying that the Ostend Company had given up all their factories in the Indies to His Imperial Majesty who had appointed him Governor-General of Bankibazar."

May At a joint conference at Hugli, the representatives of the English and Dutch companies discussed whether they should once again press the Nawab to force the Ostenders out of Bengal.

Aug. There was a good deal of demand for treasure, in the form of both rupees and silver at Kasimbazar.

Dec. The English strongly fortified Dharmapattanam Island and Madakkara.

1735 Dumas was appointed Governor of Pondicherry.

1735 Sept. The Nawab of Bengal demanded from the East India Company a sum of Rs. 25,236-1-0

Sept. 19 M. Benoit Dumas was appointed as Governor of Pondicherry.

It was reported that "from 1730 to 1735 the East India Company exported £ 7,7,854 of goods and £ 2,400,078 of bullion.

1736 "The prices of ordinary sortment, rose so excessively high that the Council at Dacca considered it unsafe to order the goods without direct advices from the Calcutta Council."

Thomas Cooke, the Chief of the Dacca factory, was dismissed. The value of his personal effects in Bengal was estimated and amounted to Rs. 103,500. This was alleged to have acquired by means of private trade.

Jan. The East India Company prohibited the British subjects from trading in India privately.

Aug. 17 Goorbux had escaped from prison in Calcutta.

Dec. 22 George Mandeville, the Chief designate of the Dacca factory, emphasized the ill consequences of the Armenian competition on the English trade at Dacca.

Hugh Banker, Chief of the English factory at Kasimbazar, on being dismissed from the company's service on charge of dishonesty and misconduct, suddenly disappeared from Calcutta.

1737 The Marathas occupied Salsette.

Early Bengal records were destroyed in the great storm.

Feb. 2 The Council of the E.I.C. at Kasimbazar informed the Calcutta Council that they had sold their bullion to Fateh Chand.

April The Marathas were invited by the Portuguese to rule Salsette island and to protect the fortres of Thana. They did it in desperation and distress.

Oct. 11- A great earthquake shook Calcutta in which 300,000
12 lives and 20,000 vessels were reported to be lost.

Dec. By the end of this year the French had immensely improved their position in Bengal.

1738 It is said :

"The weavers at Dacca were helped with 'Europe Gold

Thread' bought and paid for out of the Company's cash."

"The rumours of Nadir Shah's invasion dislocated the market and affected the sale of broadcloth for which there was little demand in Patna."

Jan. 1 After the utter defeat of Nizam near Bhopal, he was compelled to sign a peace treaty with the Peshwa.

March The Marathas sacked Daman, captured several forts and besieged Mahim.

May "The English Council in Calcutta were informed that the French Chief was purchasing saltpetre independently.

May 10 The Persians entered northern Afghanistan.

May 31 Ghazni was conquered.

June 19 Kabul was conquered.

Aug. 12 "The Council in Calcutta recorded that 10,200 bags of saltpetre containing 24,080 maunds were on the way from Patna to Calcutta, while on 2nd October of the same year, 651 bags containing 23,302 maunds were stated to have been despatched from Patna.

Sept. 7 Jalalabad was captured.

Oct. The English merchants, "at their request, were allowed to exchange rupees for the like quantity of bullion."

Nov. 18 Peshawar was conquered.

Dec. 13 The East India Company issued a general circular regarding the disappointing conduct of some of their servants.

1739 Jan. Nadir Shah's invasion from the northwest demonstrated the feebleness of the Imperial pretenders at Delhi.

"An English pilot named Charles Johns had suspiciously brought to Calcutta several bags of dollars belonging to the French Company."

Karikal was acquired by the French.

Marathas celebrated their victory over the Portuguese at Bassein.

Jan. 8 Lahore was conquered.

Chanda Sahib attacked Karikal with the aid of Francisco Peneina. After having conquered Karikal, it was handed over to the French.

March Shuja Khan died.

11 Nadir Shah ordered on this morning to slaughter the inhabitants of the city of Delhi.

19 Saadat Khan committed suicide. "He betrayed the Emperor Muhammad Shah and Nizam-ul-Mulk into the hands of Nadir Shah."

23 Nadir Shah annexed Kashmir to the Kingdom of Kabul.

May 5 Nadir Shah after having stayed in Delhi for 57 days left declaring again Muhammad Shah as Emperor.

As soon as information regarding Nadir Shah's departure was received at Murshidabad, the Government issued an order to break Nadir Shah's seals and to make a new one in Muhammad Shah's name.

12 Chimaji Appa captured Bassein from the Portuguese. It was one of the glorious episodes of the Maratha history.

23 The Patna Council sent an intimation to Calcutta that they had drawn on the Council of Fort William a bill for *Sicca* Rs. 25,000, received from Seth Manickchand Diachand and payable forty days after to Seth Fateh Chand.

July 20 A treaty between the English and Chimaji Appa was concluded at Bassein, with a view to obtaining further commercial privileges.

1740 * * *
The Mugs plundered several places between Chittagong and Jagdea.

April 10 Alivardi Khan slew Sarfaraz Khan and usurped the office.

28 Bajirao passed away in his 40th year at Raverkhedi on the bank of the Narmada. He was a contemporary of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

May Karnatak was attacked by Raghoji Bhonsla and had defeated the Nawab's army at Damalcheru pass in North Arkot.

Aug. On payment of ten million rupees to the Marathas, Safdar Ali was recognized as Nawab of Karnatak.

Sept. 18 The Portuguese surrendered Chaul to Sambhaji Angria in order to save Goa.

Dec. "The Kasimbazar Council informed the President of Fort William that the *farman* obtained from Muhammad Shah had, during the struggle between Sarfaraz Khan and Alahwardi Khan, fallen into the private

hands, and that a copy of the same might be procured on payment of rupees ten or twelve thousand."

- 17 Chimaji Appa, Bajirao's younger brother passed away.

It was reported that "from 1735 to 1740 the United East India Company exported £ 938,970 of goods and £ 2,459,470 of bullion.

- 1741 M. Dupleix was appointed as Director-General of the French East India Company.

The Marathas captured Chanda Sahib. The Marathas invaded Karnatak under Raghuji Bhonsle.

Khandoji Mankar, the Maratha general, took over Rayadanda, the last Portuguese possession between Goa and Damam.

- Mar. 26 Trichinopoly was handed over by Chanda Sahib to the Marathas, who after having plundered the town appointed Morarirav as its Governor.

- Dec. Rustam Ali completed the *Tarikhi Hind*.

- 1742 Safdar Ali, Nawab of the Karnatak, was murdered.

- Jan. 14 M. Dupleix took charge of Pondicherry as Governor and received gifts from Safdar and Ali Mir Asad and Ghulam Hussain.

- June The English were allowed by Alahwardi Khan to construct a wall around their settlement at Calcutta, in order to protect themselves from the Marathas.

- Sept. 11 A great cyclone off Bombay was reported.

- 18 The French East India Company ordered Dupleix "to reduce the expenditure by one-half, and to stop all expense on fortifications in view of the anticipated war with England."

- 1743 Nizam-ul-mulk invaded Karnatak.

- May In order to strengthen their fortifications, the French at Pondicherry and the English at Madras approached Nizam-ul-Mulk and offered him gifts.

- July The Peshwa received confirmation of grants made to him by the Mughal Emperor.

- Dec. 21 Mortandi Chavadi was renamed as Dupleixpettai, under orders of M. Dupleix where the French officers were allowed to build their houses.

- 1744 "The destruction of the Ostend factories at Bankibazar by the order of the Government put an end to their activities in Bengal."
The English despatched a squadron to Madras under Commodore Barnett, against the French.
- Feb. The British Government asked the East India Company for a million sterling loan at 3 per cent interest. The E.I. Company advanced the loan as an equivalent for the prolongation of their Charter for fourteen years to Lady Day 1783.
- May 21 After the declaration of war between France and England their respective interests in India were henceforth maintained at the sword's point.
- * * *
- 1745 Aug. The English snatched three French ships at the Coromandel coast.
- Dec. It was reported that the United East India Company, from 1740 to 1745, exported £1,105,750 of goods and £2,529,108 of bullion.
- * * *
- 1746 La Bourdonnais captured Madras.
- April The English attacked a French ship at Tranquebar but it was blown up to avoid capture.
- June 25 The French sustained heavy losses at Pondicherry in a battle with the English.
- Sept. 7 The French attacked Fort St. George at Madras. The English garrison of 300 men submitted and surrounded as prisoners of war. The Nawab of Arkot threatened to send a force to defend Madras, but was pacified by Dupleix.
- Oct. 26 The Portuguese recovered Forts Bicholim and Sanguelim from the Marathas.
- * * *
- 1747 Jan. 10 Kadalur was attacked by the French from Ariyankuppam but were driven away by a storm.
- June 20 Nadir Shah who perpetrated worst type of atrocities was assassinated by his Persian guard.
- Dec. 19 Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David.
- * * *
- 1748 Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk passed away.
Boscamen besieged Pondicherry.
Ahmad Khan Durrani invaded the Punjab.

English besieged Pondicherry, the seat of French Government without success.

April 27 Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah of Delhi, succeeded to the throne of Delhi. "Ahmad Shah and his successor were mere pageant princes set up by the court nobles and removed at their pleasure."

June 28 Kadalur was attacked by the French.

July The Raja of Kottayam permitted the English to export pepper and cardamoms.

Dec. A British fleet of boats was attacked by the Marathas between Kasimbazar and Calcutta and three hundred bales of raw silk were looted by them.

1749 Anwar-ud-din at Ambur was defeated and killed by Chanda Sahib with the help of the French.

The English re-captured Madras.

July Haidar Ali with his brother Shahbaz obtained a command and charge of a fort during the course of the siege of Devanhalli by the Mysoreans.

Aug. According to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Madras was restored to the English.

Oct. The French occupied eighty-one villages near Pondicherry.

Dec. 15 Sahu died in the midst of the unedifying quarrels of his queens and Raja Ram was crowned Chhatrapati on 4th January, 1750.

1750 Nasir Jang was defeated and killed.

Jan. 4 Raja Ram was crowned Chhatrapati after the death of Sahu on 15th December, 1749.

Dec. As a civil servant of the East India Company, Warren Hastings arrived at Calcutta.

Nasir Jang was killed.

1751 Salabat Jang was appointed as Subadar of the Deccan by Bussy.

Clive seized Arkot.

Jan. 15 Dupleix despatched de Bussy northward with an escort to install Muzaffar Jang in Hyderabad.

Feb. 13 Muzaffar was murdered by the assassin of Nasir.

Aug. Clive conquered Arkot with the help of 300 sepoys.

- 1751 Dec. The English established their factories at Badarmalanka and Vilapuli in Godavari district.
- * * *
- 1752 Robert Orme, in his *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire*, described the cotton manufacture of Bengal almost as a national factory.
- The Tanjoreans killed Chanda Sahib while M. Law surrendered to the English.
- April 24 Clive had attacked Uttattur.
- Aug. The French were defeated at Bahur by an English and Swiss detachment under the command of Lawrence.
- Sept. Clive left for England on sick leave after having conquered Covelong (Kovalam) and Chingalpat.
- * * *
- 1753 Royal Prussian Bengal Company, Bengal Company of Embden, the Embden East India Company, The Prussian Asiatic Company were founded.
- De Bussy obtained from the puppet Nizam the assignment of Guntur, Godavari, Krishna, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.
- Aug. 7 Major Lawrence defeated Brenier's force.
- Dec. 8 Dupleix made an attempt to defeat Dalton's battery but failed.
- * * *
- 1754 Alamgir II came to power.
- Dupleix was recalled to France.
- Dupleix's call in this year marked the commencement of British triumphs.
- Truce between the English and the French was signed.
- Jan. 3 In order to settle differences between the English and French peace conference was held at Madras but it failed in its mission.
- May 12 Major Lawrence attacked Tanjor and defeated the French forces at Sugarloaf Rock.
- June Ahmad Shah and his mother were blinded and Muhammad Alamgir II raised to the throne.
- Aug. 2 In order to put an end to war between the French and the English Commissioners were sent to India by their respective governments.
- Oct. 14 Dupleix was coldly received at his arrival in France.

- 1754 Dec. 31 At Pondicherry a peace treaty between the English and the French was signed.
- * * *
- 1755 "The Danes re-established their factories at Serampore with the permission of Nawab Alahwardi Khan.
- Feb. Under the command of Lieut. Col. Heron, an English force entered Madura, unopposed.
- Oct. Clive arrived at Bombay from London as lieutenant-colonel.
- * * *
- 1756 Early Bengal records were lost at the capture of Calcutta.
- Alahwardi Khan, Nawab of Bengal, passed away.
- Gheris was captured.
- Bussy defended the Chuhar Mahal.
- Siraj-ud-daula captured Calcutta.
- Feb. "Vijayadurg was captured along with Tulaji with the aid of an English squadron under Clive and Watson. The allies received ample compensation for this assistance, but despite this, their relations with the Marathas did not continue to be friendly."
- June Count de Alva, the Portuguese Governor, lost his life in a war against Tulaji Angre. The Portuguese attacked Phonda, a Maratha outpost located in South of Goa.
- June 20 Siraj-ud-Dowlah captured Calcutta and the legend of "Black Hole" is alleged to have taken place.
- July 20 The English despatched a force from Madras to save Calcutta.
- Dec. 16 In a communique, despatched to the Superior Council in the Isle of France, the French Council at Chandranagar, conveyed a brief account of the manner in which the British were driven away from all their settlements in Bengal.
- * * *
- 1757 Mir Jafar was appointed Nawab of Bengal.
- Jan. 1 Calcutta was re-captured by the English.
- Feb. 11 The Nawab made an attempt to recapture Calcutta but had failed.
- June 4 A peace treaty between the English and Mir Jafar was signed.

- 1757 June 23 Clive won his resounding victory at Plassey. The Marathas were drawn more and more into fateful entanglements with the English, to wit, the treaties of Surat (1776) and Salbai (1782).
The famous battle of Plassey made the British the master of political situation in India.
The Nawab of Bengal was defeated and Mir Jafar was proclaimed Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- 28 Lord Clive conducted Mir Jafar to the Masnad at Murshidabad.
- July The British had conquered Utaramalur from the French.
- 26 Lord Clive in a despatch to the Secret Committee of the Directors of the East India Company informed the way he managed to overthrow Nawab Siraj-ud-Dowla and placed Mir Jafar in his place on the throne.
- Nov. The Peshwa's son Vishwasrao had invaded the country east of Aurangabad.
- Dec. The fort of Sholavandan was captured by Haider Ali. He plundered the Madura district.
Twenty-four parganas were ceded to the East India Company by the help of Clive and Mir Jafar.
- * * *
- 1758 The Fort of St. David was captured.
Bussy was recalled from the Deccan.
Lally besieged Madras.
- Jan. "Nizam Ali attacked the Peshwa near Sindhabad but was compelled to accept the terms under which the Marathas gained 2½ million rupees worth of land and the fort of Naldurg."
- 17 Ahmad Shah Abdali again invaded India.
- April Raghunathrao had occupied Lahore and driven away Timur Shah Abdali.
- Aug. 3 In a fight between the French and the English near Karikal, the French lost the war.
- Oct. 4 Lally conquered the Fort St. David.
- * * *
- 1759 Bihar was invaded by Ali Gauhar.
The English in Bengal were invaded by the Dutch.
Ghazi-ud-din murdered Alamgir II.
Masulipatnam was captured by Forde.

- 1759 Jun. Lally attacked Madras and ultimately conquered it. Raja Sahib was appointed the Nawab of Karnatak.
- 7 Lord Clive in a letter to Right Hon. William Pitt, suggested the desirability of acquiring the sovereignty of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for the East India Company.
- 20 Near Wandewash, the French troops under the command of Lally were defeated by Sir Eyre Coote.
- Mar. 21 The Peshwa in a letter "directed his general in the North to support anyone who should pay them 50 lakhs of rupees and promise other territorial gains."
- Aug. An offensive alliance with the East India Company and the King of Cotiote (Kottayam) was signed.
- Nov. "Sadashivrao Bhau occupied the important stronghold of Ahmadnagar by a stratagem, as a preliminary to his invasion of the Nizam's territory in force."
- Nov. 30 The fifth son of Aurangzib was placed on the throne with the title of Shah Jahan II. He remained on the throne till October 9, 1759.
- Dec. 1 Ahmad Shah Abdali arrived at Delhi and captured the fort by the end of December.
- * * *
- 1760 Ali Gauhar captured Bihar and proclaimed himself Shah Alam II.
- Battle of Wandewash was fought.
- Delhi was captured by the Marathas.
- Mir Kasim was appointed the Nawab of Bengal.
- Jan. 20 The French force was defeated at Chittapet and it surrendered to Coote. Lally left for Pondicherry.
- 22 The French under Lally were defeated by Sir Eyre Coote near Wandewash.
- 28 Lord Clive left for England.
- Feb. The British forces captured Arkot, Devikotta, Trinomali, Chittapet, and Alamparai.
- May In order to drive away the English Lally secretly negotiated with Haidar Ali of Maisur (Mysore). Lally attempted a surprise attack on Coote but D'Arambure rendered the attack futile.
- Aug. A murderous attempt was made on Haider Ali's life by his own *pradhan* Khande Rao but he escaped unhurt.
- Aug.-Sept. A treaty between the French and Haidar Ali was signed.

- 1760 Oct. 9 In place of Shah Jahan II, Mirza Jawab Bakht, grandson of Alamgir II, was proclaimed as Emperor, with the title of Jalaluddin Shah Alam II.
- Lally requested the Marathas to help him on payment of money and the cession of Jinji fortress.
- Oct. 27 From Pondicherry, fourteen hundred natives were expelled. "They remained outside the walls till they were permitted by Col. Coote to pass out."
- Dec. 24 A *farman* was issued by the Raja of Malabar granting permission to Robert Gambier for the purchase of pepper produced in the country.
- Royal Prussian Bengal Company was closed down.
- * * *
- 1761 Nizam Ali imprisoned by his brother Salabat Jang.
- Jan. 1 Earthquake in Arakan was reported.
- 5 A decisive battle was fought between the Afghans and the Marathas at Panipat (Panjab).
- 15 Pondicherry itself surrendered to the English.
- 21 Messrs Holwell, Pleydell, Summer and Maguire were dismissed from the service of the East India Company.
- June Haidar Ali captured Mysore and Nanda Raja was overthrown.
- Sept. 14 At Bombay the Peshwas and the British settled their disputes.
- Oct. Haidar Ali was proclaimed the Nawab of Sir.
- * * *
- 1762 Nov. An agreement between Mir Kasim Ali and the East India Company was signed against the private trade of the Company's servants.
- * * *
- 1763 Jan. After having conquered Bednur Haider Ali made the Rani of Bednur, a prisoner.
- Feb. 10 The Treaty of Paris was signed between England and France. According to this treaty France was not allowed to erect any fort and not to keep troops in Bengal.
- July 7 The East India Company deposed Mir Kasim and made Mir Jafar as the Nawab of Calcutta.
- Dec. Haidar Ali conquered Sunda. Its *raja* and his family had taken refuge at Goa.
- * * *
- 1764 May 3 Clive arrived in India as the head of the Bengal

Government. Shah Alam made Raja Nand Kumar the Maharaja and also appointed him collector of Burdwan, Nadiya and Hugli.

- Oct. 23 The battle of Buxar took place. Shah Alam, deserted by Shuja-ud-daula, took shelter under the British. Lord Clive gave him the districts of Kora and Allahabad with an estimated revenue of Rs. 28 lakhs a year. In this way the East India Company secured complete control of Bengal affairs.

1765 The Nawab became subject to the English on Aug. 12, 1765. Lord Clive obtained the *Dewan* by an imperial grant, which constituted the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and gave the British the virtual sovereignty of these states.

- Feb. 5 Mir Jafar Ali Khan passed away and his son Mir Phulwari, was appointed the Nawab.

Mar. 12 Lord Clive was reappointed President of Bengal, with command of the Company's forces in the province.

- Apr. 17 Lord Clive in a letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company recommended that the company must make itself *de facto* Nawab.

May 3 Lord Clive enforced the company's covenant against the receipt of presents.

Aug. 12 Shah Alam granted the *farman* of the *diwani* of provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

- Aug. 16 Treaty was signed between the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, of Oudh, the Nawab Najmud-daula, of Bengal, and the East India Company.

Dec. For the first time a postal service was established between Calcutta and Murshidabad.

1766 May 5 Count Lally was beheaded at Paris.

Aug. 30 The British Government re-instated Shuja-ud-daula, as Nawab of Oudh.

- Nov. 12 After having signed the Treaty with Nizam Ali, the English brought under them the Northern part of India.

Dec. Haidar Ali conquered Calicut.

1767 The East India Company Act, 1757, was passed for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of four hundred thousand pounds, for a limited time, by the East India Company, in respect of

the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East Indies.

The first Mysore war started. It was concluded in 1769.

Jan. 15 Lord Clive resigned and left India.

Jan. 16 In a letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors Lord Clive suggested "the Form of Government" for Bengal. He pointed out that why the "shadow" of Nawab must be maintained. He recommended that some distinction between the East India Company and the Nawab must be maintained.

Regulation was passed to stop records of the Select Committee being taken out of office.

1768 May Haider Ali attacked Mangalore.

Aug. 4 Haider Ali came back from Malabar.

Aug. 25 Haider Ali attacked Karnatak.

1769 French East India Company was suspended.

Jan. Haider Ali ravaged the Karnatak.

Haider Ali conquered Karur and Erode and marched towards the Kaveri. The first Mysore war came to an end and a peace treaty was signed.

April The East India Company was made to pay £400,000 per annum as revenue to the exchequer.

May 24 Richard Becher strongly criticised the "Double Government" introduced by Lord Clive in Bengal. Becher who was appointed as Resident at the Nawab's court in 1769 said that Bengal was verging towards ruin because of "Double Government" system.

Nov. Warren Hastings was appointed to second seat on the Madras Council.

1770 Famine in Bengal took place.

July Capt. Kinloch was sent to Nepal by the East India Company to establish trade relations with Nepal.

Aug. A peace treaty between Haider Ali and the English Government was signed.

Oct. 31 Najib-ud-daula Nadir Shah's deputy passed away. His son, Zabita Khan succeeded his Indian possessions and the government of Delhi.

- 1771 Shah Alam left Allahabad for Delhi.
- Mar. 5 Haider Ali was defeated by the Marathas at Chinkulari. He had to pay the Marathas thirty lakhs of rupees.
- Oct. 24 Haider Ali was refused help by the Madras presidency in spite of treaty with the English.
- * * *
- 1772 May 22 Raja Rammohan Roy was born on this day in the village of Radhanagar, near Krishnagar, in the Zila (District) of Hugli. There is a controversy regarding his date of birth. The year given on tombstone is 1774 but according to his younger son Rama Prasad Roy, the date of birth falls in May, 1771. Miss Sophia Dobson Collect, in her book entitled: *"Life and Letters of Raja Rammohan Roy"* (1900) confirmed his date of birth as 22nd of May, 1772. Babu Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Babu Phani Bhushan Mukherji and few other scholars support the view of Miss Collect.
- * * *
- 1773 May 18 While speaking on the East India Company Bill (1773), Lord North emphasized the necessity of Parliamentary intervention in the affairs of the East India Company.
- May 28 In a petition to the House of Commons, the East India Company submitted that if Lord North's East India Company Bill was passed it would mean the virtual transfer of Company's power to the Crown. The Company pointed out that it was not given chance to defend itself.
- June 10 Burke while speaking on Lord North's East India Bill, 1773 declared that there was no necessity of regulating the Company's affairs.
- June 19 13 Peers in their protest against Lord North's East India Company Bill, 1773, said that the Bill was the "violation of Company's Charter and British Constitution". They also said that it was an attack on the Company's right of property.
- Nov. 11 Warren Hastings in a letter to the Court of Directors, pointed out defects in the East India Company's system of Government. He was of the opinion that the bad administration was due more to the system than to individuals.
- Dec. The East India Company Act, 1773, was enforced. Its aim was to establish certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company in India.
- * * *

1774 Mar. 21 Warren Hastings wrote a letter to Lord Mansfield in connection with the improvement of the British interests in the provinces of Bengal. In this letter he emphasised on the necessity of establishing a new form of judicature, and giving laws to a people who were supposed to be governed by no other principle of justice than the arbitrary bills, or uninstructed judgments, of their temporary rulers, has been frequently suggested.

Mar. 26 Supreme Court at Fort William was established.

1775 May 30 Trial of Warren Hastings commenced. He was accused of taking bribes.

1776 The first attempt to start a newspaper in Calcutta was made in this year by Mr. William Bolts who had resigned from the service of East India Company. The notice of his intention to embark on the enterprise made it known that he had to make public many things which most intimately concerned with some officials of the company. His decision, therefore, gave rise to alarm in official quarters.

Jan. 15 In a letter to the Court of Directors, the Governor-General-in-Council recognised the East India Company as the *de jure* authority of the Nawab.

Mar. Nand Kumar accused Warren Hastings for accepting bribes.

Mar. 21 Warren Hastings in a letter to Lawrence Sullivan conveyed to him that the Provinces of Bengal enjoyed peace, but no measures were taken for ensuring it. He also made it clear in this letter the reasons of his conflict with the Council.

1777 Jan. 12 Warren Hastings in his letter to Alexander Elliot, recorded his impressions of the Indian political conditions after the famous defeat of the Marathas at Panipat.

Feb. 10 Another dispatch by Warren Hastings to Alexander Elliot, in which he recorded his administrative difficulties in India.

Nov. 19 The Court of Directors in a letter to Lord Weymouth, Secretary of State, summed up the bad consequences of the exercise of extended jurisdiction by the Supreme Court. They also levied charges against the Supreme Court.

1779 Another official press was installed by the East India Company at Calcutta.

1780 James Augustus Hicky started the *Bengal Gazette* or *Calcutta General Advertiser*, in the first issue of which he introduced himself as "the late printer to the Honourable Company". Hicky's exposition of the private lives of some servants of the Company does not seem to have enjoyed a very high reputation.

The East India Company Act, 1780 was passed. Its object was to explain and amend the Act of 1773 and to give relief to "certain persons imprisoned at Calcutta in Bengal under a judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature."

Jan. 25 The Governor-General-in-Council in a letter to the Court of Directors, pointed out the Supreme Court's claim to exercise temporary jurisdiction over Zamindars.

Sept. 29 Warren Hastings expressed his views on the functions of *Sadar Dewani Adalat*.

Oct. 31 Hyder Ali after having defeated the British took over Karnatak.

1781 July 1 Hyder Ali was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote.

Sept. 19 Warren Hastings was again accused for taking more bribes.

1782 Dec. Hyder Ali died. Tippoo Sultan took over the throne.

1783 Fox's India Bill, 1783, was enforced. This Bill was passed for vesting the affairs of the East India Company in the hands of certain Commissioners, for the benefit of the Proprietors and the Public.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was born in Bombay. He passed away on 15th April, 1859. His contribution towards the modernization of India was great.

Dec. 18 The Fox-North Ministry was dismissed by George III, who summoned the Younger Pitt to form a Cabinet.

1784 Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Dwarkanath Tagore was enrolled the first Indian member and patron of this Society.

The *Calcutta Gazette* was started under the direct patronage of the Government.

- 1784 Mar. 11 The British signed peace treaty with Tippoo Sultan.
- July 6 Chancellor Pitt delivered a speech on the India Bill, 1784, in the House of Commons.
- 16 Fox delivered a speech in the House of Commons on Pitt's India Bill, 1784.
- Aug. The East India Company Act, 1784 or Pitt's India Act was enforced. This was an Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India; and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies.
- * * *
- 1785 *The Bengal Journal* was first published in this year. It offered to publish all Government advertisements free of charge.
- The first number of the *Oriental Magazine of Calcutta Amusement*, a monthly, also appeared in the same year.
- * * *
- 1786 Another newspaper entitled the *Calcutta Chronicle* started its publication.
- * * *
- 1787 Rammohan Roy left home to study Buddhism in Tibet.
- * * *
- 1788 Feb. 15-19 Edmund Burke delivered an address on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, former Governor-General of Bengal. Warren Hastings was acquitted on all the charges on April 23, 1795.
- * * *
- 1789 Bombay had its first newspaper in this year when the first number of *The Bombay Herald* was published.
- Jan. 28 M.H. Brooke, a British Magistrate posted at Shahabad wrote a letter to the Governor-General-in-Council, Lord Cornwallis, in which he wanted permission to prevent a widow to perform a *Suttee* at Shahabad. This is considered to be the first deliberate official step towards the abolition of *Suttee*. The magistrate was refused permission.
- Aug. 2 Lord Cornwallis wrote a letter to the Court of Directors, regarding the behaviour of Hyder Beg Khan.
- 10 Lord Cornwallis wrote a letter to John Woodhouse, Director of the Company, expressing his views on the

interference of the Directors in the appointments of officers.

1790

The second newspaper of Bombay entitled *The Courier* came into existence in this year. It carried advertisements in Gujarati language.

Raja Rammohan Roy returned home after having studied Buddhism in Tibet and left for Banaras (Varanasi) with a view to get settled there.

Apr. 4 In a letter to Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control, Lord Cornwallis opposed the plan of leaving only trade to the Company and taking administration into the hands of the Government.

Sept. 10 The Governor-General-in-Council resolved ".....with a view to encourage the acquisition of the native languages, such of the Honourable Company's writers as are so disposed, be allowed during the period of their writership, the sum of *sicca* rupees 30 per month for a master to teach them....."

Nov. 6 Lord Cornwallis emphasized that the Governor-General shall be invested with adequate powers for conduct of war. He also expressed his views on relationship between Governor-General and the Council during his absence from Calcutta.

1791

Hugh Boyd resigned from the editorship of the *Madras Courier* probably because his conduct of the paper was not altogether to the liking of the Government. On two occasions on which it offended the Government, the editor readily published an apology.

The third newspaper of Bombay entitled *The Bombay Gazette* was first published in this year. In 1792 the *Bombay Herald* was merged into it, being officially recognized for purposes of official notifications and advertisements in the same terms as the *Madras Courier*.

William Duane in partnership with Messrs. Dymkin and Cassen, acquired the *Bengal Journal* and became its editor.

Boyd, then the editor of the *Madras Courier*, resigned and started the *Hurkaree*, but the paper ceased publication a year later when he died.

Mar. 21 The British troops took over Bangalore.

May 15 Lord Cornwallis defeated Tippoo Sultan at Arikera.

- 1791 Dec. 21 The British took over the Fort of Savandroog.
- 1792 Mar. 19 Peace treaty with Tippoo Sultan was signed and his two sons were taken as hostages.
- 1793 The Charter Act of 1793 was enforced. This was an Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trades under certain limitations.
- An Act on "Independent Power of Governors" was enforced.
- Mar. 6 Lord Cornwallis in another despatch reported to the Court of Directors regarding the progress made in connection with the abolition of a custom introduced under the native government, by which most of the principal *Zamindaries* in the country are made to descend entire to the eldest son, or next heir of the last incumbent in opposition both to the Hindu and Mohammedan law.
- 1794 Dwarkanath Tagore was born. He was the grandfather of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, a great poet and humanist.
- Dec. 31 In support of his summary action against William Duane, Sir John Shone, the Governor-General wrote in a letter to the Right Hon'ble Henry Dundas that newspapers in Calcutta had assumed "a licentiousness too dangerous to be promoted in this country," and that he had ordered one of the editors, William Duane, to be sent to Europe.
- 1795 Censorship was first introduced in Madras when the *Madras Gazette* was required to submit to the Military Secretary for scrutiny all the manuscripts before their publication.
- R. Williams started the *Madras Gazette*. After a few months the first number of the *India Herald* was published without authority by one Humphreys who was arrested for the unauthorised publication but escaped from the ship on which he was to be deported to England.
- Apr. 23 Warren Hastings was acquitted from all charges against him.

- 1798 The editor of the *Bengal Harkaru*, Dr. Charles Maclean, had a series of encounters first with the Post Master General for obtaining certain letters addressed to Maclean and later with the Government for contributing a signed letter to *Telegraph* edited by Mckenly, reflecting upon the conduct of the Magistrate of Ghazipore.
- Dec. 21 A notification was issued to the Bengal Civil servants informing them that, "from after the 1st January, 1801, no servant shall be deemed eligible to any of the offices hereinafter mentioned unless he shall have passed an examination. . ."
- * * *
- 1800 Radha Prasad, the eldest son of Raja Rammohan Roy, was born.
- July 10 In a note Lord Wellesley expressed his views on Indian Civil Service and administration.
- * * *
- 1801 John Digby, of Bengal, met Raja Rammohan Roy for the first time.
- * * *
- 1803 Raja Rammohan Roy published his first work *Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin or A Gift to Monotheists*. This treatise in Persian with an Arabic preface was later translated into English by Moulavi Obaidullah El Obaide, Superintendent of the Dacca Government Madrasa. It was published under the auspices of the Adi Brahmo Samaj, Calcutta, in 1884.
- Ram Kant Roy, Rammohan Roy's father, died.
- * * *
- 1805 June 9 John Digby was appointed the Registrar at Ramgarh. Digby held Rammohan Roy in high regard and a sincere friendship, honourable alike to both, existed between them till his death.
- Aug. 21 Gourishankar Oodeshanker was born.
- Oct. 5 Lord Wellesley who died was superseded by the Marquis Cornwallis.
- Nov. 23 The Mahratta Chief, Scindiah, was defeated by the British.
- Dec. 24 The British signed the treaty of peace with Holkar.
- * * *
- 1806 May 21 Under the Court's order the expenditure of the Fort William College was limited to sicca rupees, 1,50,000/-.

1807 April 9 Restrictions were imposed on the Press and all public meetings were banned by order of the Governor-General in Council. The rigid restriction imposed on the Press led to the publication of a number of pamphlets which bore neither the name of the author nor the printer and an instruction was issued requiring all presses to publish the name of the printer on all literature printed at, or issuing from a press.

1809 Aug. 23 The Mutiny against the British at Saringapatam was crushed.

Oct. 20 John Digby was appointed Collector at Rangpur.

1811 Raja Rammohan Roy's eldest brother Jaganmohan Roy died and the widow became a *Suttee*. It is said that Rammohan Roy had tried to persuade her beforehand against this terrible step, but in vain. When, however, she felt the flames she tried to get up and escape from the fire; but her orthodox relations and the priests forced her down with *bamboo* poles, and kept her there to die. Rammohan Roy filled with unspeakable indignation and pity, vowed within himself, then and there, that he would never rest until this horrible custom was rooted out. And he kept his vow. Before 19 years fully elapsed, that pledge was redeemed by the Government decree abolishing *Suttee*, on December 4, 1829.

1812 Aug. 3 A British Magistrate of Bundelkhand wrote to the Nizam-at-Adawlat (Court) for instructions whether or not he should allow a *Suttee*. The Nizam sent his letter to the Governor-General (Lord Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings) and after eight months' more delay the instructions were at last drawn up and issued on April 17th, 1813. Their principle was "to allow the practice in those cases in which it is countenanced by the Hindu religion and law, and to prevent it in others in which it is by the same authority prohibited", *i.e.*, where the widow is unwilling or is under sixteen, or is pregnant, or drugged, or intoxicated.

Rama Prasad Roy, the second son of Rammohan Roy, was born.

1813 May Krishna Mohan Banerji was born in the section of north Calcutta known as Tantoriya. He was a great Indian Christian. He played eminent role in organiz-

ing the Calcutta University which was established in 1857.

- 1814 Feb. 1 Lord Hastings expressed his views on the British intervention in internal affairs of Indian States.

Digby left Rangpur for England at the end of 1814; and in the course of that year Rammohan Roy took up his residence in Calcutta to settle home permanently.

- 1815 The Atmiya Sabha or Friendly Association was founded by Rammohan Roy.

Rammohan Roy published his translation of the *Vedanta Sutra* from the original Sanskrit into Bengali. It was his wish to "render a translation of the complete Vedant into the current languages of this country" but this was never fully carried out.

- 1816 Dwarkanath Tagore helped in the founding of the Hindu College, which later grew into the now famous Presidency College of Calcutta.

An abridgment of the "Vedanta" was published by Rammohan Roy in Bengali, Hindustani and English.

Dwarkanath Tagore was born. He died in London on August 1, 1846.

- 1817 In a letter to John Digby, Rammohan Roy wrote "*A Defence of Mandukya Upanishad*" into Bengali and English.

March Naoroji Ferdoonji was born. He belongs almost to the first batch of English educated youths in Western India who took to social and educational reform in the early years of the 19th century. He was eight years senior to his more celebrated namesake, Dadabhai Naoroji, with whom he worked in intimate companionship for the uplift of his countrymen.

April 17 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in the city of Delhi. He was a Syed by birth on his father's as well as on his mother's side. Paternally, he was descended from *Hazrat* (Lord) Hussain, the grandson of the Prophet Mahmoed.

He was a great Muslim leader and was the foremost man produced by the Indian Moslem Community in the nineteenth century after Sir Salar Jang. He wanted that his co-religionists should be progressive

people. Hence he stressed two basic points : (i) the importance of liberal education on Western pattern and (ii) loyalty to the British empire. He has great significance as the leader of modern Moslem political thought.

- 1818 Jan. 6 Lord Hastings' treaty with Holkar was signed after the defeat of the Holkar's army on December 21, in the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
 - Jan. 13 Lord Hastings signed a Treaty with Mewar. Ravaged by the Marathas and weakened by internal dissensions, Mewar appealed for British protection as early as 1805, but it was not till the days of Lord Hastings that the Rajput States were brought within the Company's system of alliances.
 - Feb. 8 Lord Hastings explained to the Court of Directors the consequences of the treaty which was signed by Daulat Rao Scindiah with the British.
 - Feb. 26 Lord Hastings' Treaty with Bhopal was signed. The rulers of Bhopal had loyally supported the British Government since 1778. This treaty was concluded in connection with the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
 - June 18 At the defeat of Baji Rao II's forces, the British East India Company's sovereignty over South Asia was finally assumed.
 - Aug. 18 Regulations regarding the censorship of newspapers were issued. According to these regulations the Editors were further required to lodge in the Chief Secretary's Office one copy of every newspaper, periodical, or extra, published by them respectively.
 - Aug. 20 Raja Rammohan formed the Brahmio Samaj or the Congregation of the Absolute. The formal opening of the Brahmio Samaj building was made on January 23, 1830.
 - Nov. 30 Rammohan Roy published the English edition of his first tract on *Suttee* (Sati).
 - Dec. 19 H. Oakely, a magistrate of District Hugli, in a letter described reasons of the great frequency of *Suttees* in his district which yielded the largest number of victims in the list, 376 in the four years ending with 1818.
- * * *
- 1819 The first public representation on behalf of the Press was made in this year by officials and merchants of the East India Company, thanking Lord Hastings for lifting the restrictions of pre-censorship imposed earlier by Lord Wellesley.

Rammohan Roy had a discussion with Subrahmanya Sastri in the meeting of Atmiya Sabha held in Calcutta.

- Dec. 4 Raja Rammohan Roy started a Bengali journal, called the *Samvad Kaumudi*, which was perhaps the first Bengali journal and was largely instrumental in bringing about the transformation of thought and life in the province.

- Dec. 17 Important meeting of the Atmiya Sabha was held in which Rammohan Roy had a face to face fight with his idolatrous adversaries. A learned South Indian Pandit, called Subrahmanya Sastri, "renowned at time for his erudition, publicly challenged him to a polemical combat. Rammohan Roy accepted it with pleasure, and in the presence of a large gathering of people, headed by Radhakant Dev, the acknowledged leader of the orthodox Hindu Community, silenced his adversary by the great cogency of his reasoning, as well as by the long array of scriptural authorities that he quoted in favour of his views."

- Dec. 20 Raja Sir Dinkar Rao was born at Dewrukha. His name is connected with the Indian Rebellion or Mutiny of 1857. He wielded a boundless influence with the Government of India and the Indian Princes.

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- 1820 Feb. 26 Rammohan Roy published English version of his second tract on *Suttee*.

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- 1821 Ramechandra was born at Panipat, the famous battle place about fifty miles from Delhi.

- May 7 Rev. William Adam wrote a letter to N. Wright regarding Rammohan Roy's views on Christianity.

- July 14 The *Samachar Darpan*, a periodical issued from the Mission Press at Serampore, with an onslaught on pantheism of the Vedanta Shastra arguing that while inconsistent with polytheism it logically destroyed the reality of the universe and the responsibility of the human soul, as well as the perfectness of God.

- Aug. 11 Raja Ram Mohan Roy in a letter to J. S. Buckingham, the editor of *Calcutta Journal* written on Aug. 11, 1821, expressed his belief in the restoration of the liberty of European nations and Asiatic colonies.

- Sept. Unitarian Committee at Calcutta was formed.

- Dec. In the quarterly journal *Friend of India*, the editor, Rev. Dr. Marshaman, devoted 128 closely printed pages to an attempted reputation of Rammohan Roy's *Second Appeal to the Christian Public*. His argu-

ments are directed to the defence of the old Evangelical doctrines of Atonement and of the Deity of Christ in the consequent doctrine of Trinity.

- Dec. 4 The first number of *Samvad Kaumudi* (or The Moon of Intelligence) sponsored by Raja Rammohan Roy, was published. According to the list compiled by Rev. Long in 1852, the *Samvad Kaumudi* was first published in 1819 but it was in Sanskrit. It was to deal with 'religion, moral and political matters; domestic occurrences, foreign as well as local intelligence. It was a newspaper conducted exclusively by natives in the native language. It described itself as "novelty at least if not a desideratum." We may regard, therefore, Rammohan Roy as the founder of Journalism in India. Two other native papers were started about the same time, in Persian called the *Jami Jehan Numa* and run in opposition to the liberal views of the *Mirat*, the other in Bengali, and known as the *Samachar Chandrica*.

1822

Rammohan Roy, the indefatigable reformer published a valuable tract on "Modern encroachments on the ancient rights of females according to the Hindu Law of inheritance." In this he applied to social reform the method he had found fruitful in the logical discussions. Rammohan Roy opened on his own account an Anglo-Indian School for imparting free education in English to Hindu boys. With the exception of a few subscriptions from other friends, the whole of the funds required were supplied by him.

- June 16 Bijramjee Jejeebhoy was born. He took active part in education and social reforms.

- July 1 The first Gujarati newspaper, entitled the *Mumbaina Samachar*, began its long career in this year with a full-fledged printing press complete with types whereas the first Marathi newspaper was printed ten years later in a lithograph press. The Gujarati journalism owes its inception to the enterprise of the leaders of the Parsi Community and the Parsi pioneer in printing was Bhimji Parikh who persuaded the East India Company to bring out at his expense two experts in type-cutting. The experts were provided but Bhimji through his own efforts and by organizing local talent cut out a complete set of characters which were known at the time as *Vaniashahi lipi* or Banian character.

- Oct. 22 Raja Rammohan Roy wrote to "a gentleman of Baltimore" on Christianity as under: "I have now every reason to hope that the truths of Christianity

will not be much longer kept hidden under the veil of heathen doctrines and practices, gradually introduced among the followers of Christ, since many laws of truth are zealously engaged in rendering the religion of Jesus free from corruptions."

- Dec. 9 Writing to the same "gentleman of Baltimore" Raja Rammohan Roy wrote as under: "Although our adversaries are both numerous and zealous, as the adversaries of truth always have been, yet our prospects are by no means discouraging, if we only have the means of following up what has already been done." Continuing further he said: "We confidently hope that, through these various means, the period will be accelerated when the belief in the Divine unity and in the mission of Christ will universally prevail."

* * *

- 1823 Rev. Henry Ware, unitarian, minister of Harvard College, Cambridge, United States, addressed a number of questions to Rammohan Roy on "The Prospects of Christianity and the means of promoting its reception in India."

- Jan. 12 Rammohan Roy published his *Pathya Pradana* (Medicine for the Sick). Its preface describes the best work of his opponent whom he calls henceforth not the establisher but "the destroyer of religion."

- Jan. 30 Raja Rammohan Roy issued his rejoinder, to the *Final Appeal to the Christian Public in Defence of the precepts of Jesus*. His four pages of mild and inoffensive preface to *The Precepts of Jesus* has evoked such extensive criticism as to draw from him a *First "Appeal in Defence"* of 30 pages, a *"Second Appeal"* of 150 pages and now a *"Third and Final Appeal"* of 256 octavo pages.

- May 3 Dr. Tytler in the *Hurkaru* magazine exploded with indignation at Rammohan informing him of his entire indifference whether a man professed belief as a Christian in the divinity of Christ or of "any other mortal men," or as a Hindu in the divinity of Thakur Trata Ram or Manu. "The idea of putting Christianity Theology on a level with Hindu Mythology drove the doctor into a penzy of italics, capitals, large capitals and notes of exclamation."

- June 16 Raja Rammohan Roy, who had emerged successfully from the proceedings instituted against him by his nephew some three years ago previously, was drawn once more into the court of law. The Raja of Burdwan sued him for Rs. 15,002, being principal and interest

on a bond for Rs. 7,501 which was given by Ram Mohan's father for arrears of land revenue, and which fell due so far back as 1707.

June 28 Haringay, one of the judges, proposed in a minute of June 28, 1823, to issue further regulations enabling the police to prevent *Suttee* taking place until full inquiry had been made.

June 30 Sir Dinshaw Manokjee Petwas was born in Surat. He was a great philanthropist and social reformer.

July 2 Rammohan Roy wrote to Samuel Smith, "From the disappointment which we have met in our endeavour to promote the cause of Unitarianism, I scarcely entertain any hope of success."

Sept. 11 Lord Amherst signed a Treaty with the Raja of Sirohi.

Oct. 17 Bishop Heber who arrived in Calcutta on October 10th, wrote to the Dean of St. Asaph: "Our chief hindrances are some deistical Brahmins who have left their old religion and desire to found a sect of their own, and some of those who are professionally engaged in the same work, with ourselves, the Dissenters."

The fourth and last number of *Brahmanical Magazine* was first devoted to a defence of the Vedantic system and then with an onslaught on the doctrines of the Trinity and Atonement.

Dec. 8 Within less than a month of the appearance of the *Brahmanical Magazine*, No. VI—Rammohan Roy added his written and expressed views on St. Andrews' philosophy.

Dec. 11 Raja Rammohan Roy expressed his views on English education, in a letter to Lord Amherst.

1824 Elphinstone resolved that in order to win loyalty of Indians it was essential to educate them on the Western lines.

Feb. 2 Rammohan Roy wrote a letter to Rev. H. Ware on the "Prospects of Christianity."

Feb. 12 Under the editorship of Dr. Muston, *The Scotsman in the East* was started. Later on it was sold to the proprietors of *Bengal Hurkaru*.

May 5 The British had taken Rangoon. They also purchased Singapore.

June 4 Raja Rammohan Roy wrote to Dr. T. Rees, of the Unitarian Committee in London: "As to the State of

the Unitarian Society in Calcutta, our Committee have not yet been able to purchase a suitable piece of ground for a chapel and school. They will, I hope, soon succeed in their endeavours and partly by gift, a great number of works and established a pretty respectable Library in Calcutta."

Oct. 21 *Weekly Gleaner* was first published under the editorship of Patrick Crichton.

Oct. 29 *The Columbian Press Gazette* was started under the editorship of Monte de Rozerio. This newspaper ceased publication when Rozerio became proprietor of *Bengal Chronicle* which again was sold to Smith of the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

Dec. 9 A British Official describes the reaction of the Hindus against taking oath in the British Courts in India in the *Indian Gazette* as: "If I put my hand into the Gangajul (Ganges water) I pure my hand into the fire of hell" or "Should I happen to say one word which is not true, I shall be tormented during a hundred transmigrations," or "I shall sink my ancestors into places of torment."

Dec. 31 Sir Thomas Munro expressed his views on the ultimate aim of the British Rule in India. He also expressed his views on employment of Indians in Public Services.

1825 Raja Rammohan Roy presented what has been described as the Charter of freedom of the Press which was signed by himself, Chandra Kumar Tagore, Dwarkanath Tagore, Harchandra Ghosh, Gouricharan Banerjee, and Prasanna Kumar Ghosh.

Jan. 18 Raja Rammohan Roy wrote a tract on *Different Modes of Worship*. It was originally written by him in Sanskrit under the name of Shivaprasad Sharma (Sharma) and it was translated into English by him under the name of "A Friend of the Author." It propounded the difficulty: "Some *Shastras* enjoin worship by means of idols, others dissuade from it."

Jan. 19 Under the editorship of Dr. Bryce *Quarterly Oriental Magazine* was started.

Sept. 4 Dadabhai Naoroji who was born on this day, founded in 1867, The East India Association. He presided over the Annual Session of the Second (1886) and Twenty second (1906) Sessions of the Indian National Congress. He died on 30th June, 1917. He is remembered as a nationalist.

1825 Dec. 30 Representations were made to the Court of Directors by all concerned on this day. The Court of Directors issued a despatch prohibiting all persons in the Company's service, including civil, naval and military officers, surgeons and chaplains, from having connection with a newspaper or periodical not devoted exclusively to literary and scientific objects, as editor, or sole or part proprietor. The despatch threatened dismissal of any servant who continued to maintain such connection with a newspaper six months after receipt of the order. The prohibitions extended to Bengal, Bombay and Madras and the three administrations were required to report the names of the persons affected by the order.

1826 Rammohan Roy built the Vedant College.

Feb. 9 *Oodunt Martund* was started under the editorship of Jugal Kishore Sookal.

Feb. 24 The British signed a Peace Treaty with Burma.

Oct. 14 In a letter to Dr. Tuckerman, Mr. Adam inquired whether Rammohan Roy is a Unitarian Christian, or only a Theist.

1827 Under the editorship of William Adone the *Calcutta Chronicle* was started.

Rammohan Roy made another spirited protest against the illiberal policy of the Government which revealed his ever wakeful solicitude for the rights of his countrymen as well as his political insight.

Elphinstone founded Elphinstone College in Bombay.

Jan. 13 Mr. Bayley, Vice-President of the Council, recommended the *Suttee* should be prohibited in the territories where the earlier regulations were not in force and where the British sway had been recently introduced, viz., in the districts of Delhi, Saugor, Nerbudda, Kumaoon, and Rungpure.

Feb. 18 Mr. Harington drafted a Minute for the suppression of *Suttee* against the time when the measure should be decided on.

March 1 Vice-President Combermer strongly advocated the immediate adoption of Mr. Bayley's proposals on *Suttee*.

June 24 Mr. Adam replied to Dr. Tuckerman's inquiry concerning the rites of caste system which Rammohan Roy as a Brahmin observed.

- 1827 Dec. 30 It is during this time that Rammohan Roy was actively organizing the British Unitarian Association. British Indian Unitarian Association was formed.

1828 Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao was born. He was a Mahratta Brahmin by caste and belonged to one of those adventurous families, which in the palmy days of the Mahratta ascendancy in India followed the national flag to the southernmost corner of this Peninsula, settling at Tanjor and making that city the chief outpost of the Mahratta Empire in the South.

Michael Madhusudan Datta was born at Sagardeni in Jessore district in a respectable Kayastha family.

- Jan. 4 Lord Amherst again declined to legislate *Suttee*. This was his last word on the subject. Two months later he left India.

- Jan. 8 Mr. Adam informed Dr. Tuckerman in a letter dated Jan. 18, that Raja Rammohan Roy himself wrote and published a little tract entitled *Answer of an Hindu to Question* "why do you frequent a Unitarian place of worship instead of the numerous attended Established Churches." This tract bears the signatures of Chandra Shekhar Deb, one of the disciples of Rammohan Roy.

- Jan. 15 *Kaleidoscope* was started under the editorship of David Drummond H.L.V. de Rozario.

- Jan. 18 In a private letter Rammohan Roy expressed his views on the caste system in India.

- Feb. 5 Raja Rammohan Roy in a letter to John Bowring, London, wrote: "I must add before I conclude, that I am endeavouring to get the Hindu Unitarians in Calcutta to unite in forming an Association auxiliary for the establishment of the public worship of the One God among themselves, for the printing of tracts and for the diffusion of religious knowledge generally among their countrymen."

- Feb. 7 *The Gospel Investigator* was first published under the editorship of Emmanuel Robem.

- Mar. 22 Sir Sashiab Sastri was born.

- April 2 Rammohan Roy wrote to Dr. Tuckerman, announcing the discontinuance of the native service and remarked, "Since then I have been using every endeavour in my power to induce Hindu Unitarians to unite among themselves for the promotion of our common objects, and I am not without hopes of succeeding,

although I have a great deal of apathy to struggle against."

- May Following the failure of leading mercantile houses in Calcutta, the Government in Bengal decided to withdraw its aid to the newspapers published by the Serampore missionary. *The Jam-i-Jahan-Nume*, which enjoyed limited Government aid, was also deprived of it on grounds of economy.
- July 4 Lord William Bentinck was proclaimed Governor-General of India.
- Aug. 18 While his campaign against *Suttee* was drawing to his triumphant conclusion Rammohan Roy was busily engaged in other directions as champion of Indian rights and interests. He wrote on August 18 to Mr. J. Crauford, and entrusting to him petitions for presentation to both Houses of Parliament, signed by Hindus and Mohammedans, against the new Jury Act, which came into operation in the beginning of 1827.
- Aug. 20 *Brahma Sabha*, The Society of God, was inaugurated by Ramchandra Surma (Sharma). Its virtual founder was Raja Rammohan Roy. The inaugural address was later translated into English and widely circulated.
- Aug. 23 The Calcutta *John Bull* commented on the opening ceremony of the *Brahma Society*.
- Sept. 26 *Calcutta Gazette and Commercial Advertiser* was started under the editorship of V. Holcroft.
- Sept. 30 Col. Young in a letter which he wrote from Calcutta, to Jeremy Bentham commented on Rammohan Roy's religious ideas and about *Brahma Sabha*.
- Nov. 19 While sending the English version of Ramchandra Surma (Sharma's) inaugural address to Captain A. Froyer, Rammohan Roy spoke of it as "exhibiting the simplicity, comprehensiveness and tolerance which distinguish the religious belief and worship formerly adopted by one of the most ancient nations on earth and still adhered to by the more enlightened portion of their posterity."
- * * *
- 1829 Jan. 2 Nawab Mir Turab Ali Khan, Safar Jang, Siraj-ud-Daula, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, was born.
- Jan. 22 Writing to Dr. Tuckerman, Rammohan Roy recalled the fact that "One of the resolutions.....presumably passed in connection with the formation of the British Indian Unitarian Association had invited all unitarians, whether Christian or Hindu to form themselves into Association, etc."

- Jan. 22 Adam in a letter to Dr. Tuckerman, described the way the weekly meetings of *Brahma Sabha* used to start on each Saturday evening between 7 and 9, by chanting in the cathedral style some of the spiritual portions of the Vedas, which are next explained in the vernacular dialect to the people by another Pandit that used to be followed by a discourse in Bengali.
- Aug. 17 Raja Rammohan Roy signed, alongwith other eminent Indians, the petition against the Jury Act. This Act introduced religious criteria into the structure of the judiciary. Formerly the Hindus and Muslims could not sit on the Jury when a Christian was being tried.
- Aug. 27 The Court of Directors in a letter to the Board of Control expressed their views on the position of the Court of Directors.
- Nov. 8 In a despatch Lord William Bentinck expressed his views on Suppression of *Suttee*.
- Nov. 12 Rammohan Roy wrote a letter on the aims of the European (Indigo) planters.
- Dec. 4 Regulation for abolition of *Suttee* was passed which declared by practice illegal and punishable as a criminal offence. All persons convicted of aiding and abetting in the sacrifice of a Hindu widow, whether she requested them or not, were pronounced guilty of culpable homicide; and where violence or other means of overpowering the victims were employed, the death sentence might, at the discretion of the Court, be inflicted. The abolition of *Suttee* was a bold religious reform in India and its main credit goes to Raja Rammohan Roy and Lord William Bentinck.
- Dec. 15 Rammohan Roy attended a public meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall which was called to petition Parliament "to throw open the China and India trade, and to remove the restrictions against the settlement of Europeans in India."

1830

Rev. W.T. Sathianadhan was born of orthodox Hindu parents of the Naidu caste, who lived first at Trichinopoly, then at Madura.

Nowroji Dorabji Chandaru started an Anglo-Gujarati Newspaper entitled the *Mumbai Vartaman*. After the first 13 months of its publication it developed into a bi-weekly under the expanded title of *Mumbaina Halkaru Ane Vartaman*. It remained in publication for 13 years but was unable to make headway against the well entrenched *Samachar* and closed down in 1843.

Because of Lord Bentinck's liberal attitude towards the Press in this year the following sixteen Indian language newspapers and periodicals came into existence :—

- DAILIES : *Prabhakar, Chandrodai and Mahajan, Darpan.*
 TRI-WEEKLY : *Bhaskar.*
 BI-WEEKLY : *Chandrika Rasarai.*
 WEEKLY : *Gyanadarpan, Banga Dutt, Sadhuranjan, GNYAN SANCHARINI, Rasasugnew, Rangpur Bantabatu and Rashamulgar.*
 BI-MONTHLY : *Nitya Dharmanarenjika, and Durpen Daman, Mahanaban.*
 MONTHLY : *Tatwa Bodhini.*

- Jan. 14 "A numerous and respectable body of petitioners", as the Governor-General described them, consisting of 800 citizens of Calcutta, laid before him their prayer for the abandonment of the prohibition of *Suttee*.
- Jan. 16 On behalf of Rammohan Roy and his supporters two addresses were presented to the Governor-General in support of his anti-*Suttee* policy. One was from the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, and bore some 800 signatures. The other was signed by 300 native inhabitants of the same city and presented by Rammohan Roy and several of his well-known comrades.
- Jan. 17 Eminent opponents of Rammohan Roy met and resolved to appeal to the authorities in England against the prohibition of *Suttee*. Feeling the need of some permanent organisation, they formed themselves into a *Dharma Sabha* or Religious Society—in evident contrast to the *Brahmo Sabha* of Rammohan Roy and his friends. They subscribed Rs. 11,260 on the spot, and decided to erect a meeting place. They also started a journal entitled *Chandrika*. Rammohan Roy was made to feel how much mischief lurked behind these treats.
- Jan. 23 The new building of *Brahmo Samaj* was formerly opened by Rammohan Roy. The ceremony was attended by about five hundred followers. It is from this year, historians on *Brahmo Samaj* believe, the era of the Samaj started in its real sense of the term.
- July 13 Rammohan Roy helped Duff to occupy on rent the old building of the Samaj to run his school for children. The rent of the building was £4 a month.

1830 Nov. 14 In a letter of introduction to Jeremy Bentham, J. Young, whom some one called "his dearest friend in India" said of Rammohan Roy as : "He has externally maintained so much, and no more, of Hindu custom as his profound knowledge of their sacred books enabled him to justify relaxing, however, little by little yet never enough to justify his being out of the place. I need not say that in private it is otherwise, and that prejudices of all sorts are duly condemned by our philosopher."

Nov. 19 Rammohan Roy sailed from Calcutta to London. His presence in England made the English people aware, as they had never been before, of the dignity, the culture, and greatness of the Indian people.

1831

The first attempt at Tamil journalism was made by the Religious Tract Society when it undertook publication of *Tamil Magazine*. It was closed down in 1833.

Dewan Rangachariu was born—the year in which the British took possession of Mysore, after deposing the Maharaja—in a village in the Chinglepur District, Madras Presidency.

The following newspapers came into existence in this year.

<i>Name of Newspaper</i>	<i>Language</i>
1. <i>Neetyoprokans.</i>	Bengali (Daily)
2. <i>Sambad Sadakur</i>	Bengali
3. <i>Sambad Provakur</i>	Bengali (Weekly)
4. <i>Sambad Rutnakur</i>	Bengali (Weekly)
5. <i>Sambad Muyokha</i>	Bengali
6. <i>Sangbad Showdaminey</i>	Bengali (Weekly)
7. <i>Sangbad Sar Sangcho</i>	Bengali and English
8. <i>The Indian Register</i>	English
9. <i>The Wesperus</i>	English
10. <i>The Enquirer</i>	English (Evening)
11. <i>The Reformer</i>	English

Feb. 7 Raghoonath Rao was born at Kumbakonam.

Feb. 15 Sorabji Sahapurji Bengali was born. He was a great social reformer, educationist and philanthropist and one of the leaders of eminence in the public life of his time. He was a pioneer of female education in India.

- 1831 April 8 Rammohan Roy landed at Liverpool and was received by many of his admirers.
- May Rammohan Roy addressed the Unitarian Association in London.
- July 6 Rammohan Roy dined with the Directors of the East India Company.
- Sept. 14 Lord William Bentinck expressing his views on the relations between the Supreme and the Subordinate Government said that the Supreme Government should be relieved of local details.
- Sept. 19 Raja Rammohan Roy in his *Questions and Answers on the Judicial System of India*, proposed many and extensive reforms. Among the principal measures he advocated were the substitution of English for Persian as the official language of the courts of law; the appointment of native assessors in the civil courts; trial by jury, of which the Panchayat system was the native parallel; separation of the offices of judges and revenue commissioner; separation of the offices of judge and magistrate; codification of the criminal law and also of the civil law of India; and consultation with the local magnates before enacting laws.
- Nov. 10 Lord William Bentinck criticised the system of training the Company's servants in India and described the College at Fort William as "a source of more debt than knowledge in the Civil Service."
- Nov. 11 K.R. Cama was born in Bombay. He was a great educationist and social reformer.

1832

Mombaina Chabuk, a Gujarati newspaper was started. It was closed down in 1850.

Kazi Shababuddin was born in the family of an Arab Kuresh in Savant Wadi, a small but historically important Native State in the Southern Maratha Country.

The following newspapers came into existence in this year.

Name of Paper	Language
1. <i>Sunghad Rutnaboly</i>	Bengali (Weekly)
2. <i>The Bengal Journal</i>	English
3. <i>Calcutta Gazette</i>	English (Weekly)
4. <i>The Philanthropist</i>	English (Weekly)

Bal Shastri Jambhekar accepted editorship of the first Anglo-Marathi paper, the *Bombay Darpan*. It was first started as a fortnightly and a few months later

it was made a weekly. Shri Shastri served for many years as the Educational superintendent in the Education Department of the Bombay Government and as Professor in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

1832 Jan. 28 Sir T. Muthusami Ayyar was born at Uchuvadi, a village two miles from Tiruvalur.

June 15 In the issue of this day Prof. Bal Shastri Jambhekar defended his paper *Bombay Darpan* against the criticism of the *Enquirer* of Calcutta that the *Bombay Darpan* refrained from taking part in religious discussions. In adhering to the policy which he considered to be the most useful and instructive in the existing state of society, Jambhekar expressed himself with great circumspection on the subject of the remarriage of Hindu widows. The *Bombay Darpan* carried on its mission of educating and enlightening the public for a period of 8 years at the end of which it was converted into the *United Service Gazette and Literary Chronicle*.

June Reform Bill was finally passed.

Oct. Rammohan Roy visited Paris.

1833 Munshi Wajid Ali Khan started one of the first newspapers of Indian languages. The title of the newspaper was the *Zoobadutool-Ukhbar*. Wajid Ali Khan did not favour the Europeanised way of life and his conservatism had for its target periodicals edited under the auspices of Government educational institutions such as the *Suddevoool-Akhbar*, the Agra College paper.

Jan. 11 An appeal against the abolition of *Suttee* was rejected by the British Parliament.

July 24 East India Bill was read the Third time in the House of Commons.

Aug. 14 An Act establishing the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 1833, was passed. This Act created a Committee, consisting of the members who should be holding, or have had, certain high judicial offices, and this committee was empowered to do the judicial work of the Council.

Aug. 20 Slavery Emancipation Act and Factory Act received Royal Assent.

Sept. 2 Rammohan Roy left London for Bristol.

Sept. 12 Charter Act of 1833 was enforced. This Act was passed for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories till the 30th day of April, 1854.

- 1833 Sept. 27 Raja Rammohan Roy breathed his last at 2.25 p.m. in Bristol. His was a life of tradition, from the time when he broke with his faith and his father's house, all through the stormy years of his manhood. He was modern India's greatest social reformer. In fact he laid the foundations of an enlightened and progressive India.
- Oct. 5 Sanford Arnot published in the *Athenaeum*, "autobiographical letter" on Raja Rammohan Roy.
- Nov. 2 Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, a well-known scientist, was born.
- * * *
- 1834 April 10 Coorg was annexed and the Rajah was deposed by the British.
- Dec. 10 The Court of Directors sent a despatch to the Government of India on the Charter Act of 1833. The despatch was probably drafted by James Mill, the changes were contemplated partly prospective and partly immediately.
- * * *
- 1835 Dwarkanath Tagore was actively associated with the establishment in 1835 of the first medical college and hospital in Calcutta which to-day has a vast network of hospitals and a major centre of medical education in the country. He gave free scholarship to encourage students to take up the study of medicine and in order to break down the Hindu prejudice against dissection of dead bodies, he would himself be present in the room when the dissection used to take place.
- Feb. 6 A joint petition by the Indian and European journalists of Calcutta was presented to the Governor-General-in-Council. The representation protested against the restrictions imposed on the Press under the Adam regulation of April 4, 1823 and the auxiliary regulation issued the same year for the control of printing press.
- Lord William Bentinck was compelled to resign owing to ill-health and Sir Charles Metcalf as Senior Member of the India Council assumed the Governor-Generalship.
- April 17 The Governor-General, C.T. Metcalf summed up the arguments and reasons which induced him to propose to the Council the abolition of the restriction on the Press in India.
- June 13 In a note Macaulay expressed his views on the proce-

dure of Law-Making. He also commented upon the power of Executive Council regarding legislation.

- 1835 Aug. 15 Lakshman Jagannath was born.
- Oct. 8 The Nawab Shamsuddin was put to death for the murder of Frazer, a British Resident.
- Nov. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi was born.
- * * *
- 1836 The first Urdu newspaper which was started in Delhi, was probably the *Oordoo Akhbar*.
- Feb. 18 Ramakrishna, the God man of modern India, was born in the little village of Kamarpukur, in the district of Hugly in Bengal.
- Mar. 25 Sir William Wedderburn was born. He attended the 20th session of the Congress and was re-elected the President of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad in 1910. He died on 25th March, 1918.
- * * *
- 1837 The *Sayyed-ul-Akbar*, was probably the second Urdu newspaper which was started in Delhi. It was edited by Syed Mohammad Khan, elder brother of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, founder of the Aligarh Muslim University.
- Dec. 9 Syed Mehdi Ali, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was born. Being a friend of Sir Syed Ahmad his contribution to the education of Muslims in India is unique. The Aligarh College is a standing monument of his noble effort.
- * * *
- 1838 Oct. 1 Afghan War was proclaimed against Dost Mohammed.
- * * *
- 1839 Jamshedji Nusservanji Tata was born.
- Sir Syed Ahmad passed the Munsif Examination with credit and was posted at Mainpuri in 1841.
- April 21 The British occupied Candahar (Kandhar).
- July 23 Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane won the Battle of Ghaznee.
- * * *
- 1840 *Vignyan* was the first newspaper in Malayalam which was started in this year.
- The Board of Education was created in Bombay under the energetic direction of Sir Erskin Perry. Dadoba Pandurang founded his *Paramahansa Mandali* (Divine Society) with the object of abolishing caste and idolatry, and fostering widow marriage.

Doorbin, A Gujarati newspaper was started. It was closed down in 1858.

1840 May Bal Shastri Jambhekar left editing the *Bombay Darpan* and brought out a monthly Marathi magazine, the *Dig Darshan*, which contained a summary of intelligent short essays and articles on history, geography, science and philosophy with illustrations in lithograph. It is not known how long this journal continued publication but it would appear that it declined after a period of four years (two years after Jambhekar's death) for want of public support.

July 3 Suryaji Krishnaji started a Marathi paper entitled the *Mumbai Akhbar*. It survived only for a few months.

Oct. 18 The British defeated Dost Mohammed.

1841 The official organ of the Sunni sect, the *Syud-ool-Ukhbar* was started in this year.

The deposition and persecution of Chhatrapati Pratap Singh (1839) released a wave of discontent and revolt all over the country. The region roundabout Satara was naturally much affected and a chain of disturbances followed the deposition. These are styled as "Dharoos" Bunds".

Feb. 21 Iskiner proposed a resolution at the meeting recommending that natives be excluded from contributing to the fund. However, better counsel of the chairman prevailed and the proposal was rejected.

March Another incident of conversion to Christianity created the same sort of hue and cry in the city in the month of May 1841. This was described as "Zulum on the pattern of the Pindharies", by some newspaper.

March 4 The *Bombay Courier* started. "As both the boys gave up the religion of their forefathers, there was great excitement amongst the native population. The Parsis boycotted the Missionary schools withdrawing their children from them whose chief aim was the spread of Christian religion."

April 1 Sir James Carnac in his talks with the Professors and scholars of the said Institute declared that in order to banish fear of proselytisation and other apprehensions small or big, the Government had instituted a body of education and entrusted to it the work of education.

Sept. 19 In a letter to Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough expressed his views on the constitution of the Governor-General's Council.

- 1841 Oct. 24 *The Prabhakar*, a Marathi weekly, was started under the editorship of Jambhekar's friend and pupil, Govind Vitthal Kunte *alias* Bahan Mahajan. The *Prabhakar* under Bhaui Mahajan achieved a reputation for independence and fearlessness and continued its publication for 25 years until 1885. It published a series of 100 letters by Sardar Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh, the Marathi reformer, who wrote under the pen name of Lokhitavadi.
- Nov. 2 There was a revolt against the British at Kabul; Sir Burnes and others were murdered.
- Dec. 23 Sir William MacNaughten was assassinated.
- * * *
- 1842 *The Dnyan Sindhu* of Bombay edited and published by Vireshwar Sadhusuth Chhatra was started in this year. It ceased its publication in 1845.
- Syed Husain Bilgrami (afterwards Nawab Ali Yar Khan Bahadur, Motaman Jung, Imad-ud-Daula, Imad-ul-Mulk) was born.
- Mombaina Kasud*, a Gujarati newspaper, was started. It was closed down in 1843.
- Dwarkanath Tagore went to London where Friedrich Max Mueller met him. Max Mueller was a student in London and studying the *Rig Veda* under Prof. Burnouf. In his Autobiography Max Mueller mentioned his meeting with Dwarkanath Tagore.
- Jan. 6-13 The British under a convention evacuated Kabul. In a massacre on the occasion about 16,000 men, women and children were killed.
- Jan. 18 Mahadeva Govinda Ranade was born at Nasik. He was one of the stupendous figures produced by Maharashtra. He was one of the most eminent leaders of the Indian National Congress and one of the seventy-two members who joined the first session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. It is well-known that A.O. Hume regarded him as his "Political Guru".
- Mar. 1 The British evacuated Ghaznee.
- April 26 Lord Ellenborough issued instructions to Political Officers on the Indian States.
- May 1 The first English class for selected scholars from the Sanskrit College was started.
- June The American Mission started publishing a journal from Ahmedabad entitled the *Dnyanodaya* under the editorship of Rev. Henry Ballentine with Shahurao Kunde as Marathi editor. First it was a monthly and

later it was made a fortnightly. In 1846 the journal paid a tribute to Bal Shastri Jambhekar for having educated both journals (*Bombay Durpan* and *Dig Darshan*) in a liberal spirit and "in a good degree free from the influence of prevailing superstitions". It deplored the fact that public appreciation and support was lacking.

1842 Sept. 6 Ghaznee was retaken by General Nott.

Sept. 16 General Pollock entered Kabul.

Sept. 21 Lady Sale and other prisoners rescued by Sir R. Shakspeare, arrived at Gen. Pollock's Camp.

Oct. 1 Sir Subramania Iyer was born. When the Indian National Congress was born, Sir Subramania Iyer took a prominent part in guiding and developing it aright. At the very first Congress, held in Bombay, he presented the resolution advocating the reform and expansion of the local and imperial legislative councils.

Oct. 12 Kabul was evacuated after having the fortifications destroyed.

* * *

1843 *The Mumbaina Halkaru Ane Vertaman*, a Gujarati bi-weekly, was closed down.

Feb. 17 In the Scinde War the Ameers were defeated by Sir Charles Napier at Mearnee.

Scinde was annexed to the British Empire. Sir Charles Napier was appointed the Governor.

Dec. 29 Gwalior was conquered by the British.

* * *

1844 Dwarkanath Tagore again visited London and died there on 1st August, 1846 at the age of fifty-two. He left behind three sons of whom the eldest was Deben-dranath, father of Rabindranath Tagore.

In this year four newspapers i.e. the *Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar* (Persian), the *Syud-ool-Ukhbar*, the *Delhi Oordoo Ukhbar* and *Muzhur-ool Hug*, the last three being in Urdu, were started.

Jan. Sir V. Bhasyam Iyenger was born.

Kolhapur witnessed a series of disturbances all over the State. This was a sort of insurrection made by the Killedars or the garrison of the forts. This is described as the "bound" of the Godkaris.

Jan. 13 Lord Ellenborough signed a Treaty with Sindhia.

- 1844 Jan. 18 Lord Ellenborough wrote a letter to the Secret Committee on the Court of Directors.
- Aug. 2 Dinshaw Edulji Wacha was born of respectable middle class parents. He was one of the seventy and odd members who founded the Indian National Congress and continued to be an active worker in its behalf till the definite breach between the Moderate and Extremist elements in the Congress led to the inauguration of the Moderate Conference in 1918.
- Sept. 10 While commenting and protesting against the heavy taxation the "*Courier*" condemned the policy of company officials in the following words: "the tax will be forced at the point of the bayonet, in order to enrich holders of Indian stock, instead of reducing the amount of dividend which aggrandizing policy aimed to augment but miserable defeat."
- Sept. 13 The *Bombay Courier* observed "collect or could not carry out Government orders."
- Oct. 3 The insurgents imprisoned Daji Pandit, the Karbhari of Kolhapur and took possession of the city. Postal communications from Belgaum were cut off by them. Vishalgadkar also joined the rebellion, the fort of Samangadh was captured by the rebels on the morning of the 13th Oct.
- Oct. 8 Budruddin Tayabji who was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress was born. He presided over the Madras Session of the Congress in 1887. He died on 11th August, 1909.
- Oct. 13 The fort of Samangadh was captured by the rebels in the morning.
- Nov. 9 Lord Ellenborough addressed a letter to Holkar regarding succession to the vacant Guddee.
- Nov. 12 Colonel T.Ovans left charge of Satara in favour of Captain Hart and went to the Kolhapur war area.

1845 *Mofussillite* a newspaper, was started in Agra, U.P.
Chitranjan Durpan, a Gujarati newspaper was started. It was closed down in 1846.

Chitpavan Brahman Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale (1825-1871) supposedly "received a call to re-establish *Vedic dharma* (religion or law) and refute non-orthodox ideas."

Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar founded Bombay's Hindu Protestant *Prarthana Samaj* (Prayer Society).

Vishnu Parashuram Shastri Pandit started his career as a teacher in Poona.

- 1845 Jan. 11 The Bishop of Bombay represented to the Governor General-in-Council, suggesting that the Bengal Regulation should be extended to the territories of Bombay Presidency.
- Mar. 28 The Bishop of Bombay in a communication drew the attention of the Governor-General-in-Council to his representation of January 11, 1845.
- June 1 Sir K. Seshadri Iyer was born.
- Aug. 4 Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, was born. He was also a founder of the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885 which expressed its opinions on political matters. He presided over the Calcutta Session of the Congress in 1890. He died on 5th November, 1915.
- Sept. 13 Sir Henry Cotton was born. He presided over the Bombay Session of the Congress in 1904. He died in 1915.
- Dec. 14 The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej River and attacked the British at Ferozepore.
- Dec. 18 Sir H. Harding, after a long rapid march, reached Moodkee; the Sikhs (20,000) made an attack; after a hard contest they fled away abandoning their guns.
- Dec. 23 Dr. Rash Behari Ghose was born. He presided over the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Surat in 1907. The Session ended in disorder. He died on January 28th, 1921.
- * * *
- 1846 *The Lahore Chronicle* was started in Lahore by some senior officials.
- Sir Syed Ahmad was appointed as Sadre-Amin in Delhi where he remained up to 1858.
- Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh was born.
- An Urdu newspaper entitled *Sudder-ool-Akhbar* was started in this year with the support of the teachers mostly connected with the Agra College.
- Jan. 28 At the Battle of Aliwal, the Sikhs were defeated by Sir Harry Smith.
- Feb. 10 In the great Battle of Sohraon, Sir Hugh Gough defeated his opponents.
- Feb. 20 Citadel of Lahore was occupied by Sir Hugh Gough, and so the war came to an end.

1846 Feb. 23 Sir R. Sale died of his wounds which he got at Moodkee on 18th December, 1845.

Mar. 9 Treaty of Lahore was signed.

Aug. 1 Dwarkanath Tagore died in London.

1847 Apr. 5 Rahimatullah M. Sayani was born on this day. He presided over the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress in 1896.

1848 *The Fawayud-ool-Shayyqueen*—a weekly, was started.

The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in his report on the North Western Provinces Press for 1848 mentioned that at Banaras (Varanasi) the following three newspapers were published.

1. *Soodhakur-ukhbar*.

2. *Benaras Ukhbar* and

3. *Banaras Gazette*.

In Simla Shaikh Abdullah started the first weekly paper lithographed in Nagari character entitled the *Simla Ukhbar*. It was a bi-monthly.

Sir Surendranath Banerjee was born. He is named as one of the pillars of the National Congress, in its early days. He was elected President of the Congress twice, i.e., in 1895 at Poona and in 1902 at Ahmedabad. He is also remembered as the Burke of India.

Apr. In Surat another occasion of mass agitation arose when the Government decided to introduce Bengal standard weights and measures in April 1848. Surat citizens decided to resist these measures also. They collected together and organized resistance.

Oct. 1 Mrs. Annie Besant was born. She died in September, 1933.

June 18 Lieut. Edwardes joined General Courtland, and engaged the army of Moolraj, which he defeated after a battle of nine hours, at Kenneynee.

Aug. 13 Romesh Chander Dutta who presided over the Lucknow Congress in 1899, was born on this date. He died on 30th November, 1909.

Aug. 30 Lord Dalhousie made public his "Doctrine of Lapse", according to which the British Government could acquire territory of any Raja and Maharaja on failure of heirs.

Sept. 22 General Whisp raised the siege of Mooltan (Multan) through the desertion of Share Singh.

1848 Dec. 19 Justice Sanada Charan Mitra was born in the village of Pascischola in the Hugli district of the Bengal Presidency.

1849 The *Zia-ul-Akbar* of Sheikh Mohammed Zia ud-din appeared in this year.

Jan. 22 Moolraj surrendered unconditionally.

Feb. Under the editorship of Krishnaji Trimbak Ranade another Marathi journal entitled the *Dnyan Prakash* came into existence. It was a weekly but later it was converted into a daily in 1904 and under the editorship of the distinguished Marathi novelist, Hari Narayan Apte, it rose to great prominence. Conducted as a sober and thoughtful daily, it played a leading role in the dissemination of news and views. It later became the daily Marathi organ of the Servants of India Society.

Mar. 7 Sir Charles Napier was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

Mar. 14 The Sikhs surrendered unconditionally.

Mar. 29 The Punjab was formally annexed to the British dominions. Daleep Singh was awarded a pension of Rs. 40,000.

Apr. 6 Syed Amir Ali was born at Chinsura, a Dutch settlement on the Hugli in Bengal. He was an Indian first and a Muslim next.

Sept. Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Lieut. Anderson.

Dec. 17 Lal Mohan Ghose was born on this day. He presided over the Madras Session of the Congress in 1903. He died in 1909.

1850 V. P. Madhava Rao was born.

Aug. 30 Kashinath Trimbak Telang was born. He was the moving spirit of the Indian National Congress from its very beginning and worked as its secretary from 1885 to 1889.

Syed Mahmood, son of Sir Syed Ahmad, was born. He was a brilliant judge. He was a man of liberal sympathies and a true friend of progressive movement in India.

In the summer of this year, legislation was enacted for levying tolls on the high roads which the public is said to have resented particularly as it was thought that the

maximum rate provided in the Act would be imposed on all roads. There was no reference to this public resentment in the Press.

Chabook, a Gujarati newspaper was started. It was closed down in 1851. It was described as a vernacular newspaper of repute which contributed its own mite to spread among its readers some thoughts on necessary reforms in various directions.

- 1850 Feb. 29 Sir Charles Napier disbanded the 66th Bengal Native Infantry.
 Mar. 20 The Affreedes murdered Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants.
 July 2 Sir Charles Napier resigned from his command in India.

* * *

- 1851 The Press Report of this year was cited to illustrate the limited character of the Press in its function of representing public opinion.

- Jan. 6 The Hon. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, who presided over the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress, held in 1916, was born.
 Jan. 28 Bajee Rao, ex-Peshwa of the Mahrattas, died. (His nephew Nana Sahib's claims for continuance of the pension of Rs. 80,000/- was rejected.)
 May 27 In a despatch Lord Dalhousie summarized his views on the British intervention in internal affairs of Indian States.
 Aug. 15 Sir M.M. Bhownaggee was born in Bombay.
 Dec. 8 Lord Dalhousie in a private letter to Sir George Couper expressed his views on the Relations between the 'Home' Government and the Government of India.

* * *

- 1852 The Press report again mentioned that newspapers had no mention in their columns of the trends of public opinion. The writer commented on the overcaution of editors in discussing political subjects and regretted "that this barrier to all communications of wants and wishes should exist in the native character and that a legitimate outlet for the expression of public opinion should be guardedly closed."

The Akbar-e-Sodager, a purely commercial newspaper, was started by Dadabhai Cowasji Dadhiwalla, as a bi-weekly. Fourteen years later, it assumed the English title of the *Native Merchants' Gazette*. The

Samachar Darpan and the *Chabook* were merged in it in 1868 and 1872 respectively.

Naoroji Ferdoonji was one of the eminent members of the Bombay Association, a political body which was formed in 1852.

In this year three other newspapers were started in Marathi. They were (a) *The Vartaman Deepika* (Weekly), (b) *The Vicharalahari* (fortnightly) and (c) *Dhoomketu*. These journals criticised the Western systems of education in India.

1852 Aug. 19 The Patna Magistrate reported that the rebel sects were upon the increase in that city.

Aug. 20 Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, recorded a minute to the effect that the "fact of treasonable correspondence being carried on between Patna and the Frontier was known to Government, and directing that the Patna conspirators should be closely watched."

Aug. 26 The first meeting of the Bombay Association was held at Elphinstone High School (then recently started) at which leading personalities representing all communities and drawn from various walks of life were presented.

1853 Girish Chandra Ghosh founded an outstanding paper entitled the *Hindu Patriot*. It was financed by the Bengal Zamindars (the British Indian Association) but it had nevertheless a large circulation among Europeans and Indians and was known for its independence, loyalty and learning.

It was reported that the concept of the freedom of the press so ably propounded by Raja Rammohan Roy in Bengal in 1823, just did not exist in 1853 in the North West provinces.

The Furayud-oon-Nazreen, published under the auspices of Delhi College professors, ceased its publication in this year.

The Soodhakur Ukhbar of Banaras was described in the Press Report as ranking very high among Indian Journals of the province and was commended as well worthy of encouragement and support.

Apr. 16 The First Railway which ran from Bombay to Tannah, was inaugurated.

Jun. 3 Sir Charles Wood made a speech in the House of Commons, on the Charter Act of 1853.

- 1853 Aug. 20 The Charter of 1853 was enforced which was to provide for the Government of India.
 Aug. 20 New India Bill was passed.
 Oct. 26 General Godwin passed away.
 Dec. 11 The East India Company took possession of Rajah of Nagpur's State after his death.

1854 *Appna Akhattyar* a Gujarati humorous weekly was started by Nussarwanji Dorabji, better known as the editor of the *Paras-Punch*. It continued up to 1930.

Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started the *Shom Prakash*, under the editorship of Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan. This paper was described as an able weekly issuing from the Sanskrit press, giving much useful information and commenting freely on political occurrences of the day.

- Jan. 28 Lord Dalhousie declared the "Doctrine of Lapse" to be confined to "Subordinate States" only.
 Jan. 13 Lord Dalhousie proclaimed that the "Doctrine of Lapse" would be applicable according to the new classification of States into three main categories.
 Oct. 26 Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi was born.
 Dec. 23 In a letter to Lord Dalhousie, Sir Charles Wood expressed his views on the Legislative Councils.

1855 The publication of the *Rajavriti Bodhini*, a Tamil newspaper, was started. It generally contained translations from the English newspapers.

In the same year another Tamil newspaper entitled *Dinavertamani* was started.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar was born in Honavar, a seaport town in North Canara. Besides, an eminent judge he was an educationist and a social reformer. He presided over the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1900.

Sir Syed Ahmad was transferred to Bijnor as Sadre-Amin. Here he found time to edit the *Ain-i-Akbari* and corrected many a mistake which had crept into that celebrated work of Abul Fazal. Later Blochman translated the *Ain-i-Akbari* into English. He paid a glowing tribute to Sir Syed Ahmad for his capable editing of this famous work.

1855 Feb. 3 Calcutta Railway was inaugurated.

1856 July 23 Balwantrao Gangadhar Tilak was born on this day in the village of Chikalgau, Kankans Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra.

Swami Shraddhanand, formerly known as Munshi Ram, was born at Talwan in Jullundhar, Punjab. He was a great Aryasamajist and a national leader of Delhi.

Feb. 7 The East India Company took over Awad.

Feb. 28 Nagpur was annexed under the "Doctrine of Lapse".

In the despatch the Earl of Dalhousie describes the reasons of the Second Sikh War and the open rebellion of Moolraj.

July 23 Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a great patriot, passionate preacher of the cult of *Swadeshi* and a revolutionary, was born. He transformed the Congress and made it a strong organization of anti-bureaucratic front.

1857 When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out in the North Sir Syed Ahmad was stationed at Bijnor. The Mutiny or First War of Independence as some historians name it, may be described as a turning point in the life of Sir Syed. He sided the British cause and saved the lives of many Englishmen and women.

One of the charges made against Lord Canning in the petition to the Queen for his recall was a protest on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Press that the Press Act of 1857 was applied equally to the British owned and Indian owned Press.

Under the banner of Satara, an abortive effort was made to re-establish Swarajya (Self-rule).

The first War of Independence interrupted, along with other things, growth of the Press under the freedom conferred on it by Sir Charles Matcafe. Historians believe that the Press also played some part, though insignificant, in shaping the opinion of Indians against the British.

Apr. 23 Colonel Cormichael Smith ordered a parade to be held the next morning, not of the whole regiment but of ninety skirmishers from different troops. The object was laudable enough. The Colonel wanted to demonstrate to his men, "the new mode by which they might loose their carbines without biting their cartridges."

1857 May 3 On this day it was reported to Sir Henry that the 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry had threatened violence and murder and he accepted the challenge confronted with loaded guns, most of the "mutineers" ran away, about one hundred and twenty guarded their arms and the Government settled down to the routine consideration of suitable punishment.

May 4 Mangal Pande's regiment, the 34th No. 1 were disbanded at Barrakpur. The sepoy's were not permitted to keep their uniform but, says Holmes, "suffered to retain the Kilmarnock caps". The punishment and the order of disbandment was read out at the military station.

May 9 85 sepoy's of a regiment at Meerut were court-martialled, for refusing to touch greased cartridges. The sepoy's were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

As described by Holmes, . . . "beneath a sunless sky darkened by rolling storm clouds, the whole brigade was assembled to see the culprits disgraced".

May 10 The first shots of the Indian Mutiny were fired. The movement continued for about two years. During this period there were many glorious as well as dark deeds perpetrated by combatants on either side. There are instances of shining heroism and almost unbelievable cruelty. We do not, however, find during the whole of this period a single instance when there was a clash or conflict on a communal basis. All Indians whether Muslims or Hindus looked at things from the same point of view and judged events by the same standards.

At Meerut, three regiments revolted against the British Officers. The sepoy's freed the imprisoned soldiers and marched to Delhi.

May 11 Delhi was captured by the sepoy's and Bahadur Shah was proclaimed the Emperor of Delhi by the soldiers. The British Officers chased out of Delhi.

The Meerut rebels crossed the Jamuna at Delhi by the bridge of boats. The city was still unaware of the outbreak at Meerut.

May 12 The news of the Mutiny at Meerut and Delhi reached Lahore on the morning of 12th May. Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner, decided to disarm the native troops at Mian Mir with the concurrence of Brigadier Corbett. The original plan was to deprive them of their ammunition and caps but a Sikh

non-commissioned officer in the police force brought the report of a widespread conspiracy.

1857 May 13-31 Revolt against the British spread to Ferozepur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Naushera, Etawah, Mainpuri, Roorkee, Etah, Nasirabad, Mathura, Lucknow, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur.

May 14 The news of the revolt in Meerut and Delhi reached Kanpur.

May 15 Nanak Chand started a *Journal*. It was continued from the 15th of May to 22nd July and again resumed on the 25th December. On the 17th August he compiled a list of loyal and disloyal *Tahsildars*. Obviously, he had constituted himself the Censor of Public Morals, but he was candid enough to confess that the *Journal* was not presented in its original form. "This *Journal*", he says, "was commenced before the Mutiny, and has been brought down to the day on which the rebellion was extinguished, and it was corrected after minute enquiries made, since the reoccupation of Cawnpore (Kanpur) by the British, to prove to the authorities that I have been a loyal subject, and also to establish a good name."

May 16 R. N. Mudholkar, who presided over the Bankipore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1912, was born.

May 30 Open mutiny had broken out at Lucknow.

May 31 "But on no other assumption from fact, or document, nor from any oral evidence and enquiry, can it be believed or even informed that prior to the fortnight immediately preceding the 31st May, there was out of the lines of the Regiments any organized conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing Government, or the establishment of one to usurp its place.

Colonel Ewart wrote about rebellion in Kanpur as : "I do not wish to write gloomily, but there is no use hiding the facts that we are in utmost danger, and, as I have said, if the troops do mutiny, my life must almost certainly be sacrificed."

June Lord Canning introduced the Act of June 1857 to regulate the establishment of printing press and to restrain the circulation of printed books and papers.

June 1-5 There were revolts in Moradabad, Badaun, Azamgarh, Sitapur, Benaras, Kanpur and Jhansi.

June 3 During the course of Mutiny, Moradabad witnessed an unexpected *emeute* on 3rd June.

June 6 Nana Sahib laid siege to Kanpur.

- 1857 June 7-8 Rani Lakshmi Bai was restored to power.
- June 8 The Ridge near Delhi was occupied by the British.
- June 9- There were risings in Dariabad, Fatehpur, Nowgong,
13 Gwalior and Fategarh.
- June 11 Native troops were disbanded at Mooltan.
- June 14 Ex-King of Oudh was arrested.
- June 26- Kanpur fell to Nana Sahib.
27
- July 1 There were risings in Hathras and Indore.
The rebels sieged Lucknow Residency.
- July 3 Judicial Commissioner, M. C. Omanney, was hit in the head by a round shot and two days later he expired. He was a civil servant of twenty-three years standing and his death removed a man who had so long showed the confidence of the Chief Commissioner.
- A large body of Muslims paraded the streets with flags flying and drums beating. Dr. Lyell, assistant to the Opium agent, ordered fifty Najibs and eight Sikhs to follow him. But before they could reach the scene he was shot down and beheaded. The rioters were then dispersed and one of them was killed and another severely wounded. Pir Ali, a local bookseller and a Wahabi, was arrested as their leader.
- July 11 Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair was born, in the year of the great Mutiny, in the district of Malabar. He was an eminent judge, journalist, patriot and social and religious reformer. His book *Gandhi and Anarchy* created a sensation both in England and in India. He made a strong case for the scheme of Self-Government to be framed by the Indians themselves.
- July 12 Nana Sahib's troops under Jwala Prasad and Tikka Singh at Fategarh were defeated.
- July 17 General Havelock arrived at Kanpur and General Neill did so perhaps after a day or two and they stayed there till the 19th of August evening.
- July 27 Kunwar Singh captured Arrah.
- Aug. 3 British sent relief to Arrah.
- Havelock received a small reinforcement and proceeded for a second time on his way to Lucknow. The sepoys had reoccupied Bashirganj in force on his retreat and there the General won a fresh victory. But it was soon evident that he was not strong enough to relieve Lucknow.

1857 Aug. 13 Kunwar Singh was defeated at Jagdishpur.

Tatiya Tope was defeated at Bithur.

Sept. 14 British blew up Kashmiri Gate at Delhi.

Sept. 21 Griffiths found the streets of Delhi deserted and silent. They resembled a city of the dead on which some awful catastrophe had fallen.

Bahadur Shah, Emperor of Delhi, surrendered to the British near Humayun's tomb.

Sept. 22 Major Hudson arrested and murdered Bahadur Shah's sons.

Oct. 23 After having broken through Sikander Bagh, the British retook Lucknow.

Oct. 26 British defeated Tatiya Tope on the banks of Pandu.

Oct. 27 Tatiya Tope dislodged the British from Kanpur and captured it.

Nov. 14 The Magistrate of Shahabad mentioned in his report to the Commissioner of Patna, "Not one Zamindar great or small in the whole of Shahabad properly rendered the slightest assistance to Government before or at the time of the disturbances and with the exception of the Raja of Doomraon, has offered any since."

Oct. 21 The Bogtas under the leadership of Pitamber Sahi and Lilambar Sahi, two of their chiefs, attacked Chainpur (situated 2 miles west south-west of Daltonganj) but were strongly opposed by its proprietor, Thakurai Raghubar. He crossed first the Gomati then the Gagra and entered Oudh never again to return to Baiswara, his ancestral home.

Dec. 6 Tatiya Tope, dislodged by Campbell from Kanpur joined Lakshmi Bai.

1858

Sir Syed Ahmed wrote the famous pamphlet on the *Causes of the Indian Mutiny* which was not published till 1863, when the storm of anger and rancour swelling in the breasts of Englishmen had abated. This important brochure was translated into English by his old friend, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Auckland Colvin, Ex-Lt. Governor of the United Provinces.

Behramji M. Malabari was born in Baroda, the Capital of the Gaekwad.

- 1858 Feb. 12 Viscount Palmerston made a speech in the House of Commons while introducing a Bill for transforming from the East India Company to the Crown the government of Her Majesty's East India dominions.
- Sir George Corewall Lewis made a speech in the House of Commons on the petition presented to the House by the East India Company.
- Lord Palmerston made a speech in the House of Commons on the Government of India Bill, 1858.
- Feb. 16 Robert Vernson Smith made a speech in the House of Commons on Viscount Palmerston's views.
- Mar. 5 British camp at Chandra was attacked by Mahndi Hussain and the Rajas of Gonda and Chandra.
- Mar. 21 British had complete control of Lucknow. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. McKoy, after the fall of Lucknow. But the military and civil officers found little consolation in that assurance.
- Mar. 22 Kunwar Singh captured Azamgarh.
- Mar. 30 Kotah was taken over by General Roberts.
- April Pandita Ramabai was born. She was the daughter of Ananta Shastri Dongre, a learned Brahmin. She started the "*Sharada Sadan*" or "*Home of Learning*."
- April 1 Tatiya Tope was defeated by the British on the banks of the Betwa while arriving with 22,000 men to aid Lakshmi Bai.
- April 3-5 British conquered the Jhansi fort and Lakshmi Bai fled away.
- April 8 Man Singh who surrendered to Mead on the 2nd Apr. 1858, betrayed Tatiya Tope on the 8th April, 1858.
- April 15 Tatiya Tope was taken into custody after he was betrayed by Man Singh. Tope was prosecuted on the charge of "having been in rebellion and having waged war against the British Government between January 1857 and December 1858 especially at Jhansi and Gwalior". The result was a foregone conclusion. "He was found guilty of the heinous offence charge", writes a British historian, and in accordance with the law, he was sentenced to death. Later he escaped into nearby jungles.
- April 22 Lord Dalhousie in a private letter to Sir George Couper, expressed his views on the transfer of India to the Crown.
- April 23 Kunwar Singh, a great figure of Indian Mutiny against the British, died. According to the chrono-

logy given on pages 253-355 in *Rebellion 1857: a symposium*, Edited by P. C. Joshi, is 26th April, 1858.

- 1858 April 27 Capt. Sir W. Peel died at Kanpur because of small-pox.
- May 4 General Penny was killed in Rohilkhand.
- May 6 Bareilly was captured by the British from Bahadur Khan.
- May 11 British laid siege to Shahja-Kanpur which was defended by Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah.
- May 24 Kalpi where second battle was fought against the British, Lakshmi Bai, Nawab of Banda and Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana Sahib) fell to the British.
- June 1 Rao Sahib, Nawab of Banda and Rani Lakshmi Bai defeated Scindia of Gwalior, and proclaimed Nana Sahib as Peshwa.
- June 11 Tej Singh of Mainpuri had surrendered.
- June 17 Rani of Jhansi was killed in action at Gwalior and the British laid siege to Gwalior. Tatiya Tope fled away.
- June 20 Gwalior was captured by the British.
- July 15 Lord Derby made a speech in the House of Lords on the Government of India Bill, 1858.
- July 27 The Patna Commissioner reported "Shahabad passing entirely into the hands of the Rebels, who are now breaking the bridge to prevent troops moving in the rains."
- July 30 Commissioner of Patna communicated to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal: "The main body of the rebels still continue in the neighbourhood of Jagdishpur."
- Aug. 2 Government of India Act (1858) was passed according to which all powers in relation to Government vested in or exercised by the said Company in trust for Her Majesty, ceased to be vested in or exercised by the said Company; and all rights vested in or which if this Act had not been passed might have been exercised by the said company in relation to any territories, shall become vested in Her Majesty, and be exercised in her name.
- Oct. 17- British laid siege to Jagdishpur after the death of 19 Kunwar Singh. Amar Singh, his brother, was defeated by the British at Nenadi.

- 1858 Nov. 1 The Queen's Proclamation, 1858, was proclaimed. This Proclamation was drafted, at the Queen's desire, by the Prime Minister, Lord Derby.
- Nov. 7 Bipin Chandra Pal was born. He was a "fiery orator, keen and intrepid patriot, inspired educationist, journalist and writer. "He was the prophet of a strong, bold, self-reliant, vigorous nationalism in India."
- Nov. 13 In his letter, dated the 13th Nov. 1858, Khairuddin told the ex-Nazim "that the rebels should abandon their (Present) short-sighted line of conduct which can only end in their ruin" and referred him to "Her Majesty's Proclamation issued this month, which contains a declaration of pardon to all."
- Nov. 24 Beni Madho was defeated by Lord Clyde at Dhoodan Khera.
- Dec. 3 The Commissioner of Chotanagpur wrote to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal "Expediency of adding to the troops at Ranchi a couple of companies of Europeans so that in the event of rebels pushing on towards *Chota Nagpore* there may be a sufficient force to meet or to prove to the support of Captain Davies if necessary."
- Nov. 30 Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose was born, of an ancient respectable family of Bikrampur, a village in Dacca, now in Pakistan. He was not only a great scientist but also one of the greatest patriots of India.
- Dec. 11 Tatiya Tope came out of the jungle, obtained some provisions, from a *Killadar* and began to march straight on the city of Udaipur. But, immediately several English armies fell upon him.
- Dec. 25 Tatiya Tope left the Vasvara jungle. About the same time Feroze Shah was coming with his army to meet Tatiya Tope.
- * * *
- 1859 Jan. 1 Punjab was made a district presidency.
- Jan. 16 At Dewasa, on the morning of this day, Tatiya, Rao Sahib and Feroze Shah discussed plans in a special council of war, when suddenly the last shot of despair was heard. Tatiya felt an Englishman's hand at his back and the English had flooded into the camp. Tatiya escaped un-hurt but later he was arrested.
- Jan. 18 Lord Clyde returned to Lucknow after having suppressed the rebels in Nepalese territories.

1859 April 7 Tatiya Tope who was betrayed by Raja Man Singh, was made prisoner.

At midnight, Tatiya was arrested by the British soldiers and on the next day in the early morning he was taken to the camp of General Mead at Sipri. Immediately, a courtmartial was done and Tatiya was charged with waging war against the British Power.

April. 18 Tatiya was sentenced to death and taken to the gallows at about four o'clock in the afternoon. When Tatiya approached the place where the gallows stood, the troops formed an extended square round it. The charge and the sentence was read and the *Mistri* broke the chains round Tatiya's feet. Tatiya walked boldly and with a firm step to the gallows and coolly ascended up the ladder. When, as is the custom, the executioners came up to bind Tatiya's hands and feet on the platform, Tatiya smiled pleasantly, and said, "These formalities are not necessary." With these words he himself put forth his head in the noose. The noose tightened, the block rose, and with a jerk, "Tatiya Tope, the loyal servant of the Peshawa, the hero of 1857, the country's martyr, the defender of religion, the proud, the loving, the generous Tatiya Tope was hanging lifeless on the gallows of the British."

May. 13 Bakht Khan had found his way to Lucknow after the fall of Delhi. He was killed in an action near Lucknow on this day.

May 23 Nana Sahib was defeated by Sir Hope Grant.

June 22 Sir C. Wood was appointed Secretary for India.

Sept. An income tax bill called "the Trades and Profession's Licensing Bill" was passed by the Legislative Council. Meetings at Calcutta and Madras were held against the Bill.

Oct. British launched final operations against the rebels in Northern Oudh and Nepal and captured in December, 4,000 followers of Nana Sahib.

1860 May 3 Jawala Prasad was hanged near Sati Chaura Ghat at Kanpur.

May 29 Anderson, Chief Secretary, received a telegram from Magistrate of Surat informing him of "a slight disturbance" that took place in the morning of that date. Some persons started shutting their shops but they were immediately arrested.

1860 Dec. 3 *Bombay Gazette* reported "Surat has endeavoured on the examples set by Poona and Bombay."
Bombay Times observed "Surat Suppression was more worthy than 1857 success."

Dec. 3 *Bombay Gazette* commented in its editorial: "It is fortunate that, since there was to be a disturbance, it occurred in a city where the Government is represented by a Magistrate of Ravenscroft's energy and decision."

Dec. It was reported that Nana Sahib died of Jungle fever in Aug. 1858.

1861 Sir Syed Ahmed established an English School at Moradabad, which was amalgamated with the District Board School later on. When he had become convinced of the utility of the assimilation of the Western art and sciences by the Mussalmans of India, he sketched out a rough plan of inaugurating an Anglo-Oriental programme of universal education for the Indian Mussalmans. In 1864 two months after the establishment of the Scientific Society, he laid the foundation-stone of an English School at Ghazipur, now known as the Victoria School.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Roy was born at Rarulikatipara, a small village now in the Distt. of Khulna, of a family wellknown for generations in the part of Bengal.

The Times of India came into existence. In this newspaper were merged the four newspapers, the *Bombay Times*, the *Courier*, the *Standard* and the *Telegraph*.

Jan. 25 Order of the "Star of India" constituted.

Jan. 26 Lord Canning in a letter to Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State, expressed his views on the distribution of business among members of the Executive Council, 1861.

Mar. 31 Kootoob-ood-deen, grandson of Tipo Sahib, was murdered by his servants.

May 6 Pandit Motilal Nehru was born. He was one of the most prominent National leaders of India and father of one of the world's greatest leaders, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the First Prime Minister of Independent India. Pandit Motilal Nehru died in Lucknow on Feb. 6, 1951.

May 7 Rabindranath Tagore was born.

- 1861 June 6 Sir Charles Wood made a speech on the Indian Council Bill, 1861.
- Aug. Man Mohan Ghosh started the *Indian Mirror*, a fortnightly journal. It was partly financed by Babu Devendranath Tagore, founder of the Tattvabodhini Sabha and the *Tattvabodhini Patrika* (1839-1902).
- Aug. 1 The Indian Councils Act (1861) was enforced. From the point of view of the British Government this was an Act to make provision for the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and for the Local Government of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India, and for the temporary Government of India in the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor-General.
- Aug. 6 The Indian High Court Act, 1861 was passed. This was an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.
- Sept. 15 Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya was born of a Brahmin family of Chikhallapur. He was a successful engineer and reformer.
- Dec. 25 Madan Mohan Malviya was born. He was a great oriental scholar, an orator with equal ease and facility in Sanskrit, Hindi and English. He founded the Banaras Hindu University which after India got her Independence was made one of the Central Government Universities. He was one of the greatest figures in modern India.
- * * *
- 1862 *Paschima Thanaka*, a newspaper in Malayalam, was published.
- Narayan Vaman Tilak was born at Karazzaon in Bombay Presidency. Patriot, poet and missionary he wielded a great influence on the life and ideals of his countrymen in Western India.
- Jan. *The Indu Prakash* in Marathi and English was started by Mahadev Govind Ranade. He edited the English side of this bilingual journal for four months. He was assisted in editing Marathi edition by J.S. Gadgil. Its emphasis was on social reform and politically it was moderate in tone. The paper continued publishing till 1924 under the proprietorship of the Indu Vijay Co. Ltd.
- A graduate of Bombay University earliest B.A. class Ranade helped arrange the first widow remarriage in Bombay subsequently founding the *Vidhava-vivahottejak Mandal* (Society for the Encouragement of Widow Remarriage).

1862 Mar. 11 Lord Canning granted a Sanad to Mewar regarding the recognition of adopted heir.

Mar. 12 Lord Elgin was appointed new Governor-General at Calcutta.

June 18 First meeting of new Legislative Council had included several Indian princes.

July 12 High Court of Judicature at Bengal was inaugurated.

Aug. 20 After the death of Tatiya, Rao Sahib fought desperately for a month and at last retired to the forests in disguise. At the end of about three years, he was also caught and was hanged at Kanpur on the 20th of August, 1862.

1863 Jan. 12 Swami Vivekananda, a great sage and nationalist, loved and respected in East and West as the rejuvenator of Hinduism in India and the preacher of its external Truths abroad, was born at 6.49, a few minutes after sunrise on Monday, January 12, 1863.

June V. Krishnaswami Iyer was born of orthodox Brahmin parents at Tiruvademaarudur, in Tanjor Distt. Besides an eminent judge he took a prominent part in the work of the Congress Session of 1894 and again in the Madras Session of Indian National Congress held in 1898. He was also a great social reformer and an educationist.

Sept. 7 Recruits from Bihar, Bengal and U.P. finding that their strength had increased, invaded the British Indian territory and a week later issued a formal declaration of war against them, calling upon all good Mussalmans to join the Jihad".

Nov. 29 Lord Elgin died.

Dec. It was reported that Hindu Religion was deprived of the Government support.

1864 Jan. 12 Late Lord Elgin's successor Sir John Lawrence assumed office.

April 19 Mahatma Hans Raj was born in a small village in the district of Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

June 29 Sir Asutosh Mukherjee was born in Bhawanipur, then a suburb and now an integral part of Calcutta. He was a great judge, educationist, patriot and social reformer.

July Gold currency (a sovereign=10 rupees) ordered to be introduced in India.

- 1864 Oct. 18 Grand durbar which was held by Sir John Lawrence at Lahore was attended by 604 native princes.
- Nov. 5 Ahmadullah was arrested on the charge of conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.
- * * *
- 1865 Rudyard Kipling was born in India. At the age of 17 he joined the editorial staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette* in Lahore. Stephen Wheeler was in full charge of this paper.
- Jan. 28 Lala Lajpat Rai was born at Dhudike in the Ludhiana District, Punjab. He was the greatest man produced by the Punjab after Ranjit Singh. He occupies a pre-eminent position in the galaxy of the fighters for Independence. He was assaulted by a British sergeant and succumbed to these injuries after a week on 17th November, 1928. The Nation celebrated his first birth centenary on 28th January, 1965. The Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri opened the Lajpat Rai memorial library at Dhudike village, the birthplace of Lala Lajpat Rai. At Panjab University, Chandigarh, he opened a Hostel named after Lalaji.
- Feb. 11 Louis Dominic Swamilkannu Pillai was born at Madras.
- Mar. 1 Indo-European telegraphic system was inaugurated.
- * * *
- 1866 Ranade passed his LL.B. Examination.
- May 9 Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born at Kolhapur. He was one of the most respected of India's political leaders and a great patriot. He was a great scholar of history and economics.
- May 10 The famous "British Indian Association" which was the fore-runner of the Indian National Congress was formed. It was started with a view to keep its members in touch with the Members of the House of Commons. Sir Syed Ahmad was one of the eminent founder-members.
- Aug.- 1,50,000 Indians died during the course of Bengal
Nov. Famine.
- Nov. 11 Keshav Chandra Sen founded the "Brahmo Samaj of India", as a separate body from the Calcutta Samaj of the Adi Brahmo Samaj.
- Miss Mary Carpenter published a small volume entitled

"*The Last Days in England of Rajah Rammohan Roy*", but it was not a complete biography.

1867 Sept.

Sir Abdur Rahim was born. His contribution to the Educational and constitutional reforms will remain an important contribution. His views on the Hindu-Muslim problem were moderate.

An association called, "The Poona Association" was started in Poona with the object of serving as an intermediary between the Government and the people.

1868

Girish Chandra Ghosh who founded the *Hindu Patriot* was born. This newspaper soon was acknowledged to be a fearless exponent of public views but it lacked financial stability. The paper was taken over by Bacharam Chatterjee and was declining rapidly under his proprietor editorship when Surendranath Banerjee negotiated its purchase through some common friend.

Justice Shah Din was born. His name is associated with several movements for the advancement of the Mohammedan community in India. He was strong advocate of higher female education and he and Sir Mohammed Shafi were the first Mohammedans in the Punjab to send their daughters to be educated in Queen Mary's College at Lahore.

The Amrit Bazar Patrika was started. It was published by Sisir Kumar Ghose and his brothers from the village Amrit Bazar in the district of Jessore. It was shifted to Calcutta in October, 1871.

April 18 An article published in the *Vritta Prakash* of Poona entitled: "Might is the only right", on the evils of despotism.

Nov. 12 *Maharashtra Mitra* in an article exhorted his countrymen to raise a large capital by shares and set up weaving machines in different parts of the country and not to depend upon articles prepared by the hand-looms of England and other European countries.

Dec. 9 The Duke of Argyll was appointed Secretary for India.

1869

Sir Syed Ahmed accompanied his son Mahmood (justice) to England and carefully studied the system of education prevailing in England and determined to introduce it in a suitably modified form in India. He made up his mind while in England to establish a

Mohammedan residential College on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge University Colleges which he admired most. The very plans of the College rooms and the various Boarding Houses and the Hostels were started by him in England. His son Mahmood was very helpful to him in preparing all the schemes which he put into effect on his return from England.

Sir Muhammad Shafi was born. He was a great Muslim leader and always abstained from taking part in the activities of the Indian National Congress.

- 1869 Jan. 1 Dr. Bhagwan Das, a theosophist, was born.
- Jan. 9 *Indu Prakash* described in detail some glaring instances of mismanagement on the opening of the Brouch Exhibition.
- Feb. 11 Sir Ali Imam was born at the village of Neora, a station on the East Indian Railway, near Patna. He was a liberal Muslim leader. His ideal for India was "Self-Government within the British Empire." Once introduced by D.C. Ghose, he said that Sir Ali Imam was "Indian first and Mohammedan afterwards."
- April *British Quarterly Review* published an article on the "Brahmo Samaj (or Theistic church) of India" tracing its growth from its origin in 1830 under Rammohan Roy down to its latest phase under the influence of Keshav Chandra Sen.
- Aug. 9 *Bombay Samachar* printed an article "The Danger of a Rebellion in Southern India." "It had been heard from all quarters", auothor said the, "Southern India shows the signs of a second great rebellion."
- Sept. 22 Sir Muhammad Habibullah was born.
- Oct. 2 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born at Porbander in Kathiawad, as the youngest son of Karamchand Gandhi, by his fourth wife, Putlibai.
- Nov. 8 Mahmood Akbar Nazarally Hydari was born in Bombay.
- Nov. 17 Dayanand Saraswati, who had been a vital force in the present Indian renaissance movement, engaged himself in a mighty disputation Shastrartha, with the leaders of the Hindu theology and orthodoxy at Banaras.
- * * *
- 1870 Feb. To vindicate the position of Keshub (Keshav) Chander Sen more fully and to give the English public a correct idea of the Brahmo Samaj Miss Collet contributed an article to the *Contemporary Review* under the title of "Indian Theism and its Relation to Christianity."

- 1870 Mar. Railway between Calcutta and Bombay was completed.
- Mar. 21 Shri Keshav Chandra Sen left for England where he stayed up to 17th September, 1870. Here he created great impression by his magnificent oratory.
- Sept. 4 *Rest Gofar* heartily approved of the resolution of the East India Association to move the Parliament to appoint select Committees to enquire into the administration of India to ascertain what results have been produced by the direct assumption of the Government by Her Majesty.
- Nov. 5 C. Ranjan Das was born. He was a poet, lawyer, devotee of God and one of the greatest political leaders and fighters of the country. He died on the 16th June, 1925 at Darjeeling.
- Nov. 24 Duke of Argyll in a Despatch expressed his views about the power of the Secretary of State.
- * * *
- 1871 Ranade was appointed a subordinate judge and was posted at Poona.
- Mar. 28 *The Native Opinion* wrote: "One of the principal causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian exchequer and of ever-increasing taxation is the extravagant military expenditure".
- Aug. 31 Hasan Imam was born. He presided over the annual session of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay in 1918.
- Oct. 26 *Indian Mirror* wrote: "Among the pamphlets we have received by the last mail is one entitled 'Brahmo Marriages: Their past history and present position' by Miss S.D. Collet. It is gratifying to find that the able author, whose name is quite familiar to our readers, has taken up the most important topic of the day in India and treated it in so exhaustive and convincing a manner as is most likely to influence public opinion in England."
- * * *
- 1872 *The Civil & Military Gazette* was founded in Simla as a weekly periodical.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak passed his High School Examination and enrolled at once at Deccan College, which, since 1864, had been moved from its old building in the heart of crowded Poona to the site it still occupies on the north of the rivers Mutha and Mula.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak's father died.

A Committee, by the name of the "Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee", was formed at Varanasi with a Sub-Committee at Aligarh. On the 10th of February, 1873, the late Mr. Justice Mahmood issued a circular letter addressed to the members of the Committee submitting a scheme, rich in details, for the creation of a Muslim University.

- 1872 Feb. 8 Lord Mayo, while visiting the Andaman prisons, was stabbed by one Sher Ali. He was a Wahabi and had been sentenced to transportation for life for his activities as a Wahabi revolutionary.
- July Christian Marriage Bill was passed.
- Aug. 15 Sri Aurobindo was born. He was a great sage, a mystic, a yogi, a revolutionary and one of the eminent figures in the history of the Indian renaissance and Indian Nationalism. He died on 5th December, 1950.
- * * *
- 1873 Dadabhai Naoroji issued a pamphlet entitled: "*Poverty of India*", seven years later he revised the brochure and amplified it, calling it the "*Condition of India*."
- With a B.A. Degree Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar at the age of twenty-three became an assistant teacher in Poona High School.
- Sept. 13- Moplah revolts, on the coast of Malabar, were suppressed by the British Military.
- Oct. 6 Sir Syed Ahmed was invited to Calcutta by Nawab Abdul Lateef, where he delivered an important address before the Mussalmans of Bengal, in Persian, on the benefits of English Education. He himself did not know English.
- Nov. 13 M.R. Jayakar was born in Bombay in a middle class family of the Pathore Prabhu community.
- * * *
- 1874 Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar began publishing his Marathi Magazine *Nibandhamala* (Garland of Essays).
- May 12 Sir Shadi Lal was born. He was an eminent judge and is responsible for many important decisions on Criminal Law and procedure evidence. Indeed the life and career of Sir Shadi Lal may be summed up as that of a brilliant scholar, an able and successful lawyer, and learned and lucid commentator, a careful cautious legislator, a sound and judicial Judge, and a capable administrator of the Judicial department.
- Sept. 11 Sriraman S. Srinivasa Iyengar was born.
- * * *

- 1875 Feb. 2 Rabindranath Tagore at the age of fourteen recited a patriotic poem at the Hindi Mela.
- Feb. 24 Naga Natives murdered Lieut. Holcombe and a surveying Party (about 70) in Assam.
- Mar. 8 Rabindra Nath Tagore's mother Sarda Devi, passed away. Tagore was then 13 years and 10 months of age.
- April 5 *Rest Gostar a Gujarati Weekly* of Bombay asserted that the firing had taken place without proclaiming Riot Act.
- April 10 The First Arya Samaj was established at Bombay.
Shivaji in a long editorial, noticing the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, to the country, advised the people as to how they should act on that occasion. According to the writer, the people should spend nothing in giving welcome to their future emperor.
- April 23 Inquiry into the conduct of the Gaekwar of Baroda was completed.
- May 24 Syed Ahmed Khan founded a school in Aligarh which soon developed into the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh.
- Oct. 11 The Prince of Wales sailed for India. He arrived at Bombay on Nov. 8 and sailed from Bombay on March 13, 1876.
- Oct. 20 Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi. He was a great Muslim leader and is well-known as the creator of Pakistan. He died in Karachi on September 10, 1948.
- Oct. 22 Translation of an article in *Khandesh Waithhaw* was printed. Its main theme was that the Native princes and chiefs should administer their states after convening parliaments of their respective subjects and consulting their wishes.
- Nov. 2 Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, the late Agha Khan, was born at Karachi who played an eminent role to further the cause of Muslims in India. He also believed that "sooner or later the Hindus and Mussalmans will have to forget their differences and will work wholeheartedly together for the common good. They are sailing in the same boat; they must sail together or sink together."
- * * *
- 1876 Jan. 2 *Arunodaya* observed that the old natives of India used to say that one should not believe the statement made

by Europeans, that they rule India with philanthropic natives and that when the natives become able to rule their country they make it over to them and bid them adieu.

- 1876 Feb. 26 *Rest Gofar* in an editorial entitled, "A Queen Rewarded" observed that the change which Her Majesty wished to make in her title in connection with India, is not only nominal and unimportant, but full of great political significance.

- Feb. 27 *Gularat Mitra* in noticing the announcement made by Her Majesty the Queen that she should submit a bill to the Parliament authorizing her to assume an imperial title in connection with her Indian Empire, observed that, hitherto the English Crown considered the Native Princes as its allies but after the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty they would be treated as feudatories.

Rest Gofar, in an article entitled: "A Nation Unrewarded" observed that it is difficult to say that this change will bring with it any benefits to the Indian subjects. It is a befitting time, reiterates the *Rest Gofar* for Her Gracious Majesty to concede to her Indian subjects some of the valuable constitutional rights which are enjoyed by her English subjects at home.

Native opinion stated that "It will be well, therefore, if the people of India get the right of popular representation in the administration of their country when Her Majesty assumes the title of the paramount sovereign of it.

- Mar. 5 *Bombay Samachar* in a leading article regretted that such changes in constitutions would make the Indian administration an arbitrary Government.

- Mar. 9 Disraeli made a speech in the House of Commons, on the Royal Titles Bills, 1876.

- April 12 Lord Lytton, new Viceroy, assumed his office at Calcutta.

- April 17 The Royal Title act, 1876, was passed. This Act was to enable Her Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles pertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies.

- Apr. 21 *Shubha Suchak* published an article entitled "A comparison between the late and the present Mughals" The author said, "The old Mughal Emperors were

despotic rulers. They had neither laws nor regulations, but their will was their law, the *Shubha Suchak* sees nothing improper in giving the title of English Mughals to the present rulers of this country.

- 1876 May 1 Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in London.
- June Sir Syed Ahmed retired from Government Service and personally looked after the Institution by settling down at Aligarh.
- July 26 Sir Pherozeshah Mehta with the co-operation of Anand Mohan Bose (1856-1905) and Sivanth Sastry established the Indian Association in Calcutta. It was a political association and one of the objects of this organization was to agitate for the introduction of representative government in India. He is also known as one of the early Moderates of the Congress Party.

- 1877 Sir Surendranath Banerjee and other newspapermen who had been invited to the Delhi Assembly presented an address to the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) expressing apprehension about reports of impending restrictions on the Press.

Sir Mohomed Iqbal was born at Sialkot Punjab. (Now in Pakistan).

Lord Lytton, who was Sir Syed's guest at Aligarh in 1877, was much impressed with his personality and vast learning and appointed him a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878. He was the first Indian who was permitted to introduce private bills, which eventually found place on the Indian Statute-Book. The Vaccination Bill and the Kazi's Act was passed at his initiation.

Ganesh Vasudev Joshi, one of the founders of the P.S.S. attended the Delhi Durbar of 1877 clad in *Khadi* garments. At the same time Tilak began writing about the "religion of boycott" (*Yoga of Bahiskar*). Boycott, he explained, had originated as a type of religious punishment and was, therefore, a sacred practice. Boycott itself, however, was only the first of the new agitational techniques introduced with Bengal's partition.

- Jan. 1 The new Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, held a Durbar in Delhi to emulate the splendour of the Moghul

emperors and to impress on Indians the newly acquired title of Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.

- 1877 Jan. 8 Lord Lytton laid foundation stone of the Aligarh College. Sir John Strachey then Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces, secured the present site for the Aligarh College. His Excellency Earl North Brooke donated Rs. 10,000 to the College and took keen interest in its establishment. Sir Syed Ahmed was the main organizer.

When Lytton's Vernacular Press Act was enacted, a Press Commissioner was appointed, in the first instance, to give information to the English owned and edited Press, though his functions were later widened to enable him to deal with the Indian language Press. English owned Press did not think much of the appointment because they had their own official sources of information.

The Arms Act (1878) was enforced. It was one of the repressive measures. It made it a criminal offence to keep, bear or traffic in arms without licence by Indians, while Europeans, Eurasians, and other white people were exempted from the provision of the Act. The measure hit very hard the people in the countryside, who badly needed firearms to protect themselves from roaming bands of dacoits and wild animals of prey. This measure of social discrimination was taken by Indians as an insult to their national dignity and an agitation was started for its repeal.

F. A. classes were opened in the Aligarh College. The College was at first affiliated to the Allahabad and Calcutta Universities and subsequently to the Allahabad and Panjab Universities.

B. G. Tilak first met Chitpavan Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi at Deccan College in this year. Namjoshi was a brilliant scholar and one of those Indians who had M. A. Degree.

- 1878 Jan. 4 Indian educators who had gathered in Delhi on the invitation of the Viceroy presented an address of welcome to him and conveyed their apprehension about impending press restrictions but the Viceroy did not pay any heed to their request and the notorious Vernacular Press Act was passed,

1878 Mar. 16 Sir Surendranath Banerjee delivered a speech on "Indian Unity" at the meeting of the Students' Association, Calcutta.

Mar. 28 Press Act was criticised in a conference which was held in Bombay. The agitation was carried on even after the passing of the Act.

Mar. 30 At the Franjee Cawasjee Institute a meeting of the representatives of the native press was represented by the editors of the *Bombay Samachar*, *Indu Prakash*, the *Arya Prakash* and *Swadesh Mitra*.

Apr. 1 *Lokmitra* a Gujarati Weekly of Bombay published reports of the agitation against the Press Act as : "From the morning the merchants and traders had not opened their shops. Business is at a stand-still, the Magistrate took a round in the city. Not a single incident had happened."

Lokmitra, commenting on the incidence of the Licence Tax stated, "If by the grace of the American Circus, the tent was not made available it would not have been possible to hold the meeting".

Apr. 5 On the 5th morning the situation took an ugly turn. Crowds collected and marched to the spinning mill and to the Railway Yard to force them to close their activities and also reported to stone throwing and other acts of violence.

Apr. 12 The Surat correspondent of the *Rest Gofar* wrote, "The behaviour of the authorities and the police is very much to be condemned, they were terrorising the people by arresting any person they laid their hands on. It is reported that the military fired nearly forty rounds."

Apr. 17 The Calcutta meeting which was held on 17th April 1878 was presided over by Macdonald. The Bombay meeting was presided over by K. T. Telang.

May 15 Keshav Chandra Sen established the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj as opposed to Tagore's Adi Brahmo Samaj. Later Keshav Chandra Sen broke away once again and founded a Church with the title of "the New Dispensation."

May 21 *Bombay Gazette* wrote "Correspondents have assured us that there is reign of terror in Surat."

Sept. Rabindranath Tagore sailed for England with his elder brother Satyendranath. His heart was heavy

as the ship moved, for Bombay had been sweet in the company of his charming young teacher.

* * *

- 1879 In a resolution of 1879, it was stated that the Governor-General-in-Council was aware of no reason why land revenue should not be levied upon lands attached to private residences or covered with buildings or pasture lands.

Marathas made a violent effort in 1873 in which the slogan "India for the Indians" made its debut in Bombay.

Swami Vivekananda entered the Presidency College of Calcutta for higher studies.

Vasudev Balwant Phadke, a Chitpavan revolted against the British.

Feb. 13 Smt. Sarojini Naidu was born.

Aug. 11 Indian Railways Guarantee Act was passed.

Nov. 29 *Indu Prakash* in its principal despatch commented upon Vasudev's trial and conviction.

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- 1880 *Basumati* a newspaper in Bengali was started in Calcutta.

Barindra Kumar Ghosh, brother of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was born in England. Both the brothers became the symbol of the new Bengal in revolt.

The Sarvajanic Sabha made another representation regarding the electoral constituencies of the United Kingdom.

Jan. 2 The Poona New English School was formerly established by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Chiploonkar and other prominent leaders.

Jan. 25 Keshav Chandra Sen proclaimed the *Nava Vidhana* which signified the ideal of harmony of religions.

Feb. Rabindranath Tagore returned to Calcutta with his brother and his family, having spent some seventeen months abroad. He came back empty handed, with no academic degree or distinction. The only thing he brought with himself was the unfinished manuscript of a long lyrical drama he had begun in London, with the significant title, *Bhagna Hriday* (The Broken Heart).

Sep. 13 Dadabhai Naoroji in a letter to Louis Mallet, the Under Secretary of State for India wrote : "expressed his

views regarding the general feeling of the people of India about the British Raj."

1880 Oct. The prospectus of the *Kesari*, which later became an eminent national Marathi newspaper, was issued in October 1880 under the signature of Chiploonkar, B.G. Tilak, Namjoshi, Apte, Agarkar and their common friend Dr. G.K. Garde.

Nov. 26 *Shivaji* wrote in its columns that the British Government were at first very anxious to give the natives of this country an English education, but when they saw that the latter were only too eager to avail themselves of the opportunity, they became anxious to retrace their steps.

1881 The *Indian Nation*, a newspaper was founded in Calcutta and edited by U.N. Ghose.

In this year when Lord Ripon abolished the Vernacular Press Act, Kristodas Pal of the *Hindoo Patriot* drew up a petition asking for the retention of the post of Press Commissioner which is said to have been signed by every Indian language newspaper editor throughout India, except three.

B.A. and M.A. classes were started in the Aligarh College.

Jan. 2 The first issue of the *Mahratta* was published. This newspaper proclaimed the urgency of combating the following evils of British administration; (1) Ryotwari system of land tenure, (2) Destruction of native municipal and judicial institutions, (3) Grinding taxation (4) Costly Government machinery (5) Expropriation of local industry, and of native artistry. The Arms Act and Lytton's Press Gagging Act also came in for castigation.

Mar. 15 The Apostles of the New Dispensation or *Nava Vidhana*, founded by Keshav Chandra Sen were ordained.

Babu Nagendra Nath Chatterjee published *Life of Rammohan Roy* in Bengali.

Mar. 24 In a letter to Lord Aberdane, Lord Ripon expressed his views on the relations between the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Apr. Rabindranath Tagore sailed for the second time to England, accompanied by a nephew.

Nov. 11 Krishna Mohan Banerji died. Thus though of the community, he was catholic in his life, and a great son of India.

1882

Professor Friedrich Max Mueller, delivered a series of lectures at Cambridge in which he argued that "for a study of man, or, if you like, for a study of Aryan humanity, there is nothing in the world equal in importance with the Vedas"

The *Hope* a newspaper, came into existence in Calcutta under the editorship of Amritlal Roy.

Sir Syed Ahmed was offered by Lord Ripon, a seat on the famous commission of 1882, which he gratefully accepted.

Swadesamitram (Tamil) was started in Madras.

Jam-e-Jamshed was started in Bombay.

Allen Octavian Hume, who retired in this year, resolved to devote his time and energies in propagating the principles of liberalism among the educated Indians. Other enthusiastic supporters were Sir William Wedderburn and Wilfred Blunt. They were the prime movers in the founding of an all-India organization for giving conceded expression to Indian opinion. Surendra Nath Banerjee had already prepared the ground by a tour of Northern India and Western India during which he had established many valuable contacts.

Jan. 6 *The Kesari* published an article in which the conquest of India by the English was described. It was stated that people were prohibited from using arms of any kind and hence from want of practice they do not know how to handle a sword or to fire a gun.

Mar. 6 *The Indu Prakash* published an article on the political conditions in the Princely States in India.

Mar. 17 Chitpavan Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi died.

Mar. 28 Ilbert Bill was initiated by Sir Ashley Eden who achieved much notoriety over the Vernacular Press Act. Sir Ashley's proposal was based on a note by B.L. Gupta of the Bengal Civil Service who presented that Indian members of the covenanted Civil Service was placed in an invidious position by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which limited the jurisdiction over European British subjects to judicial officers who were themselves European British subjects.

July 18 B.G. Tilak was sentenced to four months' jail for making accusations in his newspaper the *Mahratta* against Barve the *Diwan* of Kolhapur.

Oct. 26 B.G. Tilak was released from Dongri jail before his term was over because of good behaviour.

- 1882 Nov. 24 The Sirhind Canal was opened by the viceroy.
 Dec. 25 Lord Ripon in a Memorandum to the Secretary of State expressed his views on Local Self-Government.
- * * *
- 1883 Raghunath Rao established a press for the *Hindu* at Mylapore and took an active interest in the conduct of the paper.
 Gopal Krishna Gokhale was transferred from Rajaram to Deccan College.
A Book on Bombay by James Douglas was published.
- Jan. 2 Babu N.N. Chatterjee in a letter stated that Babu Ananda Chandra Bose, favourite disciple of Rammohan Roy, told his son Babu R.N. Bose that "his religion was Universal Theism". Whenever he spoke of this universal religion, he was so much moved that tears came out from his eyes.
- Jan. 12 In the course of a discussion on the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Bill, Sir Syed objected to the introduction of the principle of elections in India. Sir Syed favoured compartmental elections which for good will, were incorporated in the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.
- Mar. The Ilbert Bill was published. It set a flame to controversy which had already been simmering. The European community, both official and non-official, made equal and concerted contribution to the unbridled and violent agitation.
- Mar. 29 First meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, met in Calcutta.
- Apr. In London an Anglo-Indian Association was formed.
- May 27 *Gujarati* published an article commenting in a rather severe tone on the policy of the British Government in India in the form of an address to Babu Lal Mohan Ghose embodying India's message to the Englishmen.
- May 28 V.D. Savarkar was born. He was an ardent nationalist, heroic, revolutionary and terrorist, won immortal fame by his daring political exploits in the early decade of the twentieth century. In his book *Hindutva* he claims that Hindu thought "has exhausted the very possibilities of human speculation as to the nature of the unknown."
- July 10 Macaulay delivered a speech in the House of Commons on the Charter Act of 1833. He played a dominating part in moulding and explaining the Bill.
- July 17 The first Indian National Conference was held in

Calcutta. The main idea of this Conference can be summarized in one sentence, i.e. : "organize and fight for your rights ; if you cannot or will not, do not complain about oppression."

The meeting was attended by over ten thousand people, at which it was resolved to raise a national fund to secure the political advancement of the country by means of constitutional agitation in India and in England.

- 1883 Sept. 27 In a conversation on the Lord's Prayer with the father of Mr. G.N. Aitchison (as reported in a letter from the talks to Prof. Max Mueller, dated Sept. 27, 1883) Rammohan Roy was stated to have declared his conviction that "that prayer was never made by man : its author could have been nothing less than Divine."
- Oct. 30 Dayanand Saraswati, a vital force in the present Indian renaissance movement, died possibly as a result of food poisoning. Mahatma Gandhi wrote about him as : "Among the many rich legacies that Swami Dayanand left to us, his unequivocal pronouncement against the untouchability is undoubtedly one."
- Dec. 21 Ilbert Bill : Compromise was announced. According to this Bill Europeans allowed to claim a jury wholly European.

1884 *The Bangabasi*, a newspaper in Calcutta was started under the editorship of Jananendralal Roy and later owned by Jogendra Nath Bose.

The Sanji Bani was also started in the same year in Calcutta. Its editor was Krishna Kumar Mitter.

B.G. Tilak, Namjoshi, Apte, Agarkar founded the Deccan Education Society of Poona. They were later joined by Professor V.B. Kelkar, Professor Dharap and Professor M.S. Gole and in the following year, the Fergusson College of Poona came into existence.

A.O. Hume conceived the idea that it would be of great advantage to the country if leading Indian politicians could be brought together once a year to discuss social matters and be upon friendly footing with one another. He did not desire that politics should form part of their discussion, for, there were recognised political bodies in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other parts of India, and he thought that these bodies might suffer in importance when Indian politicians from different parts of the country came together, they discussed politics. His idea further was that the

Governor of the province where the politicians met should be requested to preside over their deliberations, and that thereby great cordiality should be established between the official classes and the non-official Indian politicians.

- 1884 Jan. 6 *The Maratha* congratulated the Indian Association for its useful work.
- Jan. 12 Sir Syed made a tour in the Punjab for the purpose of collecting funds for his Aligarh College. Both Muslims and Hindus honoured him.
- Jan. 25 Ilbert bill was amended.
- Jan. 27 In his speech at Gurdaspur Sir Syed Ahmed expressed his views on Indian Nationality.
- Jan. 28 The Ilbert Bill became Act III of 1884. The leader of European Community, Sir Griffith Evans, made it clear that they "had not assented to the principle of the Bill nor to anything of the kind but that, retaining their own view on their own privileges and rights, they had assented to the passing of this Bill in order to procure peace."
- Mar. 8 Uma Nehru was born.
- Apr. Rabindranath Tagore's sister-in-law Kadambari Devi, suddenly committed suicide. She was only twenty five then. No one knew why she did so.
- May 20 *The Sind Times* in its leading article: 'The Poverty of India' commented upon the controversy which was going on between *The Pioneer* and *Indian Mirror*.
- Aug. Samaldas Parmananda died.
- Aug. The poet reformer of Gujarat, Behramji Marwanji Malabari, presented his famous "Notes on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood" to Lord Ripon's Government calling upon the Legislative Council to act by raising the marriageable age of consent.
- Sept. 22 Expedition was organized to the Zhob valley to punish the Kakar Pathans for their raid into British territory.
- Oct. 23 The Pathans were defeated by Gen. Tanner, 56 were killed.
- Oct. 24 The Deccan Education Society was formally established. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the founders.
- Dec. 3 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who presided over the Forty-ninth session of the Congress held at Bombay in 1934, and the First President of the Republic of India, was born.

- 1884 Dec. 13 Earl of Dufferin was appointed the Viceroy at Calcutta.
 Dec. 24 An address drafted by Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee was presented to Lord Dufferin by the Indian Association.

1885 The Sarvajanik Sabha which was the foremost provincial political association of British India was to have served as host to the first session of India's National Congress in 1885, and would have done so had it not been for the last minute decision to change the Congress venue to Bombay because of an outbreak of cholera in Poona.

Sir Syed Ahmed refrained from joining the Indian National Congress which was founded in this year and attracted to itself a good deal of public attention. In a speech at the Mohammedan Educational Conference in December, 1887, he appealed to Muslims not to participate in its activities. He preferred a more respectful tone towards the Government than the Congress was disposed to adopt in its protests against bureaucratic actions.

When Hume discussed his proposal of organising the Indian National Union with Lord Dufferin in 1885, the latter expressed the view that the discussion of social problems alone would not be adequate as it was his view that a body of persons should be created which should perform the functions of an opposition.

- Jan. 1 The Bombay Presidency Association was started.
 Jan. 16 Pramathanath Banerjee was born.
 Mar. 5 Sir James Fergusson laid the foundation stone of the college building named after his name. Speaking on that occasion, Sir James landed the "self-denying patriotism which actuated the teachers of the college, accepting only maintenance for themselves while they communicated such invaluable blessings to pupils under their care. True patriots are they" he added "and well worthy of all praise that can be given them."
 Mar. 11 Important Bengal Tenancy bill was passed.
 Apr. 2- Meeting between the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Viceroy at Rawal Pindi, was held.
 Jun. 25 Randolph Churchill was appointed Secretary of State for India.
 Jul. 30 Sir Frederick Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief of India.

1885 Sep. 22 Naoroji Fardoonji died. He had lived his three score years and eight in the service of his countrymen in various capacities. Many were the public institutions that bore the marks of his work.

Dec. 5 "*Muratha*" (then edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak) reported that he (Lokmanya) had no knowledge of the "Poona Congress Meeting" till about the beginning of December, 1885.

Dec. 6 It was published in "*Muratha*" "Calcutta once tried to get delegates from the different parts of the Empire, but the experiment failed, one of the principal causes of failure being the remoteness of the place. If a central place, well known for its public activities and intelligence be fixed upon, then there need be no apprehension of a failure. We may be pardoned for suggesting the name of this city, because we know that this city is not behind other towns."

Dec. 13 It was published in *Muratha* "Original place fixed for the session was Calcutta, but it was afterwards thought that for its Central position Poona would suit better. We are glad that the leaders of Political thought in the Empire have begun to believe in the necessity of fixing the common programme to carry on the work of National reform".

Dec. 25-31 It was announced that a Conference of the Indian National Union will be held at Poona on these days.

Dec. 28-30 "At 12 Noon, on December 28, 1885, in the Hall of the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, the First National Congress met. The first voices heard were those of Mr. A. O. Hume, the Hon. Mr. S. Subramania Aiyar and the Hon. K. T. Telang, who proposed, seconded and supported the Election of the first President Mr. W. C. Banerjee. A solemn and historic movement was that in which the first of the long line of men thus honoured by the Motherland took his seat to preside over her first National Assembly."

Shri W. C. Banerjee said, "Explaining the background of the origin of the Indian National Congress summarizes the aims and objects of the Congress as under:

(a) The promotion of personal intimacy and friendship amongst all the more earnest workers in our country's cause in the different parts of the Empire.

(b) The eradication, by direct friendly personal intercourse, of all possible race, creed, or provincial prejudices amongst all lovers of our country, and the fuller development and consolidation of those senti-

ments, of national unity that had their origin in their beloved Lord Ripon's ever memorial reign.

(c) The authoritative record, after this has been carefully elicited, by the fullest discussion of the matured opinion of the educated classes in India on some of the more important and pressing social questions of the day.

(d) The determination of the lines upon, and methods by which, during the next twelve months, it is desirable for native politicians to labour in public interest.

Shri G. Subrahmanya Aiyar of Madras, Editor of *The Hindu*, moved the first resolution regarding the promised enquiry into the working of the Indian Administration by a Royal Commission with adequate representation of Indians thereon.

First Congress was attended only by two Muslims alongwith members of other communities.

1886

Sir Syed Ahmed founded the M. E. Conference which played an important part in the amelioration of Indian Mussalmans.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandal was organized to revive the spirit of Hinduism. After its activities for two decades, Sharma renamed it as the Punjab Sanatan Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha. The Sabha was organized mainly in opposition to the Arya Samaj.

Jan. 1 Upper Burma was annexed by proclamation of the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin.

Jan. 29 Income-tax bill was passed.

Feb. 6 Manavendra Nath Roy was born. He was a great revolutionary, a Radical Democrat, a Leninist and a prolific author. He died on January 25, 1954.

Feb. 6 Earl of Kimberley was appointed Secretary for India.

Mar. 9 The Hon'ble K. T. Telang sent a letter to "*The Times*" touching the remarks about the Mahommedan community and social reform.

Dec. 16 "*Maratha*" published under the title a "Mohommedans and the National Congress" that National Mahommedans Association of Calcutta has resolved not to take part in proceedings of the 2nd National Congress on the grounds that there is no question before the Congress which has not been receiving the attention it deserves from the Government.

Dec. 27-30 The Second Annual Session of the Indian National Congress which met at Calcutta, was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji. He said, "This presidential

address is limited under the following sub-headings : (a) Importance of the Congress; (b) Advantages of British rule; (c) Relations between ourselves and our rulers; (d) The Jubilee of our Queen Empress; (e) Congress and Social Reform; (f) Trust in England; (g) Royal Commission; (h) Councils for N. W. Provinces and the Punjab; (i) The Public Service Commission; (j) Lord Dufferin and the Public Service Commission; (k) Intention of our rulers; (l) Royal Proclamation; (m) Enlargement of Legislative Councils; (n) Representation in Parliament; (o) Poverty of India; (p) India's fabulous wealth; and (q) Conclusion. In conclusion Dadabhai Naoroji said, "if we are only true to ourselves, if we only do justice to ourselves and the noble education which has been given to us by our rulers and speak freely, with the freedom of speech which has been granted to us, we may fully expect our Government to listen to us and to grant us our reasonable demands".

1887

A ship carrying 800 pilgrims to Puri was wrecked in a storm and sank, all the lives being lost. Rabindranath wrote a poem on this tragedy which is not only one of the best in his collection but is perhaps the best he ever wrote on a sea-storm.

Dadabhai Naoroji left India for England where he stayed upto 1906, having practically made that country his "home and with his usual persistence working for the country of his birth".

Gokhale first met Ranade, the great liberal jurist and adopted him as his guru. Indeed Ranade's influence on the development of Gokhale's life and ideas can hardly be exaggerated.

Lord Dufferin appointed Sir Syed a member of the Public Service Commission and he was able to do very useful service to his country.

Ramanujan, a great Mathematician, was born at Erode in Southern India.

Ranade founded the National Social Conference with the support he received from the *diwans* of Baroda and Indore. This National Conference became to Indian Social reformers what the Indian National Congress was to her politicians.

The Sarvajanic Sabha started agitation to get repealed the Vernacular Press Act by arguing that "the freedom of Thought and Speech is a right to which all

subjects of the British Crown are entitled by their birth and allegiance".

1887 May 23 Indian 4% stock was converted into 3½ by an act.

Dec. 27-30 The third annual session of the Indian National Congress which met at Madras, was presided over by Badruddin Tyabji. His speech deals with the following topics: (a) Congress and Mussalmans; (b) Congress of Educated natives; (c) Are the educated natives disloyal; (d) Europeans and Indian aspirations; (e) Congress and social reform; (f) Subjects before the Congress; and (g) Tribute to the dead. In conclusion Tyabji said, "while we are attempting to learn a few lessons in the art of Self-Government, our European friends have inherited those from their forefathers after centuries of experience and it cannot be doubted that if we can induce our European friends to co-operate with us in these various political matters, which in point of fact affect them no less than they affect us, it cannot, I say, be doubted that it will conduce to the advantage, not only of ourselves, but of the European Community also".

During the course of the session C. Vijayarachariar was elected as a member of the committee to draw up a constitution of the Congress.

1888

Pherozeshah Mehta decided with the help of Jahangir Murzban to review the *Advocate of India*, which had already made an inauspicious start in 1886. It was restarted with the object of presenting Indian questions from the Indian point of view with moderation as well as independence.

Malayala Manorama, was started in Kottayam. His Highness Shivaji Maharaj Holkar of Indore after a brief interview gave Tilak and Agarkar a purse of seven hundred rupees for the use of D.E.S.

Agarkar whose views on social and religious matters did not accord with those of Tilak left the two newspapers which thereafter, Tilak conducted with the aid of Kelkar and H.N. Gokhale but it was not long after that V.B. Kelkar also left the paper i.e. *Kesari*. Finally, regular partition was effected by which Tilak obtained the proprietorship of the *Kesari* and the *Maratha*, while the ownership of the *Arya Bhushan* Press remained with V.B. Kelkar and Gokhale.

Acharya J.B. Kripalani was born.

Jan. 13 B. Tyabji wrote a letter to Syed Ameer Ali, proposing rule for safeguarding Muslim interest.

- 1888 Jan. 22 A.O. Hume wrote to B. Tyabji stating that we must neutralise Syed Ahmed's virulence.
- Jan. 24 Syed Ahmed in his letter to Tyabji indicated that "India is not a Nation".
- Feb. 9 Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, announced his intention of resigning, for private reasons.
- Feb. 10 Tax on petroleum and increase of salt duty was passed.
- Feb. 18 B. Tyabji appealed in his letter to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that we should act from within.
- Jun. 19 Major L.R. Battye and Captain H.B. Urmiston and five sepoy were killed by the Akozais during an exploration on British territory near Black Mountain, N.W. Frontier.
- Sep. 8 It was published in "*Hindu Patriot*". "To every thoughtful person, whether European or Indian, the movement called the National Congress must commend itself as the natural outcome of the higher education which, under the auspices of an enlightened and beneficent government is being imported to the upper and middle classes of Indian society. That its birth place is Bengal, only proves the truth of the assertion we have just made. ... But though the movement originated in Bengal it met with ready and cordial sympathy from the educated classes of Bombay and Madras, and the sympathy is in proportion with the intelligence of the community."
- Sep. 13 A.O. Hume wrote to Tyabji that political freedom stood supreme.
- Sep. 24 A.O. Hume suggested in his letter to Tyabji that let Muslims have their own electoral division.
- Oct. 20 A.O. Hume expressed his surprise in his letter to Buddrudin, over his (B. Tyabji's) views.
- Nov. 7 Sir C.V. Raman, a great scientist, was born at Trichinopoly (South India).
- Nov. 11 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was born in Mecca.
- Nov. 18 Lord Dufferin at a *darbar* at Patiala announced the decision of the government to decline the acceptance of money from the princes, but recommended to raise the character of their armies and so to fit them to combine with the British for defence of India.
- Nov. 8 "*Hindu Patriot*" published Hume's letter from the "*Morning Post*".

1888. Nov. 11 "*Maratha*" published an article entitled: "Who is right—Sir Auckland or Mr. Hume".

Nov. 30 Lord Dufferin made a speech at St. Andrew's dinner given by Scotchmen in Calcutta, a political aspiration of Indians in 1888.

Gainda Lal Dikshit was born. He started a secret organization called Matrivedi for carrying on revolutionary propaganda in the army. He was arrested and persecuted in the Manipur Conspiracy case.

Dec. 3 A.O. Hume's letter to the Editor of the "*Indian Mirror*", was published in "*Hindu Patriot*".

Dec. 10 The Marquis of Lansdowne was appointed as Viceroy of India replacing Lord Dufferin.

Dec. 23 Raid of Lushais on the Chittagong border was announced.

Dec. 26-29 The Fourth Annual Session of the Indian National Congress which met at Allahabad, was presided over by George Yule. In his Presidential address George Yule attempts to answer questions like: What do we want? What are we striving after? His answers to these questions are divided under the following subject headings: (a) Reforms of the Legislative Councils; (b) Origin of the India Bill; (c) How the India bill works; (d) What Parliament does; (e) Political institutions on a wider basis; (f) Some facts about the blue books; (g) British non-official classes on Indians; (h) The possession of a state; (i) Needed a change in the policy of the country; (j) What Indians really want; (k) Lord Dufferin on the demands of the Congress; and (l) Indians are the heir of a better hope. In conclusion he declared: ".....I have a strong faith that our limited enfranchisement is in the near and not in the distant future. No rational mind can believe that the present system can go on for ever that it is the last will and dying testament of Providence regarding us."

Pandit Ayodhyanath delivered an address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of this Congress at Allahabad.

R.N. Mudholkar seconded the resolution on the police. He pointed out, "How the policeman who ought to be loved was detested."

Lala Lajpat Rai attended the Congress session for the first time at Allahabad. Seconded the main resolution of the day relating to the expansion of Councils, quoted the opinion of Sir Syed Ahmed who was a strong opponent of the Congress.

- 1889 Jan. Rabindranath Tagore, now father of two children, Daughter Madhurilata (pet-name Bela) and son Rathi, took his family to Sholapur where his brother was then the judge. There he wrote his drama in blank verse, *Raja-o-Rani* (later translated into English as *the King and the Queen*) which may be considered his nearest approach to a Shakespearean model, that is, plenty of action, much of violence, contrast of characters and an inevitable sub-plot enlivened by intrigues.
- Jan. 28 There were a raid of Chittagong hill tribes on British territory near Tipperah, 24 villages were destroyed, about 100 British subjects were killed and 91 carried off prisoners, announced.
- Mar. 27 Sukkur bridge was opened.
- Mar. 29 Arthur Travers Crawford, an able commissioner for 34 years in Bombay, after a long investigation, was acquitted of serious charges of financial misconduct, but was for indiscreet borrowing dismissed from the service. The sentence confirmed by Lord Cross, Secretary for India in a despatch.
- July 1 Proposal for a new 4% loan (20,000,000 Rupees) was issued.
- Aug. Tilak signed and circulated a letter calling for voluntary agreement among Hindus to dissuade the boys from marrying before the age of sixteen, eighteen or twenty and to keep their daughters from marrying before the ages of ten, twelve or fourteen.
- Sept. 3 Sadhu Sundar Singh was born.
- Oct. 27 An official Secrets Act was passed by the British Parliament. It provided a penalty of imprisonment for a year or two years and/or a fine according to the nature of the offence.
- Nov. 7 Cunningham of Foreign Department of India wrote a letter to James Monteth regarding Native States and the Indian National Congress.
- Nov. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru was born. He was a great statesman well known all over the world and was the First Prime Minister of free India.
- Dec. 4 Tautia Bheel, robber chief of the Central Provinces, a kind of Robin Hood, in the Holkar territory began his career about 1874, robbed the rich and helped the poor, lately suffered much, captured on about Aug. 18, convicted of murder (in 1879), about Oct. 20, was executed at Jabulpore.

1889 Dec. 25 General H.N. Prendergast wrote a letter to Laxman Jagannath regarding officials appearing as delegates in the Congress.

Dec. 26 Laxman Jagannath sent reply to Prendergast's letter dated 25th Dec., 1889.

Dec. 26-28 The fifth annual session of the Indian National Congress, which met at Bombay, was presided over by William Wedderburn. In his address he summarized the origin and development of the Congress movement and emphasized on questions like Indian affairs in England, Parliamentary control, how parliamentary control works in practice, Congress agencies in London and Englishmen and the Congress. In conclusion President Wedderburn said, "The promoters of the Congress profess strong attachment to British rule. And I would ask, is there any reason to doubt this profession." He further asks: "Have those men any interests antagonistic to our rule." Adding further he declared: "Remember that the originators of this movement are educated men, trained up by us in a love of freedom and free institution. Is it likely that those men should wish to exchange the rule of England, the most enlightened country in the world, for that of Russia which is one of the most barbarous and retrograde."

Bradlaugh prepared in 1889 a draft Bill on the Reform of the Legislative Council. It embodied the views of the Congress as expressed till then, and the Congress in accordance with his wishes drafted certain proposals embodying the nature of opinion of the Indian people on the subject.

1890 The Fourth Session of the Indian National Social Conference met at Calcutta.

Press and Registration of Books Act (1890) was enforced.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's father came to Calcutta with the whole family from Mecca.

Chittaranjan Das was sent to London to qualify himself for the Indian Civil Service.

K. Natarajan shifted a weekly paper from Madras to Bombay. It was devoted primarily to social reforms.

Feb. 2 Military expedition of Sir R.G. Sandeman was organized to promote commerce by opening a road through the Zhob districts, N.W. Frontier reported successful without bloodshed.

- 1890 Mar. 17 Treaty with China respecting Sikkim was signed.
- Apr. 20 The new road to Haka was completed connecting Burma and India.
- Apr. 26 "*Arunodaya*" published the article "We are beasts without horns."
- Sept 21- There was insurrection in Manipur in N.E. State.
24 The Maharajah abdicated in favour of his brother, who had seized the palace.
- Sept. 23 There was Insurrection in Cambay with bloodshed, the Nawab appealed to the British for help.
- Oct. 2 Lieut. Swinton was killed in an attack.
- Oct. 14 Bal Gangadhar Tilak resigned from the Deccan Education Society because the seeds of disruption sprouted in the organisation of the society.
- Oct. 26 Tilak proposed in a meeting held on this day that Hindus voluntarily should agree to marry their daughters at the age of sixteen, and their sons at the age of twenty.
- Dec. 26- The sixth annual session of the Indian National
30 Congress which met at Calcutta, was presided over by Pherozeshah Mehta. In his presidential address Pherozeshah Mehta traces the development of Indian politics and interprets what Indians really want. He also expresses his learned opinion on the question such as knowledge of Anglo-Indians of Indian affairs, Mohammedans and the Congress, the area of Congress achievement, Charles Bradlaugh's services to India, Lord Cross's Indian Council Bill, Lord Salisbury's attitude on Indian Councils Bill, Charles Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, Viceregal opinions on the Indian Councils Bill, Lord Lansdowne and Macaulay's prophetic words, Gladstone's opinion on the Indian Councils bill, work of Indian delegates in England, Indian budget in the House of Commons and faith in England. In conclusion he adds that "our duty lies clear before us to go on with our work firmly and fearlessly but with moderation and above all, with humility." Man Mohan Ghose was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
- Lal Mohan Ghose for the first time appeared at this session. He moved the resolution relating to Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill on the Government of India, emphasising the moderation of the proposals embodied therein. Ramesh Chandra Dutt said, "There is no better way of creating sedition than by suppressing free discussion in newspapers and meetings."

Kali Charan Banerjee an Indian Christian and Daji Abaji Kare were elected members of the Indian delegation to England to represent the Congress view before the British public.

1891

The first Press Association in India was founded in this year, with the object of "Improving the tone of the native press and preserving moderation in the discussion of public question."

Jan. 9 The Age of Consent Bill was formally introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta. The aim of the bill was to raise the age of consent from ten to twelve.

Jan. 19 Col. J.C. Ardagh, Secretary to Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General of India, wrote in a letter to Mr. A.O. Hume :—

"The Govt. of India recognise that the Congress movement is regarded as representing in India what in Europe would be called the more advanced Liberal Party, distinguished from the great body of conservative opinion exists side by side with it. They desire themselves to maintain an attitude of neutrality in their relations with both parties, so long as these act strictly within constitutional limits.

Jan. 26 A.O. Hume's letter dated 20th Jan. 1891 to the Editor of "*Hindu Patriot*" was published in "*Hindu Patriot*."

Colonel J.C. Ardagh's (Private Secy. to the Viceroy) letter dated 19th Jan., 1891, was published in "*Hindu Patriot*".

Jan. 30 A strong force marched against the tribes of the Miranzai valley on the N.W. Frontier.

Feb. 16 Several tribes submitted to the British.

Feb. 24 Mukkmudin, principal chief of the Rubbis Kheyi tribe, surrendered.

Mar. 10 Government Resolution No. Q 18-27 was issued stating that Government pleaders should be warned.

Mar. 19 The important factory Bill for the prohibition of women and children was passed.

Mar. 25 Governor Sir James Carnac while speaking before the students of Elphinstone Institution emphasised the value and use of English education. He asked the Europeans also to help Indians without any selfish motives.

- 1891 June 25 The Government of India published a Notification in the Foreign Department gagging the Press in territories under British administration in Native States.
- Nov. 30 Lord Lansdowne made a speech at St. Andrew's dinner, Calcutta on Indian States.
- Dec. 17 A.O. Hume wrote to the Editor of "*Bombay Gazette*" regarding Bombay Government's confidential circular to all Government pleaders prohibiting them from attending the Nagpur Congress.
- Dec. 28-30 The seventh annual session of the Indian National Congress, which met at Nagpur, was presided over by P. Anand Charlu. After paying tribute to late Charles Bradlaugh, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao and Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, the President said a few words praising A.O. Hume's services to India. While commending the work done by Hume he traced early history of the Congress. He also commented on questions like: Is the Congress not "National"? Test of Nationality; Congress achievements, Parliamentary control; Educate the British Public; A congress in London; Probable results of a London Session; and Educate the masses". President Charlu concluded his address with the following words: "We, as the pioneers of the movement, may attain little more than the satisfaction of upholding what is right and protesting against what is wrong; but succeeding generations will reap the fruit of our labours and will cherish with fond remembrance the singleness of purpose and the self-sacrificing devotion to duty, to work for the benefit of posterity in spite of calumny and persecution and great personal loss." Adding further he declared, "Men such as these may attain no titles of distinction from Government, but they are "nobles by the right, of an earlier creation." They may fail to get honour from their contemporaries as the truest apostles, but they are "priests by the imposition of a mightier hand" and, when their life's work is done, they will have that highest of all earthly rewards the sense of having left their country better than they had found it the glory of having built up into a united and compact nation the diverse races and classes of the Indian population, and the satisfaction of having left a people sunk in political and social torpor to think and act for themselves and strive to work out their own well-being by constitutional methods."
- Dec. 29 The Indian National Congress observed 82nd birth day of Gladstone. He was regarded a great friend

of the Congress. "It will not do for us to treat with contempt or even with indifference the rising aspirations of those great people", said he in 1888.

1892

The Indian Councils Act (1892) was enforced. This Act was to amend the Indian Councils Act (1861) and was mainly based on the deliberations of a Committee (appointed by Lord Dufferin), in the work of which Sir George Chesney, Sir Charles Aitchison and Mr. Westend took a prominent part.

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- Feb. 2 Lord Lansdowne made a speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, on Indian Councils Act, of 1892.
- Feb. 18 Hume issued a confidential circular letter to Congress members only.
- Feb. 23 Bishumber Nath Pandit wrote a letter to A.O. Hume to stop the circulation of the letter.
- Mar. 8 In continuation of his letter dated 16th Feb. Hume wrote a letter to every member of the Congress Party.
- Mar. 21 "*Bombay Gazette*" published its views on the controversy regarding Government pleaders' taking part in Nagpur Congress.
- Mar. 29 "*Bombay Gazette*" published the letters of Mr. A.O. Hume and the Allahabad Congress Committee marked "private and confidential" which the "*Morning Post*" of Allahabad published them.
- April 6 Government issued a resolution about controversy regarding government pleaders attending Nagpur Congress, 1892.
- April 10 "Who is right—Sir Auckland or Mr. Hume" was published in *Maratha*.
- Aug. 9 Dadabhai Naoroji made his maiden speech in the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address to the Queen, which produced a favourable impression.
- Nov. 7 The first meeting of the 5th Provincial Conference was held at Hira Bagh Poona City.
W.C. Bannerjee made a speech on the Indian Councils Act.

- 1892 Nov. 10 Opposition of natives in Bengal against restriction of the jury system was ordered.
- Dec. 27 The jury question was referred to the home government. (A commission appointed, Feb., 1893).
- Dec. 28-30 W.C. Bannerjee presided over the 8th Session of the Indian National Congress (Allahabad, 1892). During the course of the session of Allahabad Congress (1892) Sir Wacha explained the effects of the devaluation of silver by Germany in 1873 the bearing of the "Home Charges" on India, the Sherman Act of 1890 and the effect on India of a gold standard as jeopardising the interests of the masses.

At this very session Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed a member of a Committee to draw up a petition intended to be presented to Parliament regarding the Public Service Commission and the deep disappointment caused to the country over the order passed on its recommendations.

1893

When Dadabhai Naoroji visited Poona in this year, Tilak described India's Grand Old Man as "The great teacher on the new political religion of India".

M.N. Roy, the Humanist Philosopher and revolutionary was born in Arbalia in the 24th Parganas of Bengal.

Chittaranjan Dass joined the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar.

B. G. Tilak published his first book, *The Orion*.

- Jan. 13 "London Times" wrote: "There can be no doubt that in all these matters the Indian National Congress of last month really represented the views of the Indian peoples. It is diverting itself of that tendency towards extreme proposals which three years ago imperilled its usefulness."
- Mar. 28 The Bengal jury commission in their report approved of the old system, and recommended the removal of restrictions, with some amendments.
- June 2 The House of Commons passed a resolution regarding the question of holding in India simultaneous I.C.S. examination as an act of justice to the Indian people. The Congress formerly passed a resolution in this connection and in 1892 the Congress submitted a petition to the House of Commons.
- Aug. 15 Abdication of the Khan of Kalat; succeeded by his son, Mir Mahmud, was reported.

1893 Aug. 20 Scheme for compensation to government servants for loss by the rate of exchange for the rupee, was announced.

Sept. Kashinath Trimbak Telang died.

Dec. 27- The Ninth Annual Session of the Indian National Congress which met at Lahore was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji. After explaining the Punjab's responsibility in safeguarding the Empire. President Naoroji throws light on topics like Anglo-Indian views on the educated natives; simultaneous examinations of I.C.S. in England and India; British interest in Indian affairs; Parliament interest in Indian questions; future of the Congress; Reform of Legislative Councils, Indian budget debate, Indian representation in Parliament, poverty in India, poverty of Indian and official statistics, Trade between England and India; Indian loyalty; British views on the costly Indian administration; Ireland and India contrasted regarding financial adjustment; British opinion on the Indian taxpayer, separation of executive and judicial functions; Indian forest service; the state regulation of vice, the currency question, the Government and the native states, fellow feeling and common nationality, Government and lawlessness, Harmony and Union between different races; foundations of British power in India, Indian nationality, learn to make sacrifice, organized efforts, Congress work in London, Congress organ "India", Dadabhai's election to the British Parliament, Dadabhai returns thanks to all Indians, and London Congress. In conclusion the President appealed, 'My last prayer and exhortation to the Congress and to all my countrymen is: Go on united and earnest, in concord and harmony, with moderation, with loyalty to the British rule and patriotism towards our country and success is sure to attend our efforts for our just demands'.

Dec. 30 Swami Ramtirth in a letter described the visit of Dadabhai Naoroji to Lahore, where he came to preside over the Indian National Congress annual session. The Swami said, "the rhetoric of the Congress speakers gave me no joy, no inspiration; it was empty".

1894 Shortly after the 1894 communal riot in Poona, Tilak accelerated his campaign against the prohibition of music in the neighbourhood of mosques, by bringing the issue before the P.S.S.

Jan. 2 Skirmish with the Abor tribesmen on the border of Assam; of the military policy was killed.

1894 Jan. 6 "London Times" wrote :—

The many movements, moral and political, now stirring the life of the Indian peoples, are doing still more..... Among such movements the Indian National Congress held foremost place....."

Jan. 25 The Earl of Elgin arrived at Calcutta.

Mar. 27 Miss Sophia Dobson Collect, the author of *Life and Letters of Raja Ram Mohan Roy*, died. She was one of the Europeans who were devoted to the Brahmo Samaj from its very inception. Her book is one of the most authentic source book on Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj, the Theistic Church of Modern India.

April 12 Failure of the wheat harvest in the N. Central provinces, was reported.

May 22 Gandhi recommended the Natal Indians to rename their organization, the Indian National Congress. This he did, partly being inspired by the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, 1893.

Dec. 24-29 First medical congress met at Calcutta. It was inaugurated by the then Viceroy. A great improvement in public health through sanitation since 1868 was reported in this Congress.

Dec. 26-29 The tenth annual session of the Indian National Congress which met at Madras, was presided over by Alfred Webb. Explaining the object of the Congress, President Webb threw light on the following topics : Difficulties before the Congress ; past work of the Congress ; Former Presidents of the Congress ; Duties of English Officials towards India ; Parliament interests in Indian affairs ; Benefits of imperial unity ; Indian Nationality ; The Arms Act ; What is politics ; Poverty in India ; Reform of Legislative Councils ; Separation of Executive and Judicial functions ; Trial by jury ; Criminal procedure in India ; Trust in God ; Simultaneous examinations of I.C.S. in England and India ; Education of the people ; Drink traffic ; Regulation of vice ; Opium traffic ; Indian policy reacts on British policy and Congress achievements. In conclusion he said, "Two convictions before all others press themselves upon me : The one, the greatness of the mission of the United Kingdom in this land, apart from its inception and much of its history. The other, that this Congress movement is the necessary and logical outcome, the richest fruit of that noble mission of which we English, Scotch, and Irish people should be

proud". He further added, "You yourselves are taking up the work, the work which you and you alone can ultimately perfect—the eradication, by direct friendly intercourse, of all possible race, creed or national prejudices amongst all lovers of your country."

The Madras Congress decided upon sending a deputation to Lord Elgin, the then Viceroy in order to present certain Congress resolution. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed a member thereof and similar honour was shown to him at the Lahore Congress 1900 (16th Session).

G.K. Gokhale while condemning in 1894 the Government that "the highest posts must for all time to come be held by Europeans", he said "the pledges of equal treatment which England has given us have supplied us with a high and worthy ideal for our Nation and if these pledges are repudiated, one of the strongest claims of British Rule to our attachment will disappear."

1895

Tilak's encounter with Ranade in this year, marked the beginning of a stormy career: an intrepid fighter, he asked for no quarter, and spared neither the Government nor political opponents.

Tilak was elected for the Bombay section of the Council.

Political tempers rose precariously close to the boiling points amongst the nationalistic leaders belonging to the Indian National Congress. Tilak's paper asked: "Whose is the Congress? "Of the people of the classes or of the masses?"

The Eighth Social Conference was held. A circular signed by Madhava Govind Ranade, Satyendranath Tagore and some 50 others was set round containing a number of questions on social reform, education, charitable relief and social religious observances. The question of the extent to which the Indian National Congress should concern itself with matters relating to social reform was thus brought to ahead.

Jan. 8 A gathering of about 700 tribesmen (Waziristan) surrendered to Col. Egerton.

Mar. 5 Sir William Lockhart issued an ultimatum to the Mahsud chiefs to Wano on Jan. 21. His terms were accepted.

Col. Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, diplomat and oriental scholar who was born on April 11, 1810, died.

- 1895 April 2 Indian Railway from Tavakeswar to Magra (the first constructed by native capital and engineers) was opened by Lieut. Governor of Bengal, Sir Chas Elliott.
- May 11 A royal commission was appointed to inquire into the administration and expenditure of the Indian army; Lord Welby Chairman.
- Oct. 21 In a letter Swami Ramirth wrote from Sialkot, "I spoke also on patriotism". There was certainly the patriotic sentiment in him.
- Dec. 6 Swami Vivekananda returned to New York, after his two months stay in England, in excellent health and spirit.
- Dec. 27-30 The eleventh annual session of the Indian National Congress which met at Poona, was presided over by S.N. Banerjee. His was one of the longest presidential address ever delivered by a President of the Indian National Congress. After explaining the presidential duties and responsibilities President Banerjee commented on the following topics: Congress movement; Congress Session at Poona; Cosmopolitan character of the Congress constitution; Congress: its Discussion in the Congress Camp; Congress and social reform; its growth and development; Reform of Legislative Councils; The Indian Councils Act; Interpellation in Legislative Councils; The rift of interpellation; Discussion of the budget in Legislative Councils; The official mandate theory; India's financial position; Increase of military expenditure; Chitral expedition; Chitral in its financial aspect; The Frontier Policy; Expensive Military programme; Indian Finance and the home charges; India's share in fighting for the Empire; Poverty of India; Import duties on cotton goods; Exchange compensation allowance; Indian Industrial development; Parliamentary Committees of Enquiry into Indian Affairs; The British Congress Committee; The Royal Commission; Civil and Military expenditure; The home charges; Winter employment of Indians in the Public Service; British capital and India's resources; Solemn Promises of the Sovereign; Poverty of India; Tension between Hindus and Mohammedans; Public Service question; Simultaneous examinations in England and India; Report of the Public Service Commission; Separation of civil and military medical services; Loyal practitioners bill and Jury Bill; Excise and Education; Congress work in England; India's loyalty to the British Throne; Faith in British justice and generosity; Congress achievements: Trust in England; Love to liberty; and

appeal to Anglo-Indians. In conclusion President Banerjee said, "Let us so work with confidence in each other, with unwavering loyalty to the British connection, that we may accomplish this great object within a measurable distance of time."

- 1895 Dec. 27- Man Mohan Ghose who made a special study of the
30 question of Judicial vs. Executive moved the resolution this subject at the 11th session of the Congress held at Poona in 1895. He quoted a statement by Mr. James a commissioner, that the "Union was the mainstay of the British power in India."

At this very session of the Congress Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade put an end to a controversy: "Whether or not the Congress could concern itself with questions of social reform and with the social conferences?"

PART II
1896-1905

1896

Seth Govind Das was born.

Ravindranath Tagore's *Chaitali* was published. *Chaitali* means a late harvest, the last gleanings of rice gathered in the month of *Chaitra* (March-April) before the fierce sun of May burns out the last drop of moisture from the earth.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah returned to India from England after having himself qualified for the profession of Law and was formally called to Bar in 1897.

Mahatma Gandhi met Gokhale for the first time when the former went to Poona in 1896. Gandhi went there to seek support for the Natal Indian Congress of which he was the honorary secretary. Gokhale had later, deeper influence upon Gandhi's life and thought which Gandhi had acknowledged.

A famine broke out in the Bombay Presidency. Tilak rendered useful service by opening cheap grain shops in Poona, and in Sholapur and Nagpur, he organized a system of relief work in collaboration with the Government.

Jan. 23 Bills for the revision of the cotton duties were introduced by Sir James Westland.

May 3- Meetings of the delegates of Ninth Provincial Conference were held at Karachi.

May 28 Swami Vivekananda was invited to lunch by Max Mueller in Oxford.

Sep. 14 Summary was cabled by *Reuters of the Green pamphlet*, written by Gandhi on the conditions of Indians in South Africa. It consequently displeased the British people in South Africa.

Nov. 4 Ranade, Gokhale and their liberal allies founded a new society, called the Deccan Sabha. It was explicitly founded to represent the interests of "moderate and liberal public opinion", took for its watchwords "Liberalism and Moderation".

Nov. 9 M. Ghose, first native barrister, died.

Dec. Sri P. M. Mehta resigned his seat on the Supreme Legislative Council.

Dec. 28- The twentieth annual session of the Indian National Congress which met at Calcutta was presided over by Rahimatulla M. Sayani. In his Presidential Address President Sayani commented on the following topics: Origin of the Congress; Declarations of the Congress Leaders; Growth of the Congress; Congress Presidents; Congress, the Eurasians, the Portuguese,

the Jews; Act of 1843; British policy in India; The Royal Proclamation of 1885; British sympathy with Indian aspirations; Syed Ahmad Khan on Indian agitation; Congress and Mussulmans; British sympathy with Mussulmans; Answers to Mohammedan objections; Fundamental principles of Islam; Mohmed on Education; Mohammedan moral code; England and India compared and contrast; Financial result of British administration; Mussulmans and English education; Famine and poverty; Government and famine; Stock of grain in India; Statistics of the food stock; Land revenue in cash instead of in kind; The agrarian problem; Growing civil and military expenditure; Royal commission and appointment of Home charges; Dividing the Council on the Indian budget; Tribute to the dead and Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

At the Calcutta Congress Lokamanya Tilak said: "The arrangement between the Supreme Government and the Local Governments is like that between an intemperate husband and his wife that when the first had indulged all his extravagant habits, he asked his wife to surrender all her savings."

1897

Sir Dinshaw Edulje Wacha was chosen by the Bombay Presidency Association, at the instance of Government to give evidence before the Royal Commission and his evidence fully justified the conference which the Congress reposed in him in 1896, that he would give "accurate and adequate expression to its views on the question which form the subject of enquiry".

Mohammad Ali Jinnah left Karachi to carry on his law practice in Bombay. He shifted to Bombay on the advice of his senior friend Walchand, for his better prospects.

Gokhale was given the opportunity to expound his economic ideas directly before a royal commission appointed to consider the state of Indian finance. Since the hearings were held in London, young Gopal Krishna went abroad to testify as the representative of the Deccan Sabha. He left Poona in March 1897 and remained in England little more than four months in all.

Denied access to normal channels for the expression of political opinion, the Indian youths from this year onwards, turned more than ever to secret societies, which had independence as their goal, and "armed revolution" as the means of attaining it. Nearly a dozen such separate revolutionary groups functioned

in Maharashtra alone in this period. Foremost among them was the *Rashtrabhakta Samuha* (organisation of Nation Devotees) founded by Ganesh Damodar Savarkar and his younger brother Vinayak. In 1900 this society was renewed as *Mitra-Mela* (Group of Friends). This society continued functioning as such until 1904 when it adopted the name *Abhinav Bharat* (New India). After Bengal's partition, Savarkar and the brothers maintained close ties with Tilak and his party.

Ranade in his annual address to the National Social Conference, summed up the mainstreams of Indian Society.

1897 Tilak had succeeded in building a militant Hindu party in Maharashtra, and became its martyr hero, winning the title of *Lokamanya* (revered by the people).

Jan. 13 Famine relief fund was organised at Calcutta.

Subhash Chandra Bose, also known as *Netaji* was born. He was a great revolutionary, an eminent national leader and an ardent patriot. He was uncompromising almost defiant in his attitude and that was the reason why he always belonged to the lefting opposition to the Gandhian rightest wing in the Indian National Congress. He was the founder of the "Forward Bloc" and the "Indian National Army". He is said to have been killed in an Air Crash on August 18, 1945 while on way to Tokyo. Some people believe that he is still alive.

Feb. Epidemic diseases act was passed.

Feb. 4 Indian plague bill was passed at Calcutta.

Feb. 8 A loan was authorized by the Government for improving docks, &c., at Kiddarpur.

Mar. 3 In *Sudharak* the article "Appeal to citizens of Poona" was published.

Apr. 11 In "*Poona Vaibhav*" the article entitled "Increase in the spread of Plague" was published.

In "*Poona Vaibhav*" the article "Do not cow down to harassment" was published.

Apr. 18 In '*Sudharak*' the article "Oppression of Plague committee" was published.

In '*Sudharak*' the article "Why do we weep like cowards" was published.

May 3 In '*Sudharak*' the articles "Does not the government make Bandobast?" and "Learn to make it yourself", were published.

May 10 In '*Sudharak*' the article "Loss of our self-respect" was published.

- 1897 May 17 In '*Pratod*' the article "Preparation for becoming independent" was published.
- June 15 In '*Kesari*' the article "Shivaji's utterances" was published.
In '*Kesari*' the article "Shivaji's coronation Karnatak festival" was published.
- June 22 W.C. Rand, I.C.S. and Lt. Ayerst were murdered at Poona.
- June 25 Government of Bombay had issued a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 20,000 for information leading to the detention of the perpetrators and instigators of the murderers of Lt. C.R. Ayerst and Mr. W.C. Rand.
- June 26 G.K. Gokhale left for London as representative of the Congress.
- July 3 In '*Kalpataru*' the article "Comments on the speech of Mr. Lamb, collector of Poona" was published.
- July 4 In '*Subodh Patrika*' the article "Comments on the speech of Mr. Lamb, collector of Poona" was published.
In '*Champion*' the article "Comments on the speech of Mr. Lamb, collector of Poona" was published.
In '*Maratha*' the article "Comments on the speech of Mr. Lamb, collector of Poona" was published.
- July 8 In '*Duyan Prakash*' the article "Comments on the speech of Mr. Lamb, collector of Poona" was published.
- July 17 A meeting was held in Poona to protest against the imposition of the Punitive Police Post.
- July 22 Contagious diseases bill was passed by the Legislative Council.
- Sept. 5 Princely states offered support to the government.
- Sept. 14 Lokamanya Tilak was awarded sentence of 18 months' R.I. for publishing a few verses (descriptive of an imaginary message of Shivaji) and a report of his speech at the Shivaji Festival.
- Dec. 27- The thirteenth annual session of the Indian National Congress which met at Amraoti was presided over by C. Sankaran Nair. Probably the first President of the Congress who boldly pointed out some of the shortcomings of the British Raj and analysed in detail social, political, cultural and economic conditions of India. He concluded his address with the following forceful sentences: "India expects great things from us; the

whole civilized world is watching the changes coming over us. Shall we be content to leave India as it is, or shall we go on and do all in our power to lift it to a higher level. Years of subjection, nay, we may even say servitude, have rapped the strength of the Indian nation, dwarfed its growth, and stripped it of all that was grand and noble in it, and if India is ever to occupy a better position than she fills at the present moment and take her proper place in the scale of nations, it must be entirely due to the zealous efforts of her educated and enlightened sons". He further declared that "Let—'Nil desperandum' be our motto; let not 'Insidious smile or angry frown' deter us from following the straight path of duty; and with the welfare and progress of our end and aim, let us endeavour under a solemn sense of responsibility as well as loyalty to our country and to our sovereign, to bring about that glorious future which must inevitably crown our efforts."

1898. W.C. Bannerjee in his *Introduction to Indian Politics*, wrote of the circumstances in which the Indian National Congress became the premier political organization of India.

By the end of this year Tilak remained behind the bars. The British officials in direct contact with the villagers of Bombay presidency reported that "the poison of discontent is spreading rapidly and new district officers on tour are refused milk and supplies or trees under which they wanted to pitch their tents. The sedition is now among the ryots. The techniques employed by Tilak and his party were described by the Bombay Government as "a steady endeavour to imitate Irish Nationalist methods as closely as possible".

- Jan. 19 Government terms complied with by the Afridis and the Bouerwals; Gen. Blood's force withdraws from Bouer.
- Jan. 21 Sir J. Wastland's currency bill (notes against gold) was passed.
- Feb. 18 Sedition (press law) amendment was passed.
- Mar. 4 Sir William Lockhart despatches on the Tirah campaign were published.
- Mar. 12 Sir W. Lockhart's gives a *jirah* of all sections of the tribes their final choice of peace or war, criminal procedure bill passed by the legislative council.
- Mar. 16 The Rajyar dacoity gang (about 2 years' trial) finally was convicted; 70 transported for life.

- 1898 Mar. 21 Sir J. Wastland's budget statement he declared a silver standard, or the reopening of the mints impossible; the Viceroy referred the question to London, and defended the Indian Government and army March 28, a departmental committee of inquiry into the monetary system of India agreed to in the Commons, March 29.
- Mar. 28 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died. He was a great Muslim leader. He was the foremost man produced by the Indian Moslim community in the nineteenth century after Sir Salar Jang. He wanted that his co-religionists should be a forward and progressive people. Hence he stressed upon two basic policies: (i) the importance of liberal education on Western pattern and, (ii) Loyalty to the British Empire. He has great significance as the leader of modern Moslim political thought.
- April 1 Payment of fines and surrender of rifles by the Afridis was completed.
- Apr. 18 Damodar Hari Chapekar was hanged in the morning.
- Apr. 19 "*Times of India*" gave a detailed report of the death by hanging of Damodar Hari Chapekar.
- Apr. 22 Report concerning the David Brothers was submitted to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R.H. Vincent, Bombay by Mr. Brewin, Supdt. of Police, Bombay.
- April 29 Indian currency committee was appointed, under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler.
- June All Government aided schools in the Bombay presidency had capitulated to the threat of financial sanctions.
- July 1 Act was passed for a loan of Rs. 10,000,000 to meet losses by famine, plague, earthquakes and war.
- July 4 G.L. Nanda was born.
- Sept. 6 Lokamanya Tilak was released from prison. He was awarded 18 months R.I.
- Nov. 22 The Nivedita Girls' School was opened in Calcutta.
- Nov. 26 Dr. Thos. Fraser, F.R.S., president, Indian Plague Commission arrived at Bombay.
- Dec. Tilak left for Madras to attend the annual session of the Indian Congress as a delegate of the P.S.S. His party urged a Congress resolution expressing sympathy for their leader, but the reformers refused to agree. A struggle resulted within the reception committee in which tempers flared almost as high as they had raged in Poona in 1895.

- 1898 Dec. 9 The Ramakrishna Monastery at Behari was formally consecrated by the Swami with the installation of the Master's image in the Chapel.
- Dec. 16 Swami Vivekananda announced his plan to go to the West to inspect the work he had founded and to fan the flame.
- Dec. 23 A play named *Lokmat Vijay* written by Anant Vaman Bawe of Nasik was to be staged at Mahad in the Cabba District but the District Magistrate prohibited the play by his order.
- Dec. 27 Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh was born.
- Dec. 29-31 N. Subba Rao Pantuly was elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee in 1898 for the Madras Session of the Congress.

Anand Mohan Bose presided over the 14th Session of the Congress held in Madras. His speech on the occasion was remarkable oration full of unanswerable agreements and his closing message to the Congress embodied the gospel of love and service of the Nation. He suggested the direct representation of India in the Parliament.

The struggle between Tilak and Gokhale for the non-official Central Division seat in Bombay's Legislative Council, Provincial legislative council which had been created by the Indian Councils Act of 1862, were more than doubled in size by the act of 1892.

Swami Vivekananda established the Belur Math, the present Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Order and turned it over to a Board of Trustees drawn from the monastic members of the Ramakrishna Order.

* * *

- 1899 Jan. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir was born.
- Mr. J.M. Tata donated property worth Rs. 200,000 to establish the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
- Jan. 26 Lord Curzon wrote a letter to the Secretary of State on Redtapism.
- Feb. 9 Two brothers Ganesh Shanker Dravid and Ramachandra Shanker Dravid were murdered at Poona.
- Feb. 10 W.D. Sheppard, District Magistrate, Poona, wrote a letter to Sir C. Ollivant, K.C.I.E. regarding murder of two brothers.
- Feb. 11 Sathe was placed before the Magistrate, and he without any hesitation admitted his share in the crime (of Dravid brother's murder).

- 1899 Mar. 30 An article entitled "The Chapekars, the Dravids and Mr. Brewin", published in the "*Gurakhu*" newspaper threw some light on the murder of the Dravid brothers.
- April 22 Col. Sir R. Warburton who was born in 1842, was distinguished for his able management of the Afridis and security of the Khyber Pass. 1897-98, served in the Tirah expedition 1897-98, died.
- May 8 Executions (of sentence to death) of Wasudas Hari was fixed on this day.
- May 10 Executions (of sentence to death) of Mohed's Vinayat was fixed on this day.
- May 12 Execution (of sentence to death) of Balkrishna Hari, was fixed on this day.
- June Swami Vivekananda sailed to U.S.A. for the second time.
- July 25 Indian currency commission submitted their report in favour of a gold standard.
- Nov. 26 T.T. Krishnamachari was born.
- Dec. 13 The Viceroy held a *darbar* at Lucknow.
- Dec. 18 'Kal' published an article entitled "Request of the Maharaja of Bikaner to be allowed to go to the Transval war".
- Dec. 27- The fifteenth annual session of the Indian National Congress which met at Lucknow, was presided over by R.C. Dutt. After explaining the creed of the Congress President Dutt commented on the following important topics: Famine of 1897; Sedition law of 1898; Calcutta Municipality; Famine of 1899; Alleged causes of famines; Punjab land alienation bill; Real cause of famines, and the remedy; Military expenditure, Currency; National debt, industries services; Village unions; Municipal towns; District Boards, Provincial Executive Councils and progress in future.

Wacha followed up his attack on the currency question by condemning the introduction of the gold standard into India.

Tilak wanted to move a resolution condemning the regime of Lord Sandhurst. R.C. Dutt the President, and many other delegates were, it is said, violently against Tilak's propositions.

C. Vijaraghavachariar was appointed a member of the Indian Congress Committee at the 15th session held in Lucknow in the year 1899.

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta was appointed a member of Indian Congress Committee.

1900

Tilak travelled through Madras and Ceylon in 1898-1899 while in 1900 he embarked on a journey to Burma, following the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress of 1899.

Communal riots continued to spread to Bihar and Kanpur.

The Bengalee was the first Indian paper to make use of Reuters Service.

M.A. Jinnah temporarily was appointed as a Third Presidency Magistrate for three months in the first instance in place of P.H. Dastur who had gone on leave. Now on he had no financial worries and was free to take part in public affairs. In Bombay he had occasions to watch the activities of great national leaders of India at close quarters. Eminent amongst them were Dadabhai Naoroji, Phirozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, Telang, Badruddin Tyabji, Gokhale, W.C. Bannerjee and others.

G.A. Natesan started the *Indian Review* from Madras and Ramananda Chatterjee, who was editing Dr. Sinha's weekly, founded the *Prabasi* which was to be followed seven years later by the *Modern Review* through whose columns he expressed himself throughout his life.

Gokhale attended the Provincial Conference of the Congress held at Satara. Though the tenth such conference held in Bombay, this was the first since, 1897, and was considered by Gokhale an essential step for "reconstituting the public life of the Deccan." His council colleague, Gokuldas Parekh, presided, and some fifty leaders from both parties of Poona attended the stormy session.

- Jan. 27 Loyal meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans was held at Calcutta.
- Feb. 3 Birsa was sent in charge of a guard of military police to Ranchi and was confined to jail.
- Mar. 5 Indian plague commission reported favourably on Mr. Haffkin's inoculation system.
- Mar. 18 Sir Won Lockhart commander-in-chief aged 59, died.
- April 9 Report of the Royal Commission (1895) on Indian expenditure, proposed grant of 50,000, a year to the Indian office, issued.

- 1900 April 12 Lord Curzon held a *darbar* at Quetta; exhorted the chiefs to settle funds and to stop murderous Ghazi raids.
- April 15 Plague riots broke out in Cawnpore (Kanpur), the segregation camp was destroyed by the mob, 5 constables were killed, troops were called out, 10 people were killed, plague regulations were modified.
- July 26 Government of India spent Rs. 13,000,000, in connection with the famine.
- Aug. 2-4 The Viceroy visited the famine centres and relief works in Gujarat.
- Oct. 15 Government Committee on the proposed sugar industry in Behar met in Calcutta.
- Oct. 15 The Viceroy tour throughout India, about 6,000 miles, to Dec. proved very successful.
- 17
- Oct. 19 Punjab land alienation act was passed to prevent land passing into the hands of non-agriculturists, passed.
- Oct. 23 Mahsud Wazari raided on N.W. Frontier frequent; Lieut. Hennessey was killed.
- Nov. 7 Maharja of Patiala died.
- Dec. 9 Swami Vivekananda disembarked in Bombay and immediately entrained for Calcutta arriving at the Behur Math late in the evening. The Swami had not informed anybody of his return. The gate of the monastery was locked for the night. He heard the dinner bell, and in his eagerness to join the monks at their meal, scaled the gate. There was great rejoicing over his home-coming.
- Dec. 22 The Government of India published a Resolution on the subject through its Revenue and Agricultural Department and the Congress demanded the publication of the Provincial Government's views on paragraph 4 thereof. In 1903 the Congress went further and sought judicial and Legislative restrictions on over-assessment.
- Dec. 27-29 The sixteenth annual session of the Indian National Congress which met at Lahore, was presided over by N.G. Chandavarkar. After explaining the character of the Congress as the political conscience of the country, President Chandavarkar, commented on the following important topics: Famine of 1899; State famine policy; Rigidity of the land revenue system; Lord Curzon on famine; certain alleged causes of

famine; money pathetic Agriculture Policy; Industrial development; Economy in administration; Representative and constitutional congress and duties of congressmen.

Mrs. Kadambari Ganguli was the first lady speaker of the Congress who moved the customary vote of thanks to the President of the 16th Congress in 1900 (Calcutta).

* * *

1901 Ranade died.

Gokhale called upon the Government to advance low interest loans to ryots to protect them from grasping money-lenders. This was his first public statement advocating an equitable scheme of rural credit.

Jan. 2 B.G. Tilak addressed a public meeting in Calcutta.

Jan. 10 Maulana Mohammad Hifzur Rehman was born.

Jan. 16 Mahadeva Govinda Ranade died at Bombay. He was one of the stupendous figures produced by Maharashtra. He was one of the most eminent leaders of the Indian National Congress and one of the Seventy-two members who joined the first session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. It is well-known that A.O. Hume regarded him as his "political guru".

Jan. 22 Queen Victoria died.

Feb. 4 The King Emperor thanked the princes and people of India for loyalty and assistance in the S. African War.

Mar. Gen. Sir A. Palmer was appointed commander-in-chief of India.

Mar. 22 The Modified Mines Bill (1899) was passed.

May 8 Indian Famine (1899-1900) Commission report was published. 1,250,000 people died.

June 7 Indian Famine union, to investigate causes and means of preventing famines in India, met in London.

July 6 Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was born. Barrister, Orator, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University from 1934 to 1938 and president of the Hindu Mahasabha, he was a talented man of diverse attainments. He was a member of the Central Cabinet from 1947 to April 1950. He died on June 23, 1953.

July 18 Scheme for an Imperial Cadet Corps of the sons of Indian princes and nobles, was approved by the British Government.

- 1901 Sept. A conference was held at Simla to decide whether anything could be done to improve the existing methods of university teaching and examinations. No Indian was invited to this conference.
- Oct. 29 Jhelam irrigation canal at Rasul was opened.
- Nov. M.K. Gandhi left Natal for India with his family. They offered him costly gifts which he returned so that the gifts be organised into a trust to further the cause of the Indian community in South Africa.
- Nov. 13 Scientific plague commission commenced local investigation.
- Nov. 14 Sir Antony Macdonnel retired from India after 36 years' eminent service.
- Dec. Two learned Buddhists from Japan came to Bihar Math and invited Swami Vivekananda to attend a Congress of Religions that was being contemplated in Japan but Swamiji could not accept the invitation to go to Japan.
- Dec. 19 M.K. Gandhi arrived at Bombay.
- Dec. 20 At the age of thirty-five, Gopal K. Gokhale took his seat as additional member to the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations at Calcutta. He had attained the second stage of his life's goal less than four years after taking his sacred vow to strive for it.
- Dec. 22 Rabindra Nath Tagore inaugurated his school at Santiniketan with five pupils among them his eldest son, and as many teachers. He named it *Brahmacharya Ashram*, after the ancient forest hermitage.
- Dec. 26-28 The Seventeenth session of the Indian National Congress which met at Calcutta, was presided over by Dinshaw E. Wacha. President Wacha gives a detailed account of the famine conditions which unhappily prevailed to a deplorable extent all over India during 1899-1901. The aspects of the famine he particularly deals in his speech are: Effects of famine; State and private relief; India's gratitude and patience; Famine policy of the Bombay Government; Hollow defence; Gujarat inquiry and general whitewashing; Famine codes do not prevent famine; Policy of running famine of the cheap; Principles and practice; and the causes which had led to famine. He also spoke on topics like legislation, irrigation versus Railways, agricultural books, grain storage, method of computing National wealth; Asiatic Poverty, etc. He recommended an expert commission to examine and verify the conditions of the masses.

Gandhi attended the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress and stayed there for about a month meeting and talking with the national leaders like Gokhale, P.C. Ray, Kali Charan Banerji, Justice Mitra, etc. He also visited the temple of Kali and was shocked to see the rows of beggars and crippled pestering the visitors for alms.

Sir W.C. Bannerjee pleaded strongly for the maintenance of the British Committee at the 17th Congress (1901).

Kali Charan Banerjee urged that Indian lawyers should be added to the Judicial committee of the Privy Council for Indian appeals.

C. Vijaraghavachariar shared the responsibility with three others for the collection of sums due for the copies of India assigned to the Madras Circle.

Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade passed away after fifteen years of indefatigable labours in the field of social reform and in the cause of the Congress.

1902

S.K. Ratchiffes assumed editorship of the *Statesman*, Calcutta. He was a good friend of Gokhale.

Gokhale in the course of his first budget debate address called for three way tax reduction: in the salt duty, the income tax and in abolition of the cotton goods excise, to stimulate indigenous industry.

Jan.

A Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Thomas Raleigh to recognize University senates and education.

Gokhale came to see Mahatma Gandhi off at Howrah railway station at the end of January. On his way to Rajkot he visited Banaras, Agra, Jaipur and Palampur. In Banaras he saw Mrs. Annie Besant, who was sick. Commission to report on the work of the universities and colleges, was appointed.

March 26 Gopal Krishna Gokhale delivered his first budget speech in the Imperial Legislative Council. This speech is incorporated in *speeches* of Mr. G.K. Gokhale Madras, G.A. Natesen & Co., 1908, pp.3-45.

Apr. 8 British force was ambushed by outlaws on the Mahsu frontier. 8 were killed reported.

Apr. 22 The Rajah of Panna was deposed and imprisoned for inciting to prison his uncle, the late Rajah (June 1901) was reported.

- 1902 Apr. 26 Lord Curzon held a *darbar* at Peshawar and explained the government policy towards the frontier tribes.
- June 4 Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani passed away.
- June 31 Harry Brewin, Assistant I.G.P., C.I.C. Poona submitted to Government his report regarding the charges against Tilak.
- July 6 Commission of inquiry into policy reform was appointed.
- July 9 Loan of 150 lakhs of rupees was subscribed 3 times over.
- July 12 Swami Vivekananda passed away at the age of thirty nine years, five months and twenty four days, thus fulfilling his own prophecy: "I shall not live to be forty years old." Before a few hours of leaving this world physically Swamiji said, "India is immortal, if she persists in her search for God. But if she goes for politics and social conflict, she will die."
- Aug. 6 Blue-book report of the famine and relief operations, 1900-1902, was published. Mortality during 12 months' drought was 750,000 including 230,000 deaths from cholera and small pox.
- Aug. 12 Some Indian princes received by the King and Queen, London.
- Sept. 23 Mr. Mowrojee M. Wadia established a Trust for the relief of those deprived of subsistence by any sudden calamity.
- Nov. 23 Rabindra Nath Tagore's wife Mrignaimi Devi passed away.
- Dec. 11 Decennial missionary conference for India, Ceylon, Burma and Arabia was held at Madras.
- Dec. 22 Haddah Mullah of N.W. Frontier died.
- Dec. 23-26 Surendranath Banerjee, delivered the 18th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Ahmedabad. He said, "After explaining the especial features of the Ahmedabad Congress President Banerjee commented on the following topics: Delhi Durbar, the Universities Commission; Constitution of the University Commission; Contrast between the education commission of 1882 and the Universities commission of 1902; Report of the commission; Rate of college fees; Teaching of English, Teaching Universities; Constitution of the Universities; Economic problem; Famines; Industries; Land Revenue assessment; Wider employment of our people; Military service; Separation of judicial and executive functions;

Police; British Indians in Natal; Congress : its mission; New Imperialism; Desponding view of the situation and our constitutional struggle for constitutional liberty. He was the first president who emphasised more than anybody else on the importance of education in India.

Subrahmanya Aiyer at the 18th session at Ahmedabad, dwelt upon the poverty of the people of India.

1902 Dec. 30 Indian art exhibition was opened by the Viceroy.

1903 When it was proposed to amend the Official Secrets Act of 1889, Gokhale opposed it resolutely at every stage. He objected to the provisions placing civil matters on a level with naval and military matters, making unauthorised entry into a Government office an offence under the Act and making all offences under the Act cognizable and non-bailable.

Jan. 1 Coronation Durbar was held and King Edward VII was proclaimed Emperor at Delhi and throughout India. There were great rejoicings; over 100 Indian rulers, about 600 Mutiny veterans, and a vast and brilliant assemblage were present; 16,188 prisoners were released, and many others in the princely States.

Jan. 3 The *Durbar* was closed.

Jan. 11 The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Peshawar.

Jan. 18 "*Praja Bandhu*" published an article on "Swadeshi Association at Ahmedabad."

Feb. 5 "*Praja Bandhu*" wrote an article by Ambhalal Sakerlal on *swadeshi*.

Feb. 14 The Bombay University Senate protested against the publicity of the University Commission's recommendations.

Feb. 26 Increased military expenditure of Rs. 17,000 was reported.

April Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel was born.

Aug. 4 Lord Curzon announced his decision to accept the offer of the Home Government for an extension of his term of office.

Aug. 12 The Viceroy reported prospects of crops generally good.

Aug. 22 A meeting of some 3,000 students, was held in Poona under the presidency of Tilak at which speeches were

made advocating the boycott of articles of British manufacture.

1903 Aug. 28 Umra Khan of Jandoul died.

Oct. 21 It was reported that total number of persons killed in 1902 by wild animals was 2,836; by snake bites was 23,166.

Oct. 22 Tilak presided over another largely attended meeting in Bombay.

Oct. 25 Tilak again presided over a meeting in Bombay and spoke on English goods etc.

Oct. 29 Sir Sashiah Sastri died.

Nov. 3 Thomas Raleigh dismissed all protests against the recommendations of the University Commission of which he was the Chairman.

Nov. 4 Tilak spoke at a meeting in Poona justifying the action of students taking an active part in the *swadeshi* movement.

Nov. 18- Lord Curzon's tour in the Sikh States ended.

Dec. 7

Dec. Gokhale argued against the non-Amended T. Arundel's bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1899.

In his presidential address to the Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Bombay, he made a powerful plea for the abandonment of the *pardah* system and for a liberal education for the women of his community.

Dec. 10 Tilak spoke at a largely attended meeting in Poona convened to congratulate the Honourable Gokhale and Lala Lajpatrai on the success in their mission to England.

Dec. 28- Lal Mohan Ghose was elected as the President of the 30 19th Session of the Congress held in Madras in 1903 and his Presidential address was one of the ablest addresses ever delivered from the Congress platform. He said, "Protesting against the expensive Delhi Darbar which cost millions of rupees to India, President Ghose commented on the position of Indian princes, free trade and protection, administration of justice, Europeans and Indians and compulsory free education."

* * *

1904

The Russo-Japanese War created a sensation throughout the East including India. The myth of Western superiority was exploded.

1904

Gokhale's pioneering efforts on behalf of the co-operative movement bore fruits in 1904, when the Co-operative Societies Bill was placed before the Supreme Legislative Council of which he was then the Bombay member.

A Swadeshi Mandli was formed in Chittaranjan Das House. It was a group of chosen friends whose object was to propagate ideas of self-help and Swadeshi.

Gokhale collected one hundred rupees in Poona for Japan's relief fund, and sent the sum to the Japanese Council in Bombay as his party's contribution to an Asian neighbour.

Jan. 8 'Kal' published an article entitled, "Speech of Lal Mohan Ghosh."

Jan. 22 'Kal' published an article entitled "Old corpses and red hearts."

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in his speech at the Albert Hall, Calcutta pleaded for social reconstruction on the basis of old patterns and concepts.

Mar. 21 Legislative Council passed the Universities bill abolishing the system of competitive examination in favour of a system of selection of candidates on probation; Indian members opposed the bill.

Apr. Some time in this month, Gandhi after paying about £ 2000, out of his own pocket, took the responsibility of editing *Indian Opinion* a weekly journal representing Indians' point of view. It was published in English, Gujarati, Hindi and Tamil.

During the same period Gandhi read while he was travelling to Durban, Ruskin's *Unto the Last*.

May 24 Lord Curzon in a speech in Calcutta said that Indians were by their environment, their heritage and their upbringing "unequal to the responsibilities of high offices under British rule". The Congress protested against Lord Curzon's charges.

July Gokhale in a speech delivered in Madras described the condition of the Indian National Congress. He criticised those who consider Congress merely an "annual debating society".

Aug. 8 Lord Curzon was reappointed the Viceroy of India.

Aug. 14 Dadabhai Naoroji attended the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam. At this congress he criticised the British Imperialistic policies in India.

Aug. 15 Indian Councils Bill, 1904, received Royal assent.

- 1904 Sept. 10 King addressed to the Viceroy a telegram congratulating Col. Younghusband and the Tibet mission on the successful accomplishment of their labours.
- Oct. 13 Commercial mission nominated by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, left Bombay for Persia.
- Nov. 15 Lord Northbrook, formerly Viceroy of India, died.
- Dec. 13 Lord Curzon arrived at Bombay, assumed the Viceroyship at Calcutta.
- Dec. Tilak felt no such optimism, and considered India's connection with perfidious rather than providential. "The Indian Empire is a dead body and a foreign body", the Lokamanya told the Bombay Congress, and "if that foreign body is not assimilated within the British Empire, we shall have to perform a surgical operation and take out that foreign body from the living Empire (Cries of "hear" and laughter). These then were the diametrically opposed positions at which the leaders of India's two major political parties had arrived on the eve of Government's decision to partition Bengal. In 1905 dawned a new era in the History of India's nationalist movement.
- Dec. 26-28 Henry Cotton, delivered the 20th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. "Sir Henry Cotton who was received with loud prolonged cheers, which lasted for nearly two minutes after explaining the character of the Congress, commented on the following topics : leaders and followers of the Congress; England and India; Members of India; Functions of Parliament; Opportunities of a General Election; Growth of a national spirit; Futility of reaction; Ideal of India's future; Economic problem; Problem of Western influences on the East; Keynote of Administrative reform; Reconstitution of the Civil Service and the Separation of Executive and Judicial functions; Enlargement of the Legislative Councils; Proposed partition of Bengal, and Indians in the Transvaal.
- Dec. 26-28 Budruddin Tyabji took part in the discussion on the resolution dealing with Indians in Public Service. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dhar moved the resolution on the Official Secrets Bill and said, "Lord Curzon is astonished that this should be described as Russianizing the administration. I am astonished that any one shall be so imperfectly informed regarding the Russian Government as to think that it has got anything in its purely civil laws so arbitrary and so disastrous to the

civil liberties of the people as Lord Curzon's Bill, if passed, would be in this country,"

* * *

1905

Matlubul Hasan Saiqid in his Book "*Mohammad Ali Jinnah*" on page 39 mentions that M.A. Jinnah was greatly attracted by Gokhale's innumerable qualities manifesting themselves in service of India. According to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, quoted in the same book M.A. Jinnah "confessed that it was his ambition to become the Muslim Gokhale".

Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society.

During the course of the Partition of Bengal, Rabindra Nath Tagore jumped into the fray, making fiery speeches, composing patriotic songs and leading huge processions in the protest against the division of the country.

Dadabhai Naoroji attended the International Congress of Social Democrats held at Amsterdam as the representative of India. At this Congress Naoroji spoke on resolution condemning the present system of British Government in India, and produced a remarkable impression.

A new era in the History of India's nationalist movement may be said to have begun.

- Feb. 11 W. Col. R. Harman, commanding Waziristan militia, stabbed with a bayonet and was killed by a sepoy of the regiment at Wana.
- Mar. 10 Major Carneje of Bombay political service was killed during a lion hunt in the forest.
- Mar. 16 Commercial treaty between Japan and India was published.
- Mar. 25 Maharaja Sayajirao asked, "Am I to be considered a servant? If that is the intention let it be said so and I may see how to shape my course."
- Mar. 29 Unanimous approval of Viceregal Council of remissions of taxation in budget Lord Curzon stated that 13,000,000 had been remitted in taxation in 7 years. British mission to Kabul, after conclusion of agreement with the Ameer, returning to India.
- Apr. 8 'Kal' published an article entitled "Mohrum disturbances in Bombay."
- Apr. 13 It was reported that towns of Sultanpur and Mandi were wrecked by earthquake.

- 1905 Apr. 15 'Kal' published an article entitled "An act on a lofty stage in the world".
- Apr. 22 Bipin Chandra Pal criticized Leo Tolstoy in an article "Civic Freedom and Individual Perfection". He spoke against the individualistic ideas of Tolstoy insofar as the latter tended to regard the individual as ethically independent of the social and civil institutions of his country.
- Apr. 24 Lieut. Governor of the Punjab stated that about 15,000 lives were estimated to have been lost by the earthquake in the seriously affected areas, comprising 700 sq. miles, with a population of 250,000, nearly every building had collapsed or had been rendered uninhabitable.
- Apr. 30 It was reported that there were 57,000 deaths from plague in a week in India.
- May 24 Plague had broken out in the Rawalpindi district.
- May 29 New Treaty between Afghanistan and the British was published.
- June 4 Gokhale sent a letter to his friends proposing the establishment of the "Servants of India Society". Along with the letter he enclosed its draft constitution. Its aims were six-fold (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love for the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation basing it on a careful study of public questions, and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) Promoting relations of cordial goodwill and cooperation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the educational movements, especially those for the education of women; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country, and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes".
- June 10 'Kal' published an article entitled "Treachery".
- June 12 Gandhi appreciated the formation of the Servants of India Society by Gokhale, whom he respected most among Indian leaders.
- June 23 The British Government upheld Lord Kitchner's views on the military administration of Indian army.
- July 4 Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote an article in the 'Kesari' on the work of Krishnavarma and there he compared the latter's political opinions to those of Hyndman.
- July 20 The announcement was made that Bengal was to be partitioned, and the public were informed of the details

of the partition. It struck both at the dignity of the people of Bengal and at the nationhood of the Indian motherland in whose honour the old invocation to the Goddess Kali, *Bande Matram* or "Hail to the mother" acquired a new significance and came to be used as the political war-cry of Indian nationalism. The Congress recorded its emphatic protest against the partition in the face of the strongest opposition on the part of the people of the province.

- 1905 July 22 '*Kal*' published an article entitled "Tolstoy on Russo-Japanese War".
- Aug. 7 Great meeting of protest against the partition of Bengal into two provinces was held at Calcutta.
The banner of the boycott of foreign goods was first hoisted.
- Aug. 19 Resignation of Lord Curzon was accepted by the King; Lord Minto was appointed his successor.
- Aug. 20 A White Paper was issued stating that the action of the Viceroy was primarily due to a difference of opinion with the home government regarding the appointment of the first military supply member of the Council of India.
- Sept. 1 A proclamation was published at Simla bringing into effect the partition of Bengal from Oct. 16, 1905. J.B. Fuller was appointed the first Lieut-Governor of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Sept. 7 Secretaries of the anti-partition committee of Bengal replied to Chamber of Commerce of Manchester that the boycott of English goods had been forced by the disregard of the Indian government, of public opinion and constitutional procedure in the matter of the partition of Bengal.
- Sept. 16 Kolhapur students were caned.
Gokhale left Bombay for his second trip to England as official representative of the Indian National Congress.
- Sept. 20 Lord Curzon attended a conference of the directors of education and delivered a farewell address, in which he traced the progress which had been made in education in India.
- Sept. 24 '*Maratha*' published an article on "Students and the Swadeshi movement".
- Sept. 26 '*Kesari*' published an article on "Students and the Swadeshi movement".
- Sept. 28 Largely attended meetings were held at Calcutta to protest against the partition of Bengal and in favour of boycotting British goods.

- 1905 Oct. 1 Gokhale reached London, and immediately informed the press that "my principal plea to the people of England will be for self-government for India."

At 1 P.M. a mass meeting of the students was held in Joshi Hall under the presidentship of Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar, who addressed the meeting. He said that the action of students in support of the Swadeshi movement was justified.

- Oct. 10 '*Kesari*' & '*Karnatak Vritta*' published articles on "Swadeshi meetings".

- Oct. 15 '*Muratha*' published the article "National Day for India, 1905."

Lord Curzon announced that the Secretary of State had approved the India Government's proposal to partition Bengal. Proposals of one sort or other to readjust the boundaries of Bengal had been under consideration by government since 1891.

- Oct. 16 Hence the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam came into existence with Dacca as its capital and Sir Fuller as the Lieutenant Governor. The ostensible plea for it was administrative efficiency, but really it was a move to disintegrate Bengal.

- Nov. 23 Sir Arthur Lawlay was appointed Governor of Madras.

- Dec. Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Calcutta.

- Dec. 3 Risley announced the government's intention to transfer the Chittagong Division and the Dacca and Mymensingh districts of Eastern Bengal to Assam.

- Dec. 20 New (Curzon) bridge across the Ganges at Allahabad was opened.

- Dec. 27-30 G.K. Gokhale delivered the 21st Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Banaras. Gokhale, probably was the first President of the Congress who boldly defined and put forward the aims and ideals of the Indian National Congress. He bitterly criticised Lord Curzon's administration and protested against the partition of Bengal. He spoke frankly for the advancement of the Swadeshi movement and defined its aims and ideals.

While concluding his remarkable speech he said, "with a liberated manhood, with buoyant hope, with a faith that never shrinks duty, with a sense of justice that deals fairly by all, with unclouded intellect and powers fully cultivated, and lastly, with a love that overlaps all bounds, renovated India will take her proper rank among the nations of the world, and be the master of the situation and her own destiny. This is the goal to be reached in our promised land".

PART III
1906-1918

1906

At the Banaras Congress, Lala Lajpat Rai made a brilliant speech.

Tilak in his budget speech told the Viceroy that improvement of the condition of the masses and the conciliation of the educated masses are the two really great problems before the British Government in India. The success or failure of England's work in this country will be determined by the measure of her achievement in these two fields."

Tilak's 50th birthday was celebrated as a public festival in Maharashtra.

Mahatma Gandhi launched the first Satyagraha against the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance in South Africa.

Some historians believe that "when the national politics passed on to the hands of those who refused to look beyond the domain of their qualified patriotism, the Muslim leaders thought that they could no longer hold their breath and a lead must be given to establish the rights and interests of the Mussalmans. In Dacca, at the same time the meeting of the Muslim Educational Conference was held and on the 30th December, 1906, a number of Muslims met under the chairmanship of Nawab Vigarul Mulk to consider their future".

Sir Bamfylde Fuller, Lieutenant Governor partitioned East Bengal and prohibited the slogan of *Bande Matram* in public.

Chittaranjan Das drafted a resolution for the Bengal Provincial Conference which advocated the policy of self-reliance in place of petitions and appeals which till then had been the chief instruments of political activity. The Conference, however, could not complete its deliberations peacefully as the open sessions were broken up by the police. Volunteers and students were beaten up for shouting the slogan *Bande Matram*.

As member of the Poona municipality's General Committee since 1899, and president of the Municipal Corporation from 1902 till 1906, Gokhale sponsored its hygienic measures as well as inducing the Central government to provide funds for such reforms, but he was constantly faced with criticism from his political opponents and the mass protests they could arouse against all changes initiated from above. On the Council Gokhale became the foremost spokesman in India for rural reform as well.

- 1906 Jan. 2 'Kesari' published an article on "Swadeshi" which was discussed at Benaras.
- Jan. 5 'Kal' published an article on "Signs of national awakening".
- Jan. 24 Prince and Princess of Wales visited Rangoon.
- Jan. 29 Prince and princess of Wales visited Mysore.
- Feb. 12 Viceroy reported continued lack of rain in the affected districts.
- Feb. 22 The Prince of Wales visited Banaras and Lucknow.
- Feb. 24 Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener expressed their complete satisfaction with Morley's decision on Indian army administration.
- Mar. 19 Prince and Princess of Wales sailed from Karachi in the battleship, on the conclusion of their tour in India.
- Mar. 26 Felix Schuster was appointed a member of the Indian Council in succession to Mr. T.C. Le Merchant.
- April 22 'Maratha' published the article, "Shouting of Bande Matram".
- May 1 Indian government decided to complete the Hindustan Tibet road, in order to establish an unbroken link between Simla and Gantok, the new trade mart in Western Tibet.
- May 6 'Maratha' published the article entitled ; "Bengal Govt's swadeshi circular".
From 1 P.M. to 7 P.M. a Swadeshi Bazar was held at Gopi Talas, Matunga.
- May 9 Gokhale in an interview with Mr. Morley "made a passionate appeal" and requested him "to realize the great responsibility of his teachings in his present office".
- May 15-16 Tilak took a keen interest in a meeting of the Industrial Association in Poona.
- May 21 "Vihari" published an article on "Boycott of Government" movement.
- May 28 Vinayak Damodar Savarkar on the eve of his departure for England delivered a lecture on the *Swarajya Bhakti*.
- May 28 Lord Minto wrote to Lord Morley, "As to Congress, there is much that is absolutely disloyal in the movement and that there is danger for the future I have no doubt".
- June 7 Tilak spoke to an estimated audience of twenty thousand in Calcutta on "The Political Situation".

- 1906 July 6 Bipin Chandra Pal wrote an article entitled : "Bande-Matram".
- July 16 "*Indu Prakash*" suggested the necessity of change in Congress Policy.
- July 18 Lady Curzon died.
- Aug. 1 Gokhale again conferred with Morley regarding enforcing reforms in India.
- Aug. 6 Sri Aurobindo Ghose started the *Bande Matram* under his own editorship.
- Aug. 7 J.P. Hewett was appointed Lieut. Governor of Agra and Oudh.
- Sept. 9 At a meeting of the *Swadeshi Wastu Pracharini Sabha*, Bombay, appealed to its members to do all in their power to further the cause of "Swadeshi".
- Sept. 21 Gaekwad of Baroda wrote to Morley regarding his views on the administration of Indian States.
- Sept. 23 "*Gujrati*" published the article : "Self government for India".
- Sept. 27 Tilak spoke at an assembly of some 3,000 persons convened by the *Arya Mitra Mela*, Bombay, to celebrate the Deshara festival.
- Oct. 1 Lord Minto received a deputation at Simla, who presented an address from the Mahomedan community of India.
- Oct. 16 Anniversary of the partition of Bengal passed off quietly in Calcutta : the Mahomedans everywhere celebrated the anniversary with rejoicings.
- Oct. 28 Sir Walter Morgan, late Chief Justice of Madras, aged 85, died.
- Nov. Sri M.M. Bhownaggra, was one of members of the Deputation, which with Dadabhai, M.K. Gandhi, Amir Ali and others waited on the Earl of Elgin, the Colonial Secretary.
- Dec. 17 John Ellis because of ill health resigned from his office of under-secretary for India.
- Dec. 26 Dadabhai Naoroji delivered the 22nd Presidential
29 address of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta; President Naoroji devoted his address mainly to the policy and principles which ought to govern India in future. He gave four reasons for claiming that Indians were British citizens. He also demanded the following rights of Indians.

1. Employment in the Public Services ; 2. Representation and 3. Just financial relations. He ended his Presidential address with these words : "Be united and achieve self-government so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague, and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may be saved and India may once more occupy her proud position among the greatest and civilized nations of the world."

- 1906 Dec. 26- C. Vijiaghavachariar moved a resolution relating to
29 Permanent Settlement and protested against the view that the Land Tax was rent. His view was that "land in India had never belonged to the king ; the sages said the world belonged to those who were born in it ; private property was gained by cultivation ; and the king who was ordained for protection, received a share from the cultivators for his services. The idea that land belonged to king was Western and feudal, and not Indian".

Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma from Lucknow was elected to the Standing Committee of the Congress and in the interim period he had filled various positions in the Congress Committee.

Bipin Chandra Pal explained the meaning of Boycott.

- Dec. 27 Lala Lajpat Rai was sent as a member of the Indian deputation to England alongwith G.K. Gokhale.

Sir W.C. Bannerjee passed away after meritorious services rendered to the Congress.

Anand Mohan Bose, President of Madras Congress (1898) passed away.

- Dec. 30 In Dacca the meeting of the Muslim Educational Conference was held in which the need of a Muslim Organization was emphasized to safeguard the interests of Muslims. The following resolution was moved : "Resolved that this meeting composed of Musalmans from all parts of India assembled at Dacca decided that a political association, styled 'the All India Muslim League' be formed for the furtherance of the following objects :—

(a) To promote among the Musalmans of India the feeling of the loyalty to the British Government and remove any misconception that may arise as to the intention of the Government with regard to any of its measures.

(b) To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Musalmans of India, and respectfully to represent the needs and aspirations to Government.
And

(c) To prevent the rise among the Musalmans of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the other objects of the League".

1907

There was a split at the Annual Session of the Indian National Congress which met at Surat. It is called "Surat split".

The *Modern Review* was started.

Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay in this year. Gokhale resolutely opposed the Seditious Meeting Bill.

After the Surat Split of 1907 Gokhale and his friends formed the Deccan Sabha of which he became the Secretary. He did not, however, sever his connection with the Deccan Education Society, from which he retired in 1903 after having fulfilled his vow of life membership and, three years later, he founded the Servants of India Society to which his own example attracted a fine team of sincere workers from all over the country.

Rabindra Nath Tagore's youngest son, Samindra, died of cholera, at the age of thirteen in the same day on which his mother had passed away five years earlier.

Jan. 2 Tilak and Gokhale embarked upon nation-wide campaigns to convince their countrymen of the correctness of their respective parties' position. This momentous struggle to win the allegiance of politically conscious India was inaugurated on January 2, by Lokmanya Tilak with his speech in Calcutta.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak delivered a historic speech on "Tenets of the New Party".

Feb. 5 Lord Dalhousie and others were tried by the court on a charge relating to an alleged fraudulent tangle of land. Later the accused were acquitted.

Mar. 13 Tilak delivered a lecture at Kolhapur on "The Kolhapur Representative Assembly".

Mar. 29 In his presidential speech at the U.P. Provincial conference on March 29, 1907, Motilal Nehru said, "I do not subscribe to most of the doctrine of my Extremist friends. At the same time, I look upon the extremist the natural outcome of the present condition of things".

Apr. At Muzaffarpur in Bihar a bomb was thrown into a carriage in which the Kennedy's mother and daughter were killed. The bomb was intended for Kingsford, a judge.

- 1907 Apr. 9 "*Kesari*" published an article "Meaning of self-government".
- Apr. 26 "*Kal*" published an article "Muslims and Government".
- May 2-9 Bipin Chandra Pal delivered eloquent sermons on Swaraj and passive resistance in Madras. He was later arrested by the British and was confined in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta and Bazar Central Jail. He was released on 9th March, 1908.
- May 9 Lala Lajpat Rai was arrested in order to deport him. He was prominent leader of Punjab.
- May 11 Ordinance was issued by the Viceroy for the regulation of public meetings in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and the Punjab.
- May 11-12 The District Industrial Conference was held in the Darbar Hall in Dharwar with the Honourable Daji Abaji Khare in the chair.
- May 12 Serious rioting at Rawalpindi had broken. Much property was destroyed by the mob, which was dispersed by a party of armed police.
- May 13 "*Akbar-e-Soudagar*" published the article "Lajpatrai and political unrest."
- May 14 "*Karnatak Vritta*" published an article on "Deportation of Lajpatrai".
Vishnu Mahadev Bhat was the principal speaker at the Shivaji festival celebrated in a Nasik Theatre.
- May 17 "*Kal*" published an article on the "deportation of Lajpat Rai."
- May 18 "*Patriot*" published an article on "the deportation of Lajpat Rai".
- May 19 "*Maharatta*" published an article on "the deportation of Lajpat Rai".
- May 20 Government of India decided to hand over the Control of Manipur state to Rajah.
- May 28 "*Kesari*" published an article "Ajit Singh still at large".
- June 14 Sayajirao in his own handwriting wrote a letter to his Dewan, Kersaspji Rustamji, regarding sedition.
- June 17 Dina Nath, editor of the *Hindustan* was arrested on charges of exciting and abetting disaffection in the army.
- June 25 Tilak spoke on the occasion of the Shivaji Festival at Poona.

- 1907 July 1 '*Bhava Zehda*' published the article "Struggle with Government."
- July 14 Having heard that the accused Bhava was likely to fall into trouble over his inflammatory speeches at Bhiwandi and Thana, Vishnu Mahadev Bhat wrote to Bhava.
- July 15 '*Vihari*' published an article "Patriotism of a subject people."
- July 22 '*Vihari*' published the article "Take up Arms for independence".
'*Vihari*' published an article "We must speak plainly".
- July 24 Editor of *Yugantar*, for preaching armed revolt was sentenced to one year's hard labour.
- Aug. 11 "*Bhale*" published the article "No strength without struggle".
- Aug. 24 The Government of India sent a circular to Local Governments on Reforms.
- Sept. 24 '*Kesari*' published the article "Bande Matram Trial".
- Oct. 1 Keir Hardie's tour in India was condemned by the Anglo-Indian journals.
- Oct. 4 Rioting broke out in Calcutta, police stoned, shops were looted, and street lamps were broken.
- Oct. 27 An article published in "*Kesari*" stated that in a public body like the Indian National Congress decisions must be taken in accordance with the opinion of the majority and disapproved the idea of starting a separate organisation. The executive has no power to set aside public opinion and monopolise the policy and working of the National body. It should be noted that the article was holding the Congress session at Nagpur at its height and the cleavage between the extremists and moderates had reached its highest pitch.
- Nov. 19 An article published in '*Kesari*' protested against the decision of A.L.C.C. to hold the Congress session at Surat instead of at Nagpur in spite of the earnest efforts of Nationalists to come to an understanding. It called upon the Nationalists party to attend the Congress session, wherever it was held, as the Nationalists did not want to break up the congress.
- Nov. 24 Gokhale was entrusted for nominating the President for Nagpur Conference.
- Dec. 11 In a meeting held at Poona, Tilak proposed that Swadeshi Swaraj and National education, Boycott,

Morley's Reform Bill, etc. should be discussed at the ensuing session of the Congress.

1907 Dec. 25 The first meeting of the National Conference was held on 24th December in the afternoon at Surat. Babu Arvind Ghose of Bande Matram fame, presided.

Dec. 26 The setting of the 23rd Indian National Congress commenced at 2.30 P.M.

Dec. 26 Messrs. Tilak, Kharapade and Aurobindo Ghose, went to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee at his residence.

Dec. 26- Rash Behari Ghosh presided over the 23rd session of the Congress held at Surat.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta took active part on the moderate side at the Surat Congress.

Gokhale interpreted popular aspirations to the Viceroy and the Government's difficulties to the delegates.

Lokmanya Tilak was described by some speakers as the arch offender who had brought about the ruin of the Congress which had been built up in more than 25 years.

Lala Lajpat Rai was deported along with Sardar Ajit Singh under an obsolete regulation. Lal Mohan Ghosh the President of the Madras Congress protested against deportation.

Lala Lajpat Rai was the Central figure round which the events of 1907 turned. The Nationalists proposed Lala Lajpat Rai as the President of the Congress of 1907, which was to have been held at Nagpur but whose venue was changed to Surat.

Dec. 27 On this morning Chunilal Saraiya saw Tilak and requested him to go in company of Kharparde to Prof. Gajjar's bungalow near the Congress Pandal where by appointment they were to meet Dr. Rutherford, who was trying for a reconciliation on Presidential election.

At Surat on the morning, a private meeting of some of the Madras delegates was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Subbarao.

Dec. 28 Tilak took part in a meeting of nationalists at Surat.

Tilak gave assurance in writing regarding to waive opposition to Ghose as President of 23rd Indian National Congress.

Dec. 30 Dr. Phirozeshah Mehta's interview with correspondent of *Times of India*, was published.

1908

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad visited Cairo. From Cairo he went to Turkey, France, Iran and Iraq. In Iran he contacted some Arab and Turk revolutionaries and confirmed his political beliefs. Here he felt it necessary to create a new movement among Indian Musalmans and decided that on his return to India he would take up political work with greater earnestness.

Madan Mohan Malaviya founded and edited the *Abhyudaya* a weekly paper in Hindi.

Dr. Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoja reached Berkley, U.S.A. He was one of the founders of the Ghadar movement in U.S.A. He founded the Indian Independence League in California and then went to Portland where he met Kanshi Ram who had made a fortune in Lumber Mill Contracts.

Andhra Patrika (Telugu) was started in Madras.

Tilak wrote: "Nothing will be gained by petitions, pleas or conciliation."

- Jan. 20 '*Kesari*' wrote an article on Arvind Ghose's Lecture.
- Jan. 29 Shri Aurobindo, explained the meaning of the words *Vande Matram*. Bal Gangadhar Tilak along with his colleagues and friends, especially Khapande and Moonja, was present in the meeting.
- Feb. 13 Serious communal riots in Bombay had broken out between the Sunni and Shia sects of Mohamedans on the occasion of the Muharram celebration.
- Feb. 27 Tilak and Vishnu Govind Vijapurkar went on a speaking tour to raise funds for national Schools.
- Feb. 28 Tilak took part in a meeting held at Poona in honour of the anniversary of Ranade.
- Mar. 9 Bipin Chandra Pal was released from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. He was arrested on 9th May, 1907 in Madras because he delivered eloquent sermons on Swaraj and passive resistance.
- Mar. 12 '*Mumukshu*' published an article "Communal unity for achieving independence."
- Mar. 27 Gokhale again criticised the budget in the Council Chamber.
- Apr. 18 The National Convention Committee appointed after the "Surat Split" met at Allahabad and drew up a constitution for the Indian National Congress. In this very convention rules for the conduct of the meetings were also drawn.

- 1908 Apr. 19 Amended constitution of the Indian National Congress was drafted and adopted at the Allahabad Session of the Congress. Thereafter, all Congress delegates would be obliged to accept in writing the first article of the constitution.
- Apr. 30 Khudiram Bose, a young man of 18, threw two bombs to kill Kingsford, the District Judge. The judge escaped unhurt while two English ladies were killed.
- May Gokhale had arrived in London to present the position of the Bombay Presidency Association before government in helping them formulate the projected constitutional reforms. When Gokhale was told about Tilak's "Shocking sentence" his immediate reaction was: "there is of course no doubt that he will be brought back and set free after things quiet down."
- May 2 Police raided certain houses and a newspaper office in Calcutta, discovering large quantities of explosives and anarchist literature; more than 30 arrests were made.
- May 10 "*Gujarat*" published an article on Bomb outrage at Muzaffarpur.
 "*Kaiser-i-Hind*" published an article on Bomb outrage at Muzaffarpur.
- May 12 The title of the article which B.G. Tilak published in *Kesari*, a Marathi weekly and on account of which he was sentenced to three years' transportation was "*The country's Misfortune*." The second article was of the 9th of June, 1908 entitled "These Remedies are not lasting" (English Translation).
- May 16 "*Indian Spectator*" published an article on "Bomb outrage at Muzaffarpur."
- May 21-22 Tilak attended meetings of the Extremists to discuss the situation caused by the discovery of the anarchist plot in Calcutta.
- June The Government passed the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act VII which empowered the authorities to take judicial action against the editor of any newspaper which published matter which in the view of Government, amounted to incitement to rebellion.
- June 9 Khudiram was tried under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code by a special judge named Mr. Churnduff.
- June 13 Khudiram Bose was sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy by means of a bomb.
- June 21 A bomb was thrown at a mail train at Barackpur. It wrecked the train and injured 3 people.

- 1908 June 24 B.G. Tilak was arrested in Bombay on a charge under Sections 124-A and 153-A of the I.P.S. in respect of an article entitled: "The country's Misfortune" which appeared in the issue of the "*Kesari*" of the 12th May 1908.
- June 25 B.G. Tilak was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
- June 27 B.G. Tilak was again produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for an article "These remedies are not lasting" which appeared in the issue of "*Kesari*" of the 9th June, 1908.
- June 29 B.G. Tilak was committed to the High Court sessions. There were disturbances at the Police Court.
- July 2 Bail was refused to B.G. Tilak by Justice Davar. No reason was assigned. It was considered by people as a timid decision.
- July 3 Application by the Advocate-General for special Jury to try Tilak in the High Court, was opposed on the ground that such jury would contain many Europeans unable to understand the Marathi articles. Notwithstanding this, however, special jury was ordered by Davar. This trend of events was regarded at the Bar as throwing an ominous shadow upon possible future development.
- July 4 Hot discussion in the Bar Room in Bombay took place about B.G. Tilak and his present day policies.
- July 5 "*Vande Matram*" published an article on "Admiration for Khudiram Bose".
- July 6 Sir Harold Deane, Chief Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province died.
- July 8 Paranjpe was convicted in the Bombay High Court of seditious libel in his paper, *Kal*, for an article about the Muzaffarpur incident.
- July 13 B.G. Tilak's trial commenced. By some extraordinary circumstances, the Clerk of the Crown was turned out of the Ballot Box 15 Europeans, 8 of whom the maximum permitted under the law, were challenged by Tilak, but 7 got in with 2 Parsis as jurors. On that day B.G. Joshi the translator of the High Court, spoke about the correctness of his translation of the article.
- July 14 Tilak began his examination of Joshi on the translations. Tilak's cross examination was brilliant but the deadly fact remains that in the Jury there were 7 Europeans and 2 Indians (Parsis). This was British justice

and this is how Davar kept his promise to give more Indians in the Jury.

- 1908 July 15 B.G. Tilak's cross-examination continued. He had to put in documents to reject the mischievous presumption suggested by a card on which names of explosives were written. The result was that he lost his right of reply. The prosecution which had been conducted in an unfair spirit had not the graciousness to waive their right of reply. Tilak began his defence afterwards.
- July 16 Tilak's defence continued. Spirited and bold. Sketched the history of Juries in England.
- July 17 Tilak's defence continued till 2.30 p.m. when the trial was adjourned till Monday morning to enable European Jurors to attend to English Mail.
- 28 mills stopped working, some of them compelled to do so by the hands of other mills.
- July 18 The employees in the Crescent mill struck work in consequence of Tilak's prosecution.
- July 22 Trial of Tilak, nationalist leader, for publishing seditious articles in the Poona weekly *Kesari*, of which he was editor, concluded. He was found guilty and was sentenced to six years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 1,000.
- July 23 There was a strike of 20,000 mill hands in Bombay.
- July 24 "*Dnyan Prakash*" published comments on Tilak's trial.
- July 24- There took place labour disturbances in Bombay at 27 the time of Tilak's arrest and trial.
- July 31 "*Rashtramat*" published the article "National awakening cannot be suppressed."
- Aug. 2 "*Mahratta*" published an article regarding Tilak's sentence and mill worker riots.
- Aug. 7 The trial of 6 men who were arrested at a house in Calcutta where a store of bombs and explosives was discovered by the police, concluded, 3 were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and 3 were acquitted.
- Aug. 17 Surendranath Arya, convicted of seditious speeches, was sentenced to 5 years' transportation.
- Aug. 18 Madame Cama India's first woman revolutionary, unfurled India's first national flag in a foreign country.
- Aug. 21 Tilak sent wire to Baptista calling him for an interview.
- Aug. 29 Trial of men arrested in connection with Tonnivelli in March concluded; one man was sentenced to 7 years'

transportation, while 5 others were condemned to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

1908 Aug. 31 Narendranath Gossain, approver in the Alipore bomb conspiracy was shot by two of his fellow-accused in Alipore gaol.

Sept. 2 "*Orient Review*" published the article "Swadeshi-Mitram Editor's Prosecution."

Sept. 10 After the rejection of Tilak's petition by the Bombay High Court for permission to appeal his case before the Privy Council he was shipped in strict secrecy from Sabarmati to Bombay, and placed aboard ship there for Rangoon. The last leg of his long journey was completed by train to Mandalay jail, where he spent the next six years of his life in confined exile.

Oct. 19 Chittaranjan Das devoted himself exclusively to Shri Aurovindo's case who was an accused in the famous Alipore Bomb conspiracy case.

Oct. 24 The *Bande-Matram* newspaper was confiscated under the new newspaper act.

Nov. 2 To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Crown's assumption of direct rule in India, a royal proclamation was issued.

Nov. 7 An attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieut. Governor of Bengal was made.

Nov. 9 A police inspector was shot down in a street of Calcutta.

Nov. 22 Tilak had interviewed Kelkar Vidwans.

Nov. 28 P. Ananda Charlu died.

Dec. 17 Lord Morley made a speech in the House of Lords on Reforms, 1908.

Dec. 28- Rash Behari Ghosh presided over the 23rd session of
30 the Congress held at Madras.

Bipin Chandra Pal's speeches at the Madras Congress were considered by Sir V. Bhashyam Iyenger, the Advocate General as inflammatory but not seditious and he was forced to quit the Presidency.

S. Sinha was present as an active member at the 1st Moderate Congress of 1908.

* * *

1909 The Minto-Morley Reforms were adopted in 1909, and the same year the enlarged Legislative Council with a large number of elected members came into existence.

Lokamanya Tilak wrote from jail to Khaparde that "they have allowed all the books I wanted and I spend my time in reading with a view that I shall be able to write out the books, which you know, I have designed out long ago." It was here that Tilak wrote the *Gita Rahasya* which as Professor Radhakrishnan aptly pointed out: "It was Mr. Tilak's robust patriotism that predisposed his mind to this activist view." The *Gita Rahasya* was in fact more important a work of Nationalist literature than of philosophy, though it was certainly the latter as well."

Gokhale was so much shocked of his criticism that he had the open porch of his bungalow at the S.I.S. enclosed, prison-like, with a cage of ugly steel bars. His health, moreover, had suffered serious set back and he resented the drain of time and energy which such chaotic diversions imposed upon him diminishing physical resources. He lapsed into such deep depression now that he had gone so far as to mention to one of his friends that he wanted to commit suicide.

Bipin Chandra Pal founded the monthly *Swaraj* in London.

1909 Jan. Lord Morley replied to a deputation of the London Branch of the All India Muslim League.

Jan. 1 Nagpur was visited by the police in consequence of information given by Anne Karve.

Jan. 2 Tilak wrote a letter to Vidwan regarding deed of gift.

Jan. 5 There were communal riots at Titaghur.

Jan. 9 Tilak wrote letters to G.S. Khaparde, London.

Jan. 15 In Poona, a bomb was found in Canaught Road by a Mohammeden. It exploded, blowing off one of his hands.

Asutosh Biswas, public prosecutor in the recent anarchist conspiracy case, shot dead in the court at Alipur, by a young Bengali, named Charan Bose, Feb. 10. He was convicted and sentenced to death on February 10.

Feb. 27 Report of the Royal Commission on decentralization in India was issued as a blue-book.

Mar. 3 The Privy Council rejected Tilak's appeal. "The judicial door is thus finally closed against me" wrote Tilak to his envoy from Mandalay jail.

Mar. 4 Lord Morley made a speech on the Indian Councils Bill in the House of Lords.

Mar. 19 Charan Bose was executed.

1909 Apr. 1 Gen. Sir Moore Creagh was appointed to succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

Asquith made a speech in the House of Commons on the Indian Councils Bill, 1909.

Apr. 5 Tilak gave an interview to Joshi, regarding Deed of Gift and Power Attorney signed by Tilak and witnessed by Joshi and a Magistrate.

Apr. 9- Largely through the efforts of Sh. Deep Narayan
10 Singh, the Bihar Provincial conference held its second session at Bhagalpur with Sh. Sachchidananda Sinha in the Chair.

Apr. 25 Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Gokhale, summarizing the progress of the struggle.

May 6 Alipur conspiracy case of 36 prisoners charged, 2 were sentenced to death, 7 to transportation for life, 5 to terms of penal servitude, and 22 were acquitted.

May 10 The first British edition of V.D. Savarkar's *The Indian War of Independence* was published.

May 20 Tilak had an interview with Vidwan.

May 25 India councils act received royal assent.

June Tilak wrote: "It is for you to work and for Providence to bless your work with success, so says Gita".

June 19 Tilak received a letter from M.R. Ranade, Sholapur regarding publishing a posthumous manuscript of a friend.

June 26 Tilak received a letter from Vidwan, regarding report on Tilak's children.

July 1 Madanlal Dhingra of Sahiwal (Punjab) shot at Sir Curzon Wylie from close range at a gathering in the Imperial Institute in London. He was a Punjabi student and had gone to London for further studies. He was arrested on the spot, tried and hanged.

July 4 The despair and depression of Gokhale's ideas were reflected in his address to the Deccan Sabha. It was a speech of a tired man, a prematurely ageing man, who had lost much of his spirit's optimism with the energy draining so rapidly from his body.

July 16 High Court issued an order regarding Warman Sakhanam Khare, pleader Nasik.

- 1909 M.A. Jinnah was elected by the Musalmans of Bombay Presidency as their representative to the Supreme Legislative Council.
- Aug. 13 K.R. Cama, died while preparing himself to attend his work as an Honorary Magistrate.
- Aug. 14 Tilak received a letter from Bombay National Union—refused as it was of a political nature.
- Aug. 19 Sir Badruddin Tayabji died. Among public men, he will be long remembered not merely for his sagacity and eloquence, but for his absolute fearlessness and fidelity to the popular cause.
- Sept. Gokhale expressed his views in a letter to Wedderburn on the political situation in India.
- Sept. 6 Lord Kitchener left Simla.
Gen. Sir O' Moore Creagh, Lord Kitchener's successor, arrived at Simla.
- Nov. 1 Lord Minto made a speech at Udaipur on Indian States.
- Nov. 13 Attempt on the life of Lord Minto was made.
In Ahmedabad two bombs which did not explode were thrown at the Viceroy's carriage.
- Nov. 13-22 Gandhi worked on 30,000 word manuscript of Hind Swaraj, on India Home Rule, while he was on his way to South Africa on board S.S. Kildonan Castle. He used the Steamer's stationery.
- Nov. 15 Details of the reform scheme were published in Calcutta.
The Government of India passed a resolution as the Indian Council Act, 1909.
- Nov. 23 Tilak received a letter from Khaparde, London and wrote letter to Vidwan.
- Nov. 30 Romesh Chander Dutta died.
First elections under the reform scheme took place at Lucknow.
Anant Laxman Kanhare was arrested on the charge of murder of Jackson. He made the statement on the same day.
- Dec. 21 Jackson, the magistrate of Nasik, who had committed Ganesh Saverkar for trial was shot dead. A number of persons were ultimately were hanged for this murder. A conspiracy called the Nasik conspiracy was started by some youngmen who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

1909 Dec. 22 Dattatrya Pardurang Joshi was arrested on the charge of murdering Jackson, and he later made the statement on 5th Jan., 1910.

Ganesh B. Vaidya was arrested on the charge of murdering Jackson. He later made the statement on 2nd Jan., 1910.

Dec. 23 Vinayak Narayan Deshpande was arrested on the charge of murdering Jackson. He later made the statement on 6th Jan., 1910.

Shankar Ram Chandra Soman was also arrested on the charge of murdering Jackson. He later made the statement on 6th Jan., 1910.

Dec. 24 Krishan Gopal Kawe was also arrested on the charge of murdering Jackson. He later made the statement on 6th Jan., 1910.

Dec. 26 Gopal Govind Dharap was arrested.

"*Gujrati Puneli*" published "Deportation of Extremist Leaders".

Dec. 27- Madan Mohan Malaviya presided over the 24th Session
29 of the Congress held at Lahore. He was suddenly called upon to take the place of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who was the duly elected President, but, who, for certain reasons, declined the honour six days before the due date. In his Presidential Address Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya deplored the murder of Sir Curzon Wylie in London at a public meeting in 1907 by Madan Lal Dhingra and of Jackson, Collector of Nasik.

G.K. Gokhale expressed his views on Passive Resistance and explained to an admiring audience the philosophy underlying it.

Dec. 29 Tilak wrote a letter to Vidwan and to his Solicitors, in London regarding his case.

Dec. 30 Chaturbhuj was arrested on being identified by Patnagar at the Victoria Terminus in the presence of the police.

Waman alias Daji Narayan Joshi was arrested on the charge of murder of Jackson. He made the statement on 4th Jan., 1910.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was born. He was a scholar and an ardent believer in Socialism. His speeches were severely critical and were packed with statistics. He played an important role during the freedom movement of the country.

1910

Gokhale introduced a resolution in the Council recommending that the Government of India be empowered to deny the Nattal government permission to recruit indentured labour in British India if they did not withdraw the oppressive head tax from formerly indentured Indians and restore the franchise to the Indian mercantile community.

- Jan. 3 "Kesari" published an article about Nasik Conspiracy trial.
- Jan. 7 Accused Chandratre made a confession before Palshikar, first class Magistrate, in which he admitted that he had joined a society the object of which was to offer resistance to oppression.
- Jan. 24 A police officer shot dead by an anarchist immediately outside the Calcutta High Court. This turned the tide in favour of the Act and after ineffectual attempts to secure its amendment one of which suggested its limitation to three years. The Act was passed, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Bhupendra Nath Basu opposed the measure in the final vote.
- Jan. 25 First meeting was held of enlarged and reconstituted Imperial legislative council.
- Feb. 1 Tilak received a letter from Vidwans in part (part disallowed being political).
- Feb. 9 New press act which was designed to suppress anarchist publications gave to the government authority to open postal matter suspected, and increased the list of offences for which punishment could be imposed; a deposit required of all newspapers and presses which would be forfeited in case of conviction under the law.
- Mar. 1 Tilak received a letter from Vidwans with a copy of the New Press Bills from Burma official Gazette.
- Mar. 3 Tilak received a letter from E. Dalgade, Solicitor, London, forwarding copy of Memorial addressed to King Emperor. Tilak was informed that the memorial was presented to Home Secretary on 11th February.
- Mar. 13 Savarkar reached England and was arrested at a London Station.
The Dalai Lama fled to Calcutta from Lhasa.
- Mar. 18 Gokhale moved a resolution advocating that "a beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country". He called for a commission of official and non-official members to draft a bill for implementation for this resolution.

- 1910 Mar. 19 Kanhere, Karve, and Deshpande were sentenced to death in Nasik.
- Mar. 26 Treaty with Bhutan was signed.
- Mar. 28 Tilak received a forwarding letter from E. Dalgade, Solicitor, London.
- Mar. 29 Judgment of the case of Jackson's murder was given, as under:
1. Anant Laxman Kanhere to be hanged by neck,
 2. Krishnaji Gopal Karve — do—
 3. Vinayak N. Deshpande — do—
 4. Shankar Ramchandra Soman — do—
 5. Waman alias Daji Narayan Joshi — do—
 6. Ganesh Balaji Vaidya — do—
 7. Dattatrya Pandurangabhi—Two years' rigorous imprisonment.
- Apr. 18 Tilak gave memorial to the Governor in Council Bombay through the I.G. Prison, Burma.
- Apr. 19 Three persons for the murder of Jackson were executed.
- Apr. 20 Tolstoy made a note in his diary about Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*.
- Apr. 25 Gandhi wrote a letter to Gokhale, summarizing the progress of the struggle.
- May 12 The Secretary to the Government of Bombay wrote to the Secretary to the Government of India requesting the Samrath Vidyalaya at Talagaon in the Poona District of this Presidency may be declared unlawful association under Section 14 of Act XIV of 1908.
- May 30 Tilak received a letter from Khaparde regarding appeal for release.
- June 10 Governor General declared "The Samartha Vidyalaya" to be unlawful institution.
- July 1 Savarkar was placed on the steamship *Morea*. The idea of taking him from Calais to *Marseilles* was found impracticable, for fear that during the journey Savarkar's confederates would find means of kidnapping him.
- July 7 Carrying Savarkar the *Morea* arrived at Marseilles.
- Aug. 6 Seditious meeting act was renewed until March, 1911.
- Aug. 27 There appeared in a London Newspaper a manifesto headed "The enemies of Liberal Rule in India". It contained a strong denunciation of British tyranny.

- 1910 Sept. 6 Tolstoy made a note in his diary about the Passive Resistance Movement in Transvaal.
- Sept. 7 Tolstoy replied Gandhi's letter which reached him only a few weeks before Tolstoy's death, which occurred on Nov. 20, 1910.
- Sept. 22 "*Sind Journal*" wrote an article about Nasik conspiracy Trial.
- Sept. 30 Number of deaths because of plague during 12 months previous was 448,319.
- Oct. 22 Tilak had interview with G.S. Khaparde regarding the case.
- Nov. 22 Lord Hardinge of Penhurst succeeded Lord Minto as Viceroy of India.
- Dec. 1 Tilak received four letters from Vidwans and knew the judgment in the adoption case by Bombay Law Court.
- Dec. 24 The Special Tribunal of the High Court which tried the Nasik conspiracy case, gave the judgment.
- Dec. 26- During the 25th session of the Congress which met at
29 Allahabad, M.A. Jinnah was the prime mover of the resolution deprecating the extension or application of the principle of Separate Communal Electorates to Municipalities, District Boards or other local Bodies.
- Dec. 26- Sir William Wedderburn delivered the 25th Presidential
30 Address of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad. President Wedderburn emphasized on "hope", conciliation "and United Effort". He appealed for reconciliation among officials and non-officials, Hindus and Mohammedans and Moderates and Extremists. While concluding his address he remarked: "In India, there is a new born spirit of self-reliance. This is good; but do not let it degenerate into dislike for the people of other lands. Race-prejudice is the palladium of your opponents. Do not let any such feelings hinder you from cultivating brotherhood with friends of freedom all over the world, and especially in England." Adding further he said, "It is only by the goodwill of the British people that India can attain what is the least attainable future, the "United States of India" under the aegis of the British Empire, a step towards the poets' ideal of a "Federation of the World."

1911

When the Seditious Meeting Bill came up for consideration in 1911, Gokhale denounced the ruthless manner in which the Act had been applied in violation of all assurances.

The repeal of partition brought relief but no reconciliation.

The Government of India reunited the divided Bengal but this did not end the revolutionary movement.

1911

Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote his play *Dak Ghar*.

Kerala Kaumudi was started in Trivandrum.

Hitavada was started in Nagpur by Servants of India Society.

Gokhale drafted and introduced the first Primary education bill in India's history. Tilak's viewpoint, compulsory primary education enforced by a foreign government was no less onerous an imposition on Indian Society than compulsory vaccination of the raising of age of consent. He saw Western learning under foreign education as a destructive and immoral rather than an enlightening and liberating force.

Resolution of legislative council prohibited emigration of indentured Indians to Natal after July 1.

Jan. 11 The first issue of the *Comrade* which was started by Maulana Mohammad Ali (1878-1931) was published. He also edited another paper entitled *Hamdard*. The *Comrade* was a weekly while the *Hamdard* was a daily.

Jan. 12 Rioting in Bombay between Sunni and Shia Mohammedans at the Mohurram broken out, 42 persons were killed and many were arrested.

Jan. 31 "*Karnak Vritha*" published the article "Karnatak Vritha banned in Registered Libraries.

Feb. 21 Sris Chakravarty of criminal investigation department was shot and killed in Calcutta.

Mar. 18 Fifth decennial census gave the total population as 315,156,396 of which 243,933,178 the population of British India and 71,293,218, the native states.

Mar. 20 Gokhale again lodged an emphatic protest against the Seditious Meeting Bill.

Mar. 22 Seditious meetings act of 1907 was re-enacted.

April 1 Tilak received five sheets letter from Vidwans.

Constitution of new native state of Benaras was proclaimed.

April 4 Tilak replied to Vidwans.

May 18 In Satara two coconut bombs, 37 revolver cartridges and six Manlicher cartridges were found in the verandah of the house of Gandadhar Kulkarni of village Kanheri.

- 1911 June 15 42 prisoners in Bengal conspiracy case were acquitted but judgment was reversed on August, 3 were sentenced to life imprisonment and 17 to 10 years.
- June 18 Sub-Inspector Raj Kumar Roy was assassinated.
- Aug. 6 Gokhale bitterly condemned the use of the Seditious Meeting Act.
- Aug. 14 V.D. Savarkar received a letter from Secretary to Government, Educational Department, to the effect that the degree of B.A. conferred on him has been cancelled.
- Aug. 25 In a despatch Lord Hardinge unreservedly acknowledged the supreme claims of provincial Autonomy in any scheme of National reconstruction.
- Aug. 30 V.D. Savarkar filed petition for clemency.
- Sept. 3 V.D. Savarkar's petition was rejected.
- Sept. 30 It was reported that 713,377 people died of plague during the course of 12 months.
- Oct. Gokhale realized "it is quite clear now that my Bill will be thrown out by the Supreme Legislative Council next cold weather. I also understand confidently that most of the members of the Indian Council in London are strongly opposed to the measure".
- Oct. 10 Tilak again appealed to the Bombay High Court regarding his sentence.
- Oct. 20 Tilak received a telegram from Malbari.
- Dec. 2 King George and Queen Mary arrived at Bombay. It was the first visit of a British Sovereign to India.
- Dec. 12 Coronation durbar was held by the King at Delhi at which were received the homages of the great officers of state and the ruling princes and chiefs of the Indian Empire—Announcement of removal of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was made.
- Dec. 15 Foundation stone of the new Government building was laid by King George at Delhi.
- Dec. 26-28 Bishan Dhar delivered the 26th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta. While summarising the political conditions in India in 1911 President Dhar concluded "...while the manifold blessings of British rule are desirable there are certain grievances which are equally undesirable and need redress". He further added, "English education and a closer contact with the West have raised our intelligence and expanded our vision; the example of English enterprise has given us conceptions of the

national duties. A genuine craving for popular institutions is observable on all sides, and the whole country feels the verifying touch of the spirit of nationalism, which lies at the bottom of what is called Indian unrest, and which in various forms and disguises persuades strife and inspires endeavour. And so the ideal of self government within the empire has come to be cherished by some of the best men of our generation, and with the cooperation of Englishmen they hope to realize it one day. For we must bear this in mind, that the destinies of India and England are now linked together, and that in order to succeed in our political struggles it is indispensable that the sympathies of the English people should be enlisted on our side".

* * *

1912

In this year a group of Indian revolutionaries, having been prevented from agitation in India, found a safe field of activity among the Indian settlers on the West Coast of the U.S.A. In San Francisco they found a newspaper, *The Ghadr* (Revolution) which was subscribed in the large Indian communities of the Pacific ports and regularly smuggled into India.

Rash Behari Basu, a terrorist, attempted to assassinate the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge. He also took part in other terrorist activities.

Jan. Gokhale called upon the Council to refer his bill to select committee, arguing that "it is not exaggeration to say that no measure of our time has received such weighty, such enthusiastic, such overwhelming public support as the Bill now before Council". Yet he was not deceived as his prospects.

Gokhale and Miss Sarojini Naidu came to know each other for the first time.

Jan. 10 King George and Queen Mary left India for England.

Jan. 15 V.D. Savarkar was removed from solitary confinement to another jail.

Jan. 20 Tilak wrote a letter with two sheets instructions of the education of his children and a letter in Marathi to his wife.

Feb. 24 Tilak wrote an application of mercy from Mandalay Central Jail to the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Mar. 21 Factory Act became law establishing 12 hours a day for men, 10 for women and 6 for children.

April M.A. Jinnah supported Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill during the Imperial Legislative Council.

- 1912 April 2 The High Court delivered final judgement in Dacca conspiracy case. On appeal, sentences of 14 out of 34 upheld while the sentence of Pulin Behari Das was reduced to 7 years and the others were acquitted.
- May 27 Rabindranath Tagore sailed for London accompanied by his son Rathindranath and the Ratan's wife Pratima. It was the English painter, Sir William Rothenstein who served as midwife to the birth of Tagore's fame in Europe.
- May 31 'Phoenix' published the article "*Divide and Rule Policy of the British.*"
- June Gokhale sailed for England to define the programme of his new party now called the "National Progressive party in India".
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad established the *Al-Hilal Press* and the first number of the journal *Al-Hilal* was published. Within two years, *Al-Hilal* reached a circulation of 26,000 copies per week, a figure which was till then unheard of in Urdu journalism.
- July 11 V.D. Savarkar was removed from separate confinement.
- July 12 Behramji M. Malabari died at Simla.
- Aug. 5 Tilak wrote an application for mercy to the King Emperor of India.
- Sept. 10 V.D. Savarkar was sentenced seven days standing hand-cuffs for having in possession a letter written to another convict.
- Oct. 5 Gokhale left England via South Africa.
- Oct. 22 Gokhale arrived at Capetown and then embarked on a twenty-six day tour of the Indian communities throughout the Union. Mahatma Gandhi had arranged an arduous itinerary for his guru (teacher) accompanying him as his personal secretary.
Gokhale arrived in Capetown to bring about settlement between satyagrahis and Government. Gandhi was always with him during his stay and worked for him as his secretary, cook and personal attendant.
- Oct. 29 V.D. Savarkar was to be released from cellular jail because his conduct had been better during the last 16 months.
- Nov. 23 V.D. Savarkar was sentenced one month's separate confinement for being in possession of a note written by another convict.
- Dec. 18 V.D. Savarkar was informed of his brother's address 98, Prem Chand Bhurat Street, Row Bazar, Calcutta.

1912 Dec. 23 Lord Hardinge was entering Delhi in state with great pomp and show. A bomb was thrown at him from some unknown quarter by Rash Behari Bose, who was then in Government service. One of his body-guards died instantaneously. After long investigation thirteen persons were tried in a case which became known as the Delhi conspiracy case.

Dec. 26-28 R.N. Mudholkar, delivered the 27th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Bankipur. After explaining the aim of the Congress, President Mudholkar commented on the current political situation, the Khilafat Movement; the progress achieved; Provincial Autonomy; Defects in Council Regulations; Responsibility of Indian; Extension of Council Government Governors; Indian representatives in Parliament; Decentralization and local bodies; Division and District Advisory Boards; Indians in South Africa and other Colonies; Position of Indians in Higher Services; The Civil Service question Simultaneous Examinations; Scheduled appointments; Commissioned posts in the army, and the necessity of the Congress. Explaining the necessity of the Congress, he said, ".....there can be no real or solid political advancement without social advancement and moral and spiritual regeneration. So long as the masses remain steeped in ignorance and the depressed classes are regarded as untouchable, so long as the mothers of families and the mistresses of households are kept without knowledge in the seclusion of the *Purdah* not capable of participating in intellectual pursuits or public matters, so long as class is divided against class, caste against caste, race against race, and sectional selfishness sways the actions of members of the different communities, so long as true brotherly feeling and devotion to duty do not become the main guiding principles of our life, so long shall our aspirations remain mere dreams".

For the first time Jawaharlal Nehru attended a Congress session at Bankipore.

Dec. 30 V.D. Savarkar refused to eat his food all day.

"The Servants of India Society" took over the *Hitavada*.

Subhash Chandra Bose began to read philosophy at Presidency College, Calcutta. Formal philosophic study served only to intensify his inner struggle.

Pheroze Shah Mehta founded a newspaper which showed promise of establishment itself the *Bombay*

Chronicle under the editorship of Benjamin Guy Horniman.

Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi started the daily *Partap* in Kanpur.

Shri Sachindra Nath Sanyal started at Patna a branch of *Anusilan Samiti* which he had formed at Banaras, in 1908.

- 1913 Jan. 2 V.D. Savarkar took his food this morning after four days.
- Jan. 30 Smuts—Gandhi agreement regarding Indians and South Africa was signed.
- Mar. At their Lucknow sessions the Muslim League adopted the ideal of self-government for India, and made the first approach towards an *entente* with the Congress.
- Mar. 11 On the 30th day of its sitting, M.A. Jinnah appeared in Bombay as a witness before the Public Service Commission presided over by Lord Islington.
- Mar. 22 The All India Muslim League began to give up its exclusive attitude from 1913 and it declared its aim to be "The maintenance of self-Government for India with the other Communities".
- April 15 M.A. Jinnah proceeded to Europe for a holiday, with Gokhale as a fellow traveller.
- June 8 "*Gujarati*" published the article "National Government".
- June In a meeting held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, M.A. Jinnah advocated the need of a Central Association in London for Indian students.
- Aug. M.A. Jinnah during the course of his stay in London was formerly enrolled a member of the All India Muslim League, at the expressed desire of his friends, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Syed Wazir Hasan, who also happened to be in England in connection with the Muslim League work.
- Aug. 3 Serious riots had broken out in Kanpur City because of the order of the municipal board.
- Aug. 24 "*Kaiser-I-Hind*" published "Deccan Education Society and Government.
- Sept. 17 Communal riots in Kanpur were calmed down after the Muslims settled the issue with the Municipal authorities.
- Oct. 3 Failure of credit Bank in Bombay caused panic on stock exchange which lasted during this month.

- 1913 Oct. 5 "*Gujarati*" published the article "Eastern nations and democracy".
- Nov. 14 V.D. Savarkar was permitted by the Hon. Member of Home department to write a petition made and sent to Medical Superintendent.
- Nov. 24 Lord Hardinge in a speech expressed sympathy with the Indian "passive resisters" in their struggle in Natal against invidious and unjust laws and urged appointment of committee to unquive into condition of Indians in South Africa.
- Nov. 25 Summons were served on Tilak.
- Dec. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was elected President of the Muslim League at its annual session met at Agra.
- Dec. 11 A meeting was held in Ratansey D. Morarji's compound near French Bridge Chopatty, where about fifteen thousand people had gathered. Several speakers including Dr. Savarkar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K.M. Munshi and others addressed the meeting.
- Dec. 16 V.D. Savarkar absolutely refused to work.
- Dec. 17 V.D. Savarkar was given one month's separate confinement without work for books.
- Dec. 26 The Calcutta University conferred a doctorate on Tagore at a special convocation.
- Dec. 26 Nawab Mohammad delivered the 28th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Karachi. Emphasising on the need of unity, he commented favourably on "Divide and Rule Policy"; Indians in South Africa; the India Council; Reformed Councils; Local Self Government; Primary and technical education; Land settlement; Public Service Commission; Indians in the Army and Islam outside India. In conclusion President Mohammed said, "Under the suzerainty of the most powerful and progressive of modern nations, our goal should be the attainment of autonomous Government in India as indicated in the memorable Delhi. Despatch of our beloved Viceroy. He added further, "Only such endeavour shall show that we have really profited by our contact with the British nation, its literature and civilization, and that we are true to the traditions in which we have been nurtured. Let us strive for unity amongst us, for the advancement of the nation, and for bringing the forces of progress and of solidarity into line with our achievement in the past and of our expectations for the future. If these sentiments animate

us, we must not lose a moment to take at the flood the tide of national unity which has inflowed in this, our Motherland".

- 1913 Dec. 27 In the session of the All India National Congress at Karachi, Bhupendra Nath Basu moved a resolution welcoming the "Adoption by the Muslim League of the ideal of self-government for India, and the declaration of the necessity of harmonious cooperation to be found in the leaders deciding on joint concerted action. Basu said that Hindus and Muslims must concentrate their attention on the one united ideal, for the India of the day was not the India of the Hindus or the Muslims, nor of the Anglo-Indians, much less of the Europeans, but the India in which all had a share".

- 1914 The members of the *Ghadar Party* (the *Ghadrites*) as they came to be called were able to induce several thousands Sikhs to sail for India from U.S.A. to help the nationalist movement. Despite Government precautions, many reached the Punjab, their home State.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, the mood of Indian nationalism was becoming one of despair. Some thought revolution inevitable, others continued to hope.

Lajpat Rai sailed for England and from there he left for the United States of America, where he stayed for six years.

G.A. Ogale started in Nagpur the *Maharashtra*, a weekly.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was released from jail.

A Babbar Akali Dal (force) was raised with a view to continuing the work of the 1914-15 revolutionaries and to stop the excesses perpetrated on the Akalis.

- Jan. The Governor, Lord Carmichael had handed over to Rabindranath Tagore the Nobel Prize Diploma and Medal on behalf of the Swedish Academy.
- Jan. 2 Mrs. Annie Besant founded *The Commonwealth* to spread her ideals.
- Jan. 4 In an article in the *Comrade* Maulana Mohammad Ali (1878-1931), expressed his views on Hindu-Muslim Unity.
- Jan. 17 The work of rope making was taken away from V.D. Savarkar.

- 1914 Feb. 19 Mr. Montague delivered a speech on the "*Agrarian Policy of India*" at a dinner arranged in his honour at the Liberal Colonial club, London.
- March Har Dayal, native of Delhi and leader of Ghadar revolutionary party, was arrested in California as an undesirable alien but was released on bail. He later escaped from the counter.
- May M. A. Jinnah in this year acted as an ardent patriot to the cause of India's welfare both as a staunch member of the Congress and as an influential Muslim Leaguer. He went to London as a delegate of the Indian National Congress. Sir William Wedderburn entertained the Congress delegates in London at the Westminster Palace Hotel. M.A. Jinnah addressed the audience who came to welcome the delegates.
- June Lokamanya Tilak was released from Mandalay after nearly completing his full term of imprisonment.
- June 8 V.D. Savarkar absolutely refused to work seven days standing handcuffs imposed upon him.
- June 15 V.D. Savarkar completed punishment of standing with handcuffs.
- June 16 V.D. Savarkar absolutely refused to work. Four months chain gang was imposed upon him as punishment.
- June 18 V.D. Savarkar absolutely refused to work. Ten days cross bar fetters was imposed upon him as punishment.
- June 26 Confidential circular was issued regarding warning people not to associate with Tilak.
- July 1 Indian relief act in South Africa made provision for redress of certain grievances and disabilities of Indians in South Africa, the £3 tax on ex-indentured Indians in Natal removed, and legal status given to *de facto* monogamous marriages.
- July 14 *The Madras Standard* changed its name to *New India*.
- Aug. 4 British declared war on Germany.
- Aug. 8 Mobilization order was given for British and Indian troops.
- Aug. 19 Indian troops left for East Africa.
- Aug. 24 First Indian troops left India for war service in Europe.
- Aug. 27 Tilak issued a statement to the press which sounded in many ways more like Gokhale than the pre-Mandalay Lokamanya. It was regarding Lord Morley's and Lord Minto's administration and reforms.
- Sept. 8 Imperial Legislative Council passed resolution of loyalty and support to the British Government.

- 1914 Sept. 9 Lord Haldane, the then Lord Chancellor of England remarked "The Indian soldiers were fighting for the liberties of humanity as much as we ourselves. India had freely given her lives and treasure in humanity's great cause; hence things could not be left as they were."
- Sept. 29 A correspondent, signing of himself as "An oppressed Heart", contributed an article to the *Pratap*, complaining against the inhuman atrocities of the European managers of the indigo planters of Champaran on the cultivators and tenants of that area.
- Oct. 28 The Japanese S.S. "*Tasu Maru*" arrived at Calcutta bringing 173 Indian passengers mostly Sikhs from America, Japan, the Philippines, and Shanghai including Ghadar revolutionary leaders.
- Oct. 31 Indian troops arrived at Mombasa, East Africa.
- Nov. Announcement of Government of India that holy places in Arabia and Mesopotamia should be saved from attack reassured Mohammedans.
- Nov. 15 Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, editor of the *Commonweal* and *New India*, joined the Congress and to inform Gokhale that "Mr. Tilak has formally declared for self-Government within the Empire, and has abandoned—he says he never advocated separation. His followers evidently wish for, and his paper advocate, re-union."
- Nov. 22 British and Indian troops occupied Basra.
- Dec. 8 Subha Rao conferred with Tilak which he reported to Gokhale, "Oh, it is impossible to have a compromise with Mr. Tilak. He has made it clear that if he and his followers come into the Congress again, it means a revival of the old struggle."
- Dec. 17 Gandha Singh committed the dacoity in the village Papali of Hissar district in order to equip funds for the *Ghadarites* (revolutionaries). Pandit Kanahi Ram and his six associates were hanged instead of Gandha Singh.
- Dec. 28-30 Bhupendranath Basu, delivered the 29th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Madras. "A very important Presidential address. President Basu summarised the present political situation and comments on the Congress; His Majesty's opposition, our first duty, British Rule; no challenge to the people; our Viceroy and Secretary of State; True servants of India. The Congress deputation: its significance; the India Council Bill; the reforms that India wants; Parliamentary Committees; The work before us; where we stand; What India wants; the re-

forms of the Councils; perpetual tutelage on the one hand and independence on the other; Self-Government within the Empire; India of to-day and England of the past; Italy and Japan; Lord Hardinge's policy of trust; Right to carry arms; India a wall against German Education; State aid to India; State aid to Indian industries; Work in England; and our place in the British Empire. In conclusion he said, "Now is our time we must throw away our lethargy; let us bind our waist-cloth on and head forward to our goal; and that goal is not worthy of our highest aspirations; it has satisfied the dignity and the self-esteem of the French in Canada, and of the Boars in South Africa, who to-day are the staunchest supporters of England and when it comes to us, as I am sure it soon will strengthen and not weaken the bonds that unite England and India".

N. Subha Rau Pantulu was elected as General Secretary for 1914. He was re-elected in 1916 and 1917.

For the first time a Muslim Nawab Mohamed Bahadur was elected as one of the secretaries of the Congress.

1915

Tilak after returning to Poona published the *Gita Rahasya*. He had endured the full measure of his punishment, somehow mustering the stamina to survive where men of weaker faith might easily have succumbed.

The *Ghadr* conspirators had set up in Kabul with German assistance what was called the "Provisional Government of India," which tried to reduce some of the Indian Princes from their Imperial allegiance.

Five years after the rigorous enforcement of the Press Act of 1910, despite individual protest by political leaders and newspaper editors, the Press Association of India was formed for the defence of the interests of the Press in general, and its protection against undue encroachment upon the liberties by legislation and execution action.

- Jan. 12 Lord Hardinge issued a statement that Indian troops were fighting in 5 theatres of war, France, Egypt, East Africa, Persian Gulf, and China and that 200,000 soldiers were overseas.
- Jan. 15 Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Bombay. A deputation of Indian leaders welcomed him, later several public receptions followed.
- Jan. 18 *Amrit Bazar Patrika* issued a strong protest against a proclamation of the Provincial Government about

stationing an additional police force in some villages under Damaha police outpost in the District of Champaran.

- 1915 Jan. 20 Mrs. Besant sent a statement to Tilak regarding the organisation of the Indian National Congress.
- Feb. 1 Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote to Andrews regarding public criticism on receipt of the Nobel Prize.
- Feb. 7 A meeting was held at the Servants of India Hall, Poona, where many mofussil congressmen were to meet.
- Feb. 8 Subha Rau Pantulu published in *New India*, a statement in which he said that the Bombay Convention-list leaders were deadly opposed to Mrs. Besant's amendment.
- Feb. 11 Tilak wrote a letter to the press.
- Feb. 17 Gandhi arrived at Santiniketan but could not see Tagore because he was on his tour. Hence he met Kaka Kalekar, Chintaman Shastri and a few others, some of them later joined his struggle for India's freedom.
- Feb. 19 Gopal Krishna Gokhale passed away. He had given all that he could give in the service of his country. Tilak at the cremation ground said, "this damond of India, this jewel of Maharashtra, this prince, of workers, is now taking eternal rest".
- Feb. 22 To mourn the death of Gokhale, M.A. Jinnah said, "Gokhale was a great man, respected by the Muslims as much as by the Hindus and trusted by both. Gokhale was a fearless critic and opponent of the measures of the Government which he thought were not in the interest of the people of India. He criticised freely the administration of the country where it affected adversely the Indian people.
- Feb. 22 Sir Krishna Govida Gupta retired from the Council. He was succeeded by Sardar Daljit Singh.
- Feb. 23 Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote an article in *Kesari* on the death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Therein he paid glorious tribute to the spirit of devotion to the cause of the country which Gokhale manifested.
- Mar. Soon after he had completed the writing of *Phalguni*, Tagore had his first meeting with Gandhiji. Having done his work and won his fight in South Africa Gandhiji had returned to his country but had not yet made up his mind what he was going to do over even where he was going to stay.

- 1915 Mar. 10 Gandhi and Tagore made an experiment at Santiniketan of celebrating a paid holiday for all servants while teachers and students did cooking and cleaning the *ashrama*.
- Mar. 13 Tilak was in Bombay to attend a private meeting of the Swadeshi cooperative union.
- Mar. 19 Criminal law amendment act was passed to secure the public safety and bring certain offences to more speedy trial, the Defence of India Act of 1915.
- Apr. 7 A resolution was moved in the local legislative council asking for the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the complaints of the ryots and to suggest remedies.
- Apr. 30 Lahore sedition trial begun. The main conspirator was Bhai Para. The trial resulted in the death sentence for 24 and the life transportation for 27 accused.
- May 4 In the provincial conference, in moving the resolution of condolence at the death of Gokhale, Tilak described how he was partially responsible for introducing Gokhale into the field of public life.
- May 9 Tilak presided at meeting of the "*Bharat Itihas Samabodhak Mandal*".
- May 25 At Kochrab, Gandhi founded a Satyagraha Ashram with 25 inmates, in a rented bungalow.
- July 12 Tilak was present at a reception given in Poona in honour of Gandhi by the Sarvajnik Sabha.
- Aug. 9 Uma Prasad of Arrah wrote in the *Pratap*, expressing regret that the Government had not announced what steps it contemplated taking in connection with the indigo affair and appealing to the Bihar leaders to take up the question.
- Aug. 14 Report of the Royal Commission on public service in India was published.
- Oct. 22 "*Hindustan*" published an article entitled "Congress attacked by Oxford Press".
- Nov. 5 Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, and uncrowned King of Bombay died. He was also a founder of the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885 which expressed its opinion on political matters.
- Nov. 16 Vishnu Ganesh Pingale was hanged to death. When he stood at the gallows he said, "God knows our hearts. May He bring success to the sacred cause for which we are sacrificing our lives. The freedom of India is our only desire."

1915 Nov. 29 *The Partap* criticised Sir Charles Bayley's attitude in not doing anything to improve the condition of Champaran cultivators, but expressed the hope that the people may have better time in the regime of the new Governor, Sir Edward Gait.

Dec. 24 There was a meeting at Tilak's house at Poona of several Nationalists at which it was resolved that a Home Rule League for Maharashtra should be established in the near future.

Dec. 27-29-30 Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, delivered the 30th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. "In his Presidential address, President Sinha commented on the World War; our ideal self-government; One goal; One path; what the Congress wants; commissions in the Army and Military training; Local Self Government; Development of our commerce; Industries and agriculture; a programme of self help; and our future. In concluding remarks he said, 'Let us engrave in our hearts the advice which Mr. Hume gave us in 1904 when he said, "As for yourselves, stop foolish quarrels and depressing rivalries substitute close and loyal cooperation and reasoned and constant action, give freely your time, your money and your hearts, speak little and do much."'

Dec. 30 At the Bombay Congress the A.I.C.C. had resolved to raise a permanent fund for the Congress.

Dec. 31 The amendment to Article XX of the Congress constitution, granted automatic affiliation to all political bodies of two years standing.

Annual meeting of the All-India Muslim League was disturbed by some opponents.

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1916 Mahendra Chandra Agrawal founded the daily *Vishwa-mitra* in Calcutta.

Hindustan (Sindhi) was started in Bombay.

Balwant Singh who was born in village Khurdpur, district Jullundur, was hanged as an accused of the Lahore Conspiracy case.

Rash Behari Basu, a terrorist fled to Japan and came under the protection of Toyama, head of the Black Dragon Society and a political bandit of immense power who defied Japanese Government.

Jan. 6 Gandhi had applied for membership of the S.I.S. but he was refused. Srinivasa Shastri wrote Gandhi to inform him that "the general feeling of members" of

the S.I.S. Council was "Strongly adverse" to his application.

- 1916 Jan. 17 The *Pratap* of Kanpur printed a Hindi leaflet, entitled "*Prarthana*" (appeal) written by one who described himself as "A Sufferer, An Aggrieved Soul".
- Feb. 4 Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the *Banaras Hindu University* and made a historical and controversial speech.
- Feb. 10 Sohan Lal Pathak was executed in Mandalay, Burma. He was one of the leaders of the Ghadar Party. He was born in Patti district Amritsar on January 7, 1883.
- Feb. 12 Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur, who presided over the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1913, died.
- Feb. 29 Mahatma Gandhi in a speech at Karachi said, "In the course of my tour in India, I have been particularly struck with one thing and that is the awakening of the Indian people".
- Mar. 20 Lord Hardinge announced the intention of the Government to abolish system of Indian indentured labour in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana.
- April At Belgaum, in the Nationalist Party's provincial conference, Tilak moved the compromising resolution.
- Apr. 4 Frederick John Napier Thesiger, 3rd Baron Chelmsford, assumed office as the Viceroy succeeding Baron Hardinge.
- Apr. 22-24 The draft prepared by the Joint Committee to promote the cause of Indian Self Government within the Empire, was to be approved at Lucknow in 1916 by both the Congress and the Muslim League. Discussions were held at the All India Congress Committee meeting at Allahabad at the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a member of the Committee who at Surat had seconded the resolution proposing Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh to the Chair but could be heard of again till 1915.
- Apr. 23 B.G. Tilak formed in Maharashtra the first Home Rule League in India. To distinguish her from it, Mrs. Besant christened the former, the All India Home Rule League, in 1917.
- Apr. 27 Mahatma Gandhi at Bal Gangadhar Tilak's request, agreed to become a delegate of the Home Rule League Conference met at Belgaum, although Gandhi did not join the League.
- May 1 Tilak explained at Belgaum the meaning of *Swarajya* and the need for it.

Gandhi addressed a Provincial Political Conference held at Belgaum in Hindi.

- 1916 May 31 Bal Gangadhar Tilak delivered the first speech on Home Rule at Ahmednagar. He said that because the bureaucratic rule of the English imperialists was alien in its nature, hence there would be no sedition whatever nor any other offence in calling alien those things that were alien by nature.
- June 1 Bal Gangadhar Tilak delivered the second speech on Home Rule at Ahmednagar. He urged the audience to get all the rights which belong to man by nature. He wanted that the right of British citizenship should be conferred upon Indians.
- June 12 At the jubilee anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak, he was presented at his home with a purse of one hundred thousand rupees by a few among his friends in the Maharashtra. He was hailed by them "as the prime leader of the Nationalist movement".
- Aug. 7 When a case against Tilak was brought in the court he was defended by M.A. Jinnah, who argued that the speeches copied in shorthand by police officers, were inaccurately transcribed and translated. Magistrate Hatch, however, ruled on August 12 that Tilak was guilty.
- Aug. 26 R. Rolland wrote to Rabindra Nath Tagore, "The reading of *Nationalism* has been a great joy for me, for I entirely agree with your thoughts, and I love them even more now that I have heard them expressed by you with this noble and harmonious wisdom which, being your own, is so dear to me".
- Sept. Rabindra Nath Tagore sailed for United States. The lectures delivered during this second visit to the United States were published in two volumes. *Nationalism and Personality*. During this trip Tagore was threatened by some member of Gadar Party in U.S.A. to assassinate him. He was so hurt that he terminated his contract for the lecture tour permanently and sailed for Japan in January, 1917.
- Sept. 3 Mrs. Annie Besant founded the Home Rule League and did considerable propaganda to popularize the ideal of Home Rule.
- Oct. A memorandum was sent by nineteen members of the council to the Viceroy, for post-war reforms. M.A. Jinnah was one of the signatories. In the same month he was requested to preside over the sixteen Bombay Provincial Conference held in Ahmedabad.

- 1916 Oct. 21- Tilak attended the Provincial Conference held under
23 the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Congress Committee at Ahmedabad.
- Oct. 28 V.D. Savarkar was promoted to 2nd Class prisoner with effect from 2nd Nov. 1916.
- Tilak went to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to be held on 29th idem. He was elected a representative of the province of Bombay along with 14 others on the All India Congress Committee.
- Nov. 8 M.A. Jinnah appealed against the decision of the Bombay High Court. The bonds were cancelled and discharged. It was notable legal triumph for Tilak and encouraged him to press suit for libel against Sir Valentine Chirol.
- Nov. 9 The Magistrate directed Tilak after trial to enter into a bond accordingly, but the High Court reversed. This only served to increase his popularity.
- Nov. 17 The Congress Fund Committee met in Calcutta and recommended that a sum of three lacs and a half be raised and the same be invested as a Permanent Fund.
- Nov. 19 Pandit Bishan Narayan Dhar, who presided over the Calcutta session of the Congress, held in 1911, died.
- Dec. At the Lucknow session of the Congress the Scheme of reforms was thrashed out by the Muslim League and the Congress jointly.
- Dec. 7 Tilak visited Bombay for the better working of the Home Rule League which he placed before a private meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.
- Dec. 26- Amvica Charan Mazumdar, delivered the 31st
30 Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow. Expressed a great joy on the unification of both wings of the Indian National Congress which remained separated for nearly ten years; commented on the following current issues; the form of Government we live in; Despotism Benevolent; Despotism or Bureaucracy; Education; Administration; Press Act and the liberty of the Press, Arms Act, Colour bar; Swadeshi movement and industrial movements; National militia; Representative Governments; objections; solicitude for the poor; caste system, Hindu Muslim question; Amendment of constitution; Anarchy and repression; Our demands and the British Committee. In conclusion he said, "remember that nations are not born but made. They must grow within but cannot be made grow without. You must stand

on your own legs and be prepared to fight it out with heart within and God our head".

Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhi for the first time at the Lucknow Congress.

- 1916 Dec. 27- Subject Committee of the Indian National Congress held its sittings.
- Dec. 29 The Scheme of Reforms was passed at the 31st session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow.
- Dec. 29 The Congress League scheme of Reforms was passed at the 31st session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow on December 29, 1916, and adopted by the All India Muslim League on December 31, 1916. Criticising the scheme Mr. Montague said, "It does not attempt to realize responsible Government, but it leaves an irremovable executive at mercy of a legislative which can paralyse it but not direct it. I do not believe that this House will ever agree to set up a constitution in India which will leave an executive, that is not removable, at the mercy of a legislature which cannot control it."
- Dec. 30 A Board of Trustee for the Congress fund with Dr Rash Behari Ghosh as Chairman was appointed at Lucknow to receive and administer the same. The Board met subsequently in Calcutta in April 1917 and appointed the Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri as the Secretary.
- Dec. 29- Meeting of the Indian National Congress and the
31 All India Muslim League agreed to accept the modified scheme of the nineteen members of the Imperial legislative council called the "Congress-League" scheme the Mohammedans accepting on concession of heavy Mohammedan's representation on certain of the proposed councils (the "Lucknow compact").
- Dec. 31 The All India Muslim League adopted the Scheme of Reforms.

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- 1917 The British Government stated its intention of taking substantial steps towards responsible government in India by sending to India Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, in November 1917, on fact-finding mission.

By this year in Bengal alone there had been 161 incidents classed as outraged in which fifty-six persons had been murdered, eighty-four wounded and 800,000 rupees stolen. Of all these only thirty-three cases had been solved by the police, and although many men

were sent to jail, only four were convicted on capital charges.

- 1917 Jan. 26 Report of Royal Commission on Indian public services was published.
- Jan. 28 Tilak held a meeting of the Central Committee of the Indian Home Rule League in his own house, Gaikwad Wada.
- Feb. 1 Tilak attended a meeting on the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona to protest against the indentured labour system in Fiji Islands.
- Feb. 9 Gandhi spoke in a meeting of the Imperial Citizenship Association, which was called to condemn the inhuman system of indentured labour.
- Feb. 23 A notice under the Defence of India Act issued by the Commissioner of Delhi prohibiting Tilak from entering the Delhi Province was served on him.
- Feb. 28 Act to constitute an Indian defence force enrolled all European British subjects was passed.
Mr. Montagu who was only 36 years old in 1912 made a famous speech at Cambridge on "Prestige" of India.
- Mar. M.A. Jinnah during his speech on the budget insisted upon equal justice for Indians and Europeans in the rank and file of His Majesty's forces. He once more urged that India must discuss the proposed scheme of constitutional reforms before it was finally incorporated in the new Government of India Act.
Raiding Mahsud tribesmen on north-west frontier made strong demonstration against the fort at Sarwakai at instigation of the Afghan.
- Apr. Chitranjan Das was invited to preside over the Bengal Provincial Conference in Calcutta.
- Apr. 3 Mahatma Gandhi telegraphed to Sh. Raj Kumar Shukla that he was going to Calcutta and would put up there in the house of Bhupendra Nath Basu, where he was asked to meet him.
- Apr. 9 In the company of the simple but resolute peasant-leader Sh. Raj Kumar Shukla, Mahatma Gandhi started from Calcutta and reached Patna in the morning of the next day.
Gandhi attended the meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Calcutta.
- Apr. 10 Gandhi arrived in Patna in the morning. Raj Kumar Shukla, an agriculturist from Bihar, took him to Dr.

Rajendra Prasad, who after India won Independence was appointed the first President of the Republic of India.

Gandhi arrived in Muzaffarpur, at 10 P.M. J.B. Kripalani, who at that time was a Professor in the Government College, welcomed him at the station.

- 1917 Apr. 11 In connection with his visit to Muzaffarpur, Mahatma Gandhi saw the secretary of the Planters' Association. A few lawyers of Mazaffarpur came to see him in the evening.
- Apr. 12 Mahatma Gandhi asked for an appointment with Mr. Morshead, then the Commissioner of the Tirhut division.
- Apr. 14 Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with the Commissioner who advised Gandhi to quit Champaran. He visited the neighbouring villages, met some peasants and talked to little children and women. He was terribly moved to see their poverty and living conditions.
- Apr. 15 Mahatma Gandhi left for Motihari with two local interpreters, B. Dharmi Dhar and B. Ramnavmi Prasad.
By the midday train, Mahatma Gandhi started for Motihari along with Babu Dharanidhar and Babu Ramnavami Prasad.
- Apr. 16 The Imperial War Conference on the Political Status of India was held and passed a resolution.
M. Gandhi left with his two interpreters for Jasaulipatti, on an elephant. While Gandhi was on his way to Jasaulipatti, he was served with a notice to leave Champaran by the next available train. Gandhi defied the Government order.
- Apr. 18 Very soon the summons came calling upon Mahatma Gandhi to appear before the Sub-divisional Officer of Motihari at 12 P.M.
Gandhi appeared before the Magistrate. He was released on his personal recognizance.
- Apr. 21 Case against Gandhi was withdrawn and he was permitted to conduct the proposed enquiry and he might count on whatever help he needed from the officials.
- Apr. 23 Gandhi had an interview with the Sub divisional Magistrate of Bettiah and Manager of the Bettiah Raj.
- Apr. 24 With Babu Brajkishore Prasad in his company, Gandhi went to a village called Lunkaria, the tenants of which place frankly narrated to him their grievances and he stayed there at night.

- 1917 Apr. 27 With Brajkishore Babu and some others in his company Mahatma Gandhi proceeded to visit certain villages under the Belwa factory.
- May 8 A small conference was held in London when Sir S.P. Sinha was present and it was the deliberations of this body that led to the country mending of an accredited deputation from India.
- May 10 Gandhi received a telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government asking him to meet the Hon. Mr. W. Mande at Patna.
- Gandhi returned to Bettiah and prepared the full report of his enquiry to submit it to the Manager of the Bettiah raj, Secretary of the Planters' Association and the Indian leaders.
- May 13 The Government appointed an enquiry committee with Gandhi on it as a member.
- In a speech Tilak deplored that the Congress deputation has not yet left for England.
- Bomb explosion in Lawrence garden, Lahore, failed to kill Europeans.
- May 13-14 Tilak attended the Provincial Conference held at Nasik.
- May 16 Gandhi visited Dhokraha accompanied by Rajendra Prasad and Professor J.B. Kriplani.
- May 17 Gandhi wrote a letter to the Manager of the Bettiah raj and enclosed a list of tenants who wanted to surrender their lands.
- May 20 In vindication of a just cause Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Mr. Heycock, it is a very striking document illustrating his noble ideals and principles of work. Along with it, he sent also the statements of the tenants of Dhokraha and Belwa factories.
- June 29 Gold except under licence prohibited from this date to ensure that all gold imported was used to strengthen the Indian currency position.
- June 30 Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, and one of the foremost patriarchs of Indian nationalism died. He being one of the founders of the Indian National Congress elected its president in 1886 at Calcutta, in 1893 at Lahore and in 1906 again at Calcutta. It is at the Calcutta session in 1906 that Dadabhai announced that the "Swaraj" was the goal of India's political aspirations. An analysis of the political life indicate that gradually his inclinations

shifted from liberalism to some form of radicalism. In latter years of his life he was disillusioned with British politicians who made him lean slowly towards extremism.

- 1917 July 2 The Mahsuds sued for peace and in August accepted the terms offered to them and surrendered all government rifles in their possession.
- July 10 Tilak's birthday was celebrated throughout Maharashtra.
- Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, resigned.
- July 17 The Committee of enquiry had its first public sitting at Bettiah on Tuesday and examination of witnesses began from that day.
- July 19 Sh. Raj Kumar Shukla, Sh. Sant Rau who had once been employed as a clerk in a factory and Sh. Khendor Prasad Rao of village Laukaria were examined on behalf of the tenants.
- July 23 C. Still, Manager of the Belwa factory gave evidence before the committee.
- July 28 A joint meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All India Muslim League met to consider the various aspects of the Indian political situation. A small deputation consisting of four persons was appointed, at the instance of Sir William Wedderburn, to proceed to England in the middle of September, in order to explain the general political situation in India and to promote the scheme of reforms adopted by the Congress and the Muslim League.
- July 31 Mahatma Gandhi returned to Motihari with some of his assistants.
- Aug. 14 Gandhiji placed before the Enquiry Committee the statement of tenants and a great many judgments of courts.
- The Madras Provincial Congress Committee approved the idea of Passive Resistance in a resolution.
- Aug. 16 Gandhi left for Ahmedabad, and handed over rest of the work to Rajendra Prasad, who later was elected the First President of the Republic of India.
- Aug. 20 The British Government announced the Montague Scheme about responsible Government.
- Mr. Montague on behalf of the Cabinet made an authoritative pronouncement regarding Responsible Government for India as the goal of British policy.

1917

Mr. Lansbury was the Chairman-elect and his intervention brought about this form which replaced the original draft intended to support Mr. Montague's Bill as a first step towards the fulfilment of the declaration made in the House of Commons made this day.

An announcement was made by the British Government regarding the Home Rule Government.

Sept. 2 Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met again in the Presidency Association rooms. Tilak was present.

Sept. 5 Mrs. Besant and Messrs Arundale and Wadia were released from internment on condition of abstaining from political agitation during remaining period of the war.

Sept. 16 Harriman made bitter attack on Government policy towards the nationalist movement.

Sept. 16 Mrs. Besant and Messrs Arundale and Wadia were released in pursuance of an announcement of the Government on August 20, 1917.

Sept. 20 *The Tribune Samachar* wrote that never before was witnessed such an enthusiasm among the people of India, as now.

Sept. 22 Mahatma Gandhi came back to Ranchi and Babu Braj Kishore Prashad also went there.

Sept. 28 Communal riots broke out in Mohammedan village of Ibrahimpur in the Shahbad district of Bihar.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee passed the following resolution: "That having regard to the altered circumstances in the political situation, the consideration of the question of Passive Resistance be deferred and that the All India Congress Committee communicated with accordingly, and the report of the sub-committee recorded.

Oct. Harriman became secretary to the Home Rule League.

Oct. 3 The Committee signed a unanimous report and placed it next day before the Government of Bihar.

Oct. 6 There was again a joint session of the All India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League at Allahabad at which there was a general consensus of opinion that the question of Passive Resistance should be dropped.

Sindh was recognized as a separate Congress Circle by the A.I.C.C.

- 1917 Oct. 8 Bal Gangadhar Tilak delivered a speech on Home Rule in the compound of the Home Rule League, at Allahabad. In this speech he gave a logical analysis of the factions that led to the establishment of the Home Rule League. He also analysed the concept of passive resistance. Madan Mohan Malaviya presided over the meeting.
- Oct. 9 There were communal riots in the Gaya district.
- Oct. 10 Mrs. Besant on her resolution to freedom arrived in Bombay. Mr. R. Jaykar and his friends gave her a very good reception at Bori Bunder. On Oct. 12th two Home Rule Leaguers, Ratnsi Dharamsi and Jamnadas Dwarkadas gave an At Home to Mrs. Besant.
- Oct. 11 Chitta Ranjan Dass in a speech at Mymensing said, "I find the conception of my country the expression also of divinity."
- Oct. 14 C.R. Das outlined an ideal of federation of all nations to be realised in four stages. The four steps were: (i) perfect provincial autonomy, (ii) the realization of Indian nationality, (iii) Federal Government of the empire to which India, Australia, Africa and the British Parliament also would send representations, and (iv) the federation of all nations.
- Oct. 22 American Branch of Home Rule of India League was inaugurated.
- Nov. 8 Gandhi arrived in Champaran from Bombay with his volunteers.
- Nov. 10 In pursuance of the authoritative announcement in Parliament, the Secretary of State, Edwin Samuel Montagu, arrived in India, with Lord Donoughmona and Sir William Duke.
- Nov. 16 Gandhi waited on Lord Chelmsford, as a member of the deputation which consisted of among others, Tilak, Jinnah, Sapru, and Moti Lal Nehru.
- Nov. 20 Gandhi started a second school on a rent-free land of temple, donated by a Sadhu (Saint).
- Nov. 29 Air Force (constitution) Act was passed.
- Dec. 25 The room of a hotel in Jullundur, occupied by Mr. Reginald Neville, the London Solicitor who had been in India for some time and who was in Amritsar during the Congress week, was broken into at deadnight by

some 20 European soldiers from the garrison at Jullundur and he was insulted and asked, as a white man, dared to work against Dyer.

- 1917 Dec. 26-29 Annie Besant Mrs. (Wood) delivered the 32nd Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta. After explaining aims and expenditure of World War I, President Annie Besant commented on the awakening of Asia, Alien Rule and reconstruction, loss of belief in superiority of the white races, awakening of the merchants, awakening of the women, the awakening of masses, why India demands Home Rule, what is a national Administrative Reforms, and Reforms in local self-government.

Dec. 30 The A.I.C.C. considered the question of raising a permanent fund for the Congress.

Dec. 30 Three conferences, i.e. the Muslim League, All India Cow Conference, and Social Conference met in Calcutta.

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- 1918 The Rowlatt Committee submitted its report in this year and the Congress that year condemned its recommendations. The Bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council early in the following year and Gandhi declared his intention to lead a passive resistance movement if they were passed into law.

Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, the late Aga Khan published a book dealing an elaborate scheme of Reforms for India urging a federal constitution.

Samaj was started in Cuttack.

Aurobindo Ghose started the *Arya* an English monthly from Pondicherry.

- Feb Tagore wrote a letter to Mr. Gourlay (Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal) regarding Jyotish Chandra Ganesh of Hoogly who was in the Berhampur Lunatic Asylum.
- Feb. The United States arranged to sell to India 6 million ounces of silver to relieve the serious shortage.
- Feb. 1 V.D. Savarkar was informed that secretary has placed his petition (in which he prayed that a general amnesty be given to all political prisoners) with the government of India.
- Feb. 4 H.S.L. Polak delivered a speech on Indian Emigration at the East India Association, London.

- 1918 Feb. 17 A meeting was held at Patna and Office-bearers of the Provincial Committee of the Home Rule League were elected.
- Feb. 18a Bihar planters protested against the Champaran agrarian Bill.
- Feb. 19 *The Servant of India* (A periodical was started by the Servants of India Society on the third anniversary of Gokhale.
- Feb. 20 The maximum security of Rs. 2,000 was taken from Horriman as keeper of the "*Bombay Chronicle*" press under Section 3 of Act 1 of 1910.
- Feb. 22 The mill workers of Ahmedabad declared a lock out. Therefore, Gandhi called a meeting and administered to them a pledge not to resume work until they had secured their demand and not to do anything in breach of the peace during the lock-out.
- Feb. 23 The All India Congress Committee met again at Delhi and after recording its sense of sorrow at the death of Sir William Wedderburn, appointed a Deputation to urge on the Viceroy the cancellation of the order excluding Lokmanya Tilak and Bapu Bipin Chandra Pal from the Punjab and Delhi Provinces.
- Mar. Gandhi went on hunger strike to help Ahmedabad mill operatives in getting 35 per cent increase in wages.
- Gandhi had broken fast and resumed constructive works.
- Mar. 15 The hunger strike among state prisoners in the Hazari-bagh Central Jail in Calcutta came to an end.
- Mar. 16 Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote the preface to the biography of Mahatma Gandhi written by Avanti Kabai Gokhale, in Marathi. In his preface Tilak recognized that the part of Satyagraha was immensely significant although there could be doubts about its universal applicability. Due to Mahatma Gandhi's extreme insistence on *Ahimsa* and Fasting for a long time Tilak thought that Mahatma Gandhi was a Jain.
- Mar. 20 Under the Presidentship of Sir Narayan Chandvarkar, was held a public meeting in Bombay in memory of Sir William Wedderburn.
- Mar. 22 H.E. the Viceroy unveiled the marble bust of G.K. Gokhale in the Council Chambers at Delhi.
- Mar. 29 Gandhi presided over the Hindi Conference held at Indore.

- 1918 Mar. 31 The Hindi Sammelan concluded its sittings after passing a few resolutions for advancing Hindi as a lingua franca.
- Apr. 2 Telegram of the British Prime Minister appealed to the Government and people of India to redouble their efforts and be the bulwark to save Asia from German tyranny.
Resolutions passed by the Sind Provincial conference at Karachi for the release of the internees and advocating Congress League Scheme.
- Apr. 4 The Home Department of the Government of India refused passport to Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak to proceed to England.
- Apr. 5 Bal Gangadhar Tilak and party was permitted by H.E. the Viceroy to proceed as far as the Cape and then to England pending the Home Government orders.
- Apr. 7 The Hon. Mr. Justice Sadasiva Ayyar declared open the National Education week in Madras.
- Apr. 8 A public meeting held in Bombay to protest the cancellation of Mr. Tilak's Passport; Mr. M.A. Jinnah presided.
- Apr. 10 Resolution urging people to enlist and the Government to declare a general amnesty to political prisoners and detainees were passed in a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta which was called in connection with the Premier's appeal to India.
- Apr. 16 A communication was received from the Secretary of State for India intimating the decision of His Majesty's Government that passports would be refused to Home Rule and Congress delegates wishing to proceed to England.
- Apr. 17 Gandhi issued a communique advising the Kaira landholders to stick to their vow of passive resistance.
- Apr. 18 Mrs. Besant came to Patna and she was escorted from the station in a triumphal procession with *Arati* on the way to the residence of Shri Purnendu Narain Sinha at the Bhikhna Pahari Mahalla of Patna.
- Apr. 22 Montagu Chelmsford report on this date was published; July 8 of proposed constitutional reforms to be confined in first stage of advance to the major provinces where a dual form of government known as "Dyarchy" recommended.
- Apr. 23 M. Gandhi addressed a public meeting at Bombay, expressing his views on the Kaira troubles.

- 1918 The Pittman Act was passed in the United States provided for sale of silver for export to India and 200 million ounces of silver sent to India.
- Apr. 24 A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Home Rule League, to hear a statement from Gandhi in regard to the then situation at Kaira in Gujarat and the passive *Resistance* Movement was inaugurated there to express sympathy with resisters who had suffered. The meeting condemned the attitude of Mr. Pratt, the then Commissioner of Gujarat.
- Apr. 27 Madras Labour Union was organized.
- April 27- Madan Mohan Malaviya attended a War Conference
29 of Indian leaders convened by the Viceroy. Mahatma Gandhi also attended it. Malaviya asked the Viceroy "to take a lesson from recent Indian History. During the days of Aurangzeb, the Sikh Gurus contested his supremacy. Guru Govind Singh caught hold of the humblest classes of people who came forward and initiated them, obliterating all distinctions between the Guru and the disciple and thereby won their wars. Now, my Lord, I want you to do all that can be done to make the soldiers we enlist feel equal to any one else fighting alongside of them in the battle, it is the spirit of Guru Govind Singh that I want to be introduced at this juncture."
- Apr. 29 The Report of Delhi War Conference was concluded.
- Apr. 30 The War Conference was held in Delhi. Gandhi first addressing the Conference in Urdu established an ever memorable landmark in Indian history.
- May 3 A meeting held of the All India Congress Committee at Bombay.
Third meeting of the A.I.C.C. held and protested against the action of the Government in turning back the deputations of the two Home Rule League on their way to England, from Gibraltar and Ceylon.
- May 4 M. Gandhi replied to the press note issued by the Bombay Government regarding the Kaira distress.
- May 5 Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the Delhi Swadeshi Cooperative Store.
- May 9 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over the Twenty-fourth Madras Provincial Conference met at Conjeevaram.
- May 11 Rabindra Nath Tagore sent a cable to the President Wilson of U.S.A., as: "Newspapers received concerning

conspiracy Trials in Francisco implicating me. I claim from you and your country to protect me against such lying calumny." It is said that the cable was not even acknowledged. Tagore's name had been unnecessarily dragged into what came to be known as the German-Indian Conspiracy Trial in San Francisco in 1918.

S. Srinivasa Iyengar presided over the twentieth Madras Social Conference met at Conjeevaram.

- 1918 May 25 A vernacular paper in Hyderabad (Sind) had been bound over with a cash security of Rs. 2,000.
- June Influenza epidemic broke out in India.
- The Second Bombay Educational Conference met at Bombay, the Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri was in the chair.
- June 7 Mrs. Besant addressed a crowded meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Bombay on the Congress League Scheme, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah was in the chair.
- June 9 L. Robertson, Chief Secretary to Government wrote a letter to Gandhi, requesting him to speak in war conference.
- Appointment was made of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Justice Beachcroft to examine cases of detainees in Bengal.
- June 10 The Bombay Provincial War Conference was held at the Town Hall, and His Excellency the Governor, Lord Willingdon, presided.
- June 11 At the Bombay War Conference Messrs. Tilak, Kelkar and others retired owing to the attack of the Convener of Home Rulers.
- June 14 Montague, the Secretary of State for India criticised Sir S. Subramania Iyer's letter to President Wilson.
- June 15 Sir Subramania Iyer published in the press a statement defending his position.
- June 16 To protest against the insulting behaviour of Lord Willingdon towards the members of the Indian Home Rule League M.A. Jinnah moved a resolution. The meeting was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
- June 16 Home Rule meetings in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras were held.
- June 20 A public meeting at Amraoti protested against the action of Lord Willingdon regarding the Home Rulers.
- June 23 Surendranath Banerjee accepted the Presidentship of the National Liberal League.

- 1918 June 25 News was received by the Government of Bombay that Mr. B.G. Horniman, Editor of *Bombay Chronicle* may apply for a passport to proceed to the United Kingdom.
Gandhi while speaking in a recruiting meeting at Kaira, appealed the audience to volunteer in large numbers for the cause.
- June 27 *The Observer* (Lahore) was served with a notice under the Defence of India Regulation and the paper ceased publication.
- June 30 The people of Bombay celebrated the death anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji.
The Montague Chelmsford Report was published.
- July 1 B.G. Tilak accepted the conditions for proceeding to England.
- July 3 H.E. Lord Ronaldshay replied in the Bengal Council to the allegations regarding treatment of Bengal detainees.
- July 5 A representative of *Reuters* interviewed Sir S.P. Sinha to have latter's views on the proposed reforms for India.
- July 7 A new political association called the *Bangiya Jana Sabha* or the Bengal people association came into existence in Calcutta with Sir Rash Behari Ghose as its President.
- July 8 The Montagu Chelmsford Report on constitutional Reforms was published.
- July 9 Associated Press published important interviews regarding the Montagu Chelmsford Report.
- July 10 Messrs Asaf Ali and Neki Ram, two eminent Home Rulers, were arrested at Delhi.
- July 15 The Maharaja of Patiala gave his views on the Montague Chelmsford Reforms.
- July 17 Commander Wedgwood urged Indians to accept Montague Chelmsford Report.
- July 18 M. Gandhi wrote a letter to Shastri advising him to accept the new reforms and urged increasing War work.
- July 19 The Rowlatt Committee Report was published.
- July 25 Mrs. Besant paid a flying visit to Patna to ascertain the views of the local Home Rulers regarding the Reforms and she met among others Mr. Hasan Imam and Shri Sachchidananda Sinha.
Raja Sahab of Mahmudabad declined Presidentship at the Special Congress.

- 1918 July 29 At Ahmedabad a meeting was held of the Ladies Branch of the Home Rule.
- Aug. 5 Sir Dinshaw Petit, was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Congress at Bombay.
- Aug. 6 Imperial Conference passed a resolution on India and the Dominions.
- Aug. 9 Sir Dinshaw Wacha in a letter to the press intimated that a Separate Conference of the All India Moderates should be convened.
- Aug. 11 The U.P. Provincial Conference met at Lucknow Mr. Preonath Banerji presided over.
- Aug. 17 At the Indian Association at Calcutta was held a preliminary meeting of Moderates.
- Aug. 20 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya in a letter to the editor urged Moderates to attend the Special Congress and appealed to the advanced party to be guided by the wisdom of the older men.
- Aug. 21 At a meeting which was held at Bombay Sir D.E. Wacha was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Moderate Conference and Babu Surendranath Banerjee as President.
- Aug. 22 The Council of the Servants of India Society resolved that its members should abstain from the Special Congress.
- Aug. 26 A meeting was held at Calcutta, under the presidency of Surendranath Banerjee to consider the question of High Prices in Bengal.
- Aug. 28 The Indian National Congress negotiated with the Moderate leaders.
- Aug. 29- Imam Hasan, delivered the 33rd (special) Presidential
Sept. 1 address of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. This special session is of especial interest and importance as it was called to discuss the famous Montagu Chelmsford Reforms which disappointed Indians beyond measure. After having criticised the proposed constitutional reforms President Hasan Imam declared: "For India to remain within the Empire she must be freed from an unwholesome tutelage and unless she is accorded a place of honour and of dignity alongside the self-governing units of the Empire, what is now a source of profit will assuredly turn into a source of peril". Adding further he said, "The present war has revealed the importance of cohesion, and unless that cohesion means to India her uplift it is idle to expect her to work for an Empire in which

her position is base and degrading. The sense of the unity of sentiment and consciousness of the identity of interest that now be checked and Indian Progress cannot any more be resisted, and wise statesmanship dictates that in dealing with India Great Britain should adopt the noble policy of helping India to rise to the full stature and dignity of a Self-Government member of the British Empire."

- 1918 Aug. 31 The All India Muslim League meeting at Bombay held, Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad was in the Chair.
- Sept. 1 The special Congress passed the Resolution on the Montague Chelmsford proposals moved by Pandit Ma'aviya.
- Sept. 4 The Viceroy delivered a speech on the Montague Chelmsford Reforms.
- Sept. 9 Justice T. Sadasiva Iyer prayed for Gandhi's quick recovery.
- To put an end to the Bakrid riots a deputation of some eminent Hindus and Muslims waited on Sir Henry Wheeler and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
- Sept. 30 A youngman, "Who gave his name as Ram Prasad Lal" was arrested at Monghyr.
- Oct. The Imperial Council discussed the Rowlatt Committee Report.
- Oct. 6 Influenza epidemic reached its height in Bombay with a maximum of 768 recorded deaths.
- Oct. 8 Office of *Young India* a weekly, edited by Gandhi was transferred from Bombay to Ahmedabad.
- Oct. 18 A group of Indian journalists arrived in London.
- Oct. 25 A cable was sent to the Premier by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee protesting against the prohibition of the Congress deputation.
- Oct. 26 The election of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was supported by the Madras Congressmen.
- Nov. 2 The Indian Editors were given a reception by the Empire Press Union of London.
- Nov. 11 At the occasion of the Armistice, President Wilson and Prime Minister Lloyd George had declared that the principle of self-determination would be applied in the international post-war settlement.
- Nov. 13 Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote a congratulatory letter to Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister on behalf

of the Home Rule League, and the Indian National Congress expressing the hope that the Armistice (signed on Nov. 11, 1918) peace, liberty and human co-fraternity.

Sir S.P. Sinha nominated to represent India in the Peace conference.

1918 Nov. 17 Shankaracharya of Kavura Matha, unveiled Gandhi's portrait at the Sri Ram Free Library, Poona.

Nov. 18 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya accepted the office of the Presidentship of the Delhi Congress.

Nov. 22 The Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian States was published.

Nov. 25 The Bengal Intelligence Branch and the Calcutta special branch raided a house at 12 Beniapokhar lane and arrested 1. Sh. Basanta Kumar Bakshi, 2. Sh. Nishi Kant Pyne, 3. Sh. Krishna Chandra Sutra-dhar, 4. Sh. Bibhan Basu, 5. Sh. Jayanta Kumar Sarkar, 6. Nares Chandra Ghosh.

Nov. 29 A very largely attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the Home Rule League at which the unpopular measures of Lord Willingdon's administration were recalled by speakers, e.g. the Kaira Scandal, support of the Moslem League conspiracy, suppressing Local self-Government reactionary education policy, extension of liquor traffic, forcible collection of the War Loan and its results.

Dec. The eleventh session of the All India Muslim League was held in Delhi. Fazlul Haq who presided reminded the British Government of their promises held out to Mussalmans and viewed with alarm the British attitude.

Dec. 12 "*Bombay Chronicle*" published an account of Lord Willingdon Memorial meeting.

Dec. 13 The Superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, arrested under Defence of India Rules, Sh. Ram Binde Singh, son of police employee named Sh. Jai Kishan Singh of Muzaffarpur and a student of St. Columbus college at Hazaribagh.

Dec. 14 H.H. The Nawab of Rampur presided over All India Musical Conference held at the Congress Pandal, Delhi.

The Servant of India Society announced that Moderates would attend the ensuing Congress session.

Dec. 22 A Bengali youth named Anath Bandhu Chaudhury, was arrested at Bhagalpur under section 12-A of Defence of India.

Dec. 26- Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered the 33rd Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi. "Having protested strongly against the proposed Montague Chelmsford Reforms, President Malaviya declared: "... I ask you to determine that henceforward you shall be equal fellow subject of your British fellow subjects and an equal of all the rest of your fellowmen in the world. ... I ask you to determine that hereafter you will resent, and resent most strongly, any effort to treat you as an inferior people. I ask you to determine that hence forward you will claim, and claim with all the strength that you command that in your own country you shall have opportunities to grow as freely as Englishmen grow in the United Kingdom. If you will exercise this much of self-determination, and go about preaching these principles of equality, of liberty and of fraternity among our people, if you will make every brother, however, humble or slavery placed he may be, to feel that the Divine is as much in him as in any other man, however, highly placed he may be; if you will make every brother realize that he is entitled to be treated as an equal fellow subject, and then those who are in power will not long be able to resist any of your reasonable demands."

PART IV
1919-1935

1919

Mahashe Krishan founded the well-known Urdu Daily *Pratap* at Lahore. After 1947 it moved to Delhi.

M.N. Roy was included in the presidium International, which was founded in Moscow in this year.

M.N. Roy left for Moscow *via* Europe after a stay of more than two years in Mexico.

During his stay in Moscow M.N. Roy was considered for revolutionary purposes to be sent near the border of India. Accordingly, the ticklish question of appointing him the ambassador in Afghanistan arose. It appeared that British Government would not accept him as such because of his Indian origin and his political activities.

Asre-jadid (Urdu) was started in Calcutta.

V.P. Mahadava Rao led the Congress delegation to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Montagu report and he took the occasion to interview leading statesmen in England and also to educate the British public on the needs and aspirations of India. His advocacy of the Congress cause was all that could be desired.

The Indian National Congress passed a resolution thanking Mr. Montagu and offering support in working the new constitution.

The Haqiqat a Weekly was started by Anis Ahmed Abbasi.

The Government of India Act (1919) was enforced. The principal Act was the Government of India Act of 1915. It was called The Government of India Act of 1915 and 1916, after amending Act of 1916 was passed. The Act embodying the Reform proposals is called, the Government of India Act 1919. The Principal Act of 1915 as amended by the subsequent amending Acts of 1916 and 1919 is to be cited simply as "The Government of India Act."

R. Rolland had been impressed by Tagore's lectures on Nationalism delivered in Japan (1916) and had immediately recognized in him a spirit akin to his own, one who was like him "above the battle" where hatred and violence drive nations to mutual slaughter and yet not above the battle where the spirit of man defends its banner against unreason and passion.

Jan. 1 V.S. Savarkar was to continue as a hospital patient for purposes of diet and treatment.

The Rowlatt Report was published. Mrs. Annie Besant presided over the All India Ladies Conference met at Delhi.

1919 Jan. 13 The Reform Scheme Conference met at Delhi.

Jan. 26 Surendranath Banerjee unveiled the portrait of Dada-bhai Naoroji in Bombay.

Jan. 28 Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya delivered a lecture in Bombay on "the Work before us."

Jan. 30 The portrait of Sir P.C. Ray was unveiled in the Christian College Hall by Mr. Justice Seshagiri Aiyar.

In Madras a public meeting was held to protest against the "Black Bills".

Feb. 1 A public meeting was held in Calcutta to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq was in the Chair.

Feb. 2 Presiding at a meeting, Motilal Nehru characterised the Rowlatt Bill as designed "to subvert all nations of law and justice in any civilized country".

The citizens of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills. Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya presided over the meeting.

Feb. 3 A meeting was held at Calcutta Town Hall to protest against the Rowlatt Bills.

Feb. 6 The first Rowlatt Act (Emergency powers) was introduced by the government.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Rowlatt Bills in the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi. Hon. Mr. Patel made an amendment. These are non-official opposition to the Bills.

Feb. 7 Debate on the Rowlatt Bills in the Imperial Legislative Council, continued.

Feb. 8 Mopla revolt in Malabar broke out.

Feb. 13 The citizens of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills.

Feb. 17 Debate on Indian Affairs in the British Parliament was started.

Feb. 20 Lala Har Dayal who was from 1915-1917, head of the Indian Independence Committee in Berlin, had broken all connections with the German Government. His hopes in the Indian revolution also proved misplaced. Hence in 1920 his views underwent a great change and he began to advocate that Indians should remain within the British empire. He later came to England

and did intellectual work. He died in Central America.

- 1919 Feb. 23 The citizens of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills.

B. G. Tilak lost his case.

- Feb. 24 It was announced by Mahatma Gandhi that he would lead a Passive Resistance or Satyagraha Movement if the bills were passed. The announcement was regarded as being of the utmost gravity both by Government and by many of the Indian politicians.

- Feb. 27 The security of the *Desabhaktan*, a Tamil Daily was forfeited by the Madras Government.

- Feb. 28 Gandhi issued a press statement condemning the Rowlatt Bills.

The Government of India wrote a letter to the Superintendent Port Blair and their desire to extend clemency to prisoners on the day of the signature of peace, after the termination of the first world war.

- Mar. 2 The citizens of Benaras (Varanasi) protested against the Rowlatt Bills.

- Mar. 4 Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy at New Delhi, regarding the Rowlatt Bills.

- Mar. 5 Mr. Johnson apologised in Court regarding the case brought against him for throwing the Sarsawati image into the dustbin.

- Mar. 7 The Calcutta High Court Vakils' Association protested against the Rowlatt Bills.

- Mar. 11 Ladies of Bombay protested against the Rowlatt Bills.

- Mar. 12 India Paper Currency Act was passed.

- Mar. 16 The Calcutta Provincial Congress Committee approved the policy of Passive Resistance.

- Mar. 17 The citizens of Madras protested against Passive Resistance.

- Mar. 18 Madras Moderates issued a manifesto against Passive Resistance.

The Rowlatt Bill was approved as Law.

B. N. Sharma resigned his membership of the Viceregal Council.

- Mar. 21 The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919 to take the place of the Defence of India act expiring received the assent of the Governor General (Rowlatt Bill No. 1) gave government powers for internment

without trial in seditious districts and suspension of habeas corpus in emergency.

1919 Mar. 22 The Government of India issued a communique on the Arms Act.

Mar. 23 Gandhi began fast against the act by proclaiming a *hartal* or stoppage of all work throughout India on March 30.

Mar. 24 U. P. Liberal Association came into existence in a meeting held at the office of *Leader*, Allahabad.

Mar. 25 In a press release Gandhi appealed to the people to observe April 6th as a day of humiliation.

Mar. 28 M. A. Jinnah addressed a letter to the Viceroy and said, 'The passing of the Rowlatt Bill by the Government of India, and the assent given to it by Your Excellency as Governor General against the will of the people, has severely shaken the trust reposed by them in British Justice'.

Mar. 30 This day was fixed to be a day of *hartal*, and day of fasting and prayer and penance and meetings all over India. The date was changed to April 6th, but the change not being notified in Delhi in time, processions and hartals were held in Delhi, and shooting took place there. Five persons were killed.

Mar. 31 Military attacked the peaceful satyagrahis in Delhi. Swami Shraddhanand issued a statement on the Delhi tragedy.

Apr. 1 Orders were served on Dr. Kitchlew and Satyapal prohibiting them from uniting and speaking.

Apr. 4 A clarification issued by the Government of India regarding the so-called misleading accounts of the effect of the Rowlatt Act.

Apr. 5 V.S. Srinivasa Sastry delivered the inaugural address of the Madras Liberal League in Madras.

Another meeting was held in the evening at the residence of Shri Mazherul Haque to settle the programme for the 6th April.

Apr. 6 Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya resigned from the Imperial Council.

The whole of India from one end to the other, towns as well as villages, observed a complete *hartal* on that day.

Gandhi's second *hartal* was celebrated in Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Amritsar and nearly all the towns of the Central Punjab as day of humiliation.

Satyagraha demonstrations were held all over the country.

- 1919 Apr. 7 A statement was issued by the Bombay Satyagraha Sabha on the violation of registration of newspapers and the sale of prohibited literature.

- Apr. 8 Hearing of the trouble in Punjab and on the invitation of Dr. Satyapal and Swami Shraddhanand, Gandhi started for Delhi.

The Satyagrahis in Bombay sold the reprints of prohibited leaflets.

- Apr. 10 Rowlatt Bill rioting took place at Ahmedabad.

Gandhi was served with an order not to enter the Punjab or Delhi. On his refusal to obey the order he was arrested and sent back to Bombay from a way-side railway station, by a special train.

Amritsar was taken over by the Military authorities on the invitation of local officials and in anticipation of sanction from the higher authorities.

- Apr. 11 A meeting of the citizens of Patna was held in the evening. Mr. Hasan Imam presiding.

Hartal began at the arrival of General Dyer at Amritsar.

A few satyagrahis were arrested in Bombay. At Ahmedabad the Telegraph office and the Collector's office were burnt down.

- Apr. 12 G.E. Chatfield, District Magistrate, Ahmedabad wrote a letter to the Secretary to Government Political Department, Bombay, regarding Rowlatt Bill rioting at Ahmedabad.

The demonstrators came into clash with the police at Lahore.

There was bloodshed in Bombay, Amritsar and Calcutta.

At Gujranwala and Kasur the crowds did considerable damage to the railway stations, signals and telegraph wires, etc.

Viramgam, Nadiad, Calcutta, Bombay and Ahmedabad were also the scenes of some troubles.

- Apr. 13 At Amritsar where martial law been in effect since the riots of April 10 and public meetings were forbidden by proclamation of General Dyer—that morning a meeting of 6,000 Indians in the afternoon dispersed by troops of General Dyer who fired on mob killing nearly 400 persons and wounding about

three times that number. This massacre is known as Jallianwala tragedy.

Commissioner, Northern Division, sent a telegram to the Bombay Judicial Department regarding progress of events at Ahmedabad.

1919. Apr. 14 At Gujranwala the railway station was attacked and government buildings were wrecked and burnt.

Commissioner, Northern Division sent a telegram to Bombay Judicial.

Lord Chelmsford published a Resolution in which Government's intention was announced in the plainest terms to employ all available forces to put a speedy end to disaster.

At Gujranwala the crowds surrounded and stoned a train, burnt a small railway bridge where a calf was killed by the police, as alleged, and hung up on the bridge as an insult to Hindus.

- Apr. 15 Martial law was formally proclaimed in Lahore and Amritsar though as the Government Report admits, *de facto* Martial Law was in force since the 10th April, Commissioner, Northern Division, sent a telegram to Bombay Judicial.

In Delhi the Chief Commissioner negotiated with the National leaders.

- Apr. 16 Serious riots broke out at 14 places along the railway line in the Gujranwala district including Wazirabad, Akalgarh, Hafizabad, Ramnagar, Sheikbupura, Chuharkana and Sangla.

- Apr. 17 Satyagraha leaders in the Punjab were deported.

The security of the *Patrika* was forfeited.

- Apr. 18 A Gazette Extraordinary was issued by the Government of India promulgating further ordinance and rules.

- Apr. 19 The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, received at Patna in the afternoon produced much excitement all over India.

Proclamation of Martial Law in the District of Gujarat was made.

Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya presided over the meeting of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan met at Bombay.

- Apr. 20 The Seditious Meetings Act was applied to Lyallpur.

- 1919 Apr. 21 Emergency Meeting of the All India Congress Committee met at Bombay.
The Home Rule Leaguers were arrested in Delhi.
- Apr. 22 Order of General Campbell ordered inhabitants of Gujranwala District to *salaam* before all British Officers.
The Government of India announced fresh ordinances for extending the operation of the Martial Law in a Gazette of India Extraordinary.
- Apr. 23 Censorship was imposed upon the two vernacular papers in Delhi.
- Apr. 24 The Martial Law Commission started its work in the Punjab.
- Apr. 25 M. Gandhi published leaflets explaining his definition of Satyagraha.
- Apr. 26 Jinnadas Dwarkadas sent a telegram to Mrs. Besant.
Benjamin Guy Horniman, the editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* was suddenly arrested, removed to steamship and summarily deported to England. This incident caused a great commotion in Bombay as Horniman had grown very popular for his courageous support and advocacy of Indian Freedom and for the independence of his editorship of the *Bombay Chronicle*.
The *Bombay Chronicle* suspended its publication.
- Apr. 27 Martial law order were served on Lahore citizens. Gandhi gave an interview to News reporters, regarding Rowlatt Bills.
- Apr. 28 Sayajirao replied Viceroy's letter dated 17th April 1919, regarding disturbances in Gujrat.
The Congress Deputation left for England.
- Apr. 29 Gandhi published leaflets explaining his definition of Satyagraha.
- Apr. 30 The Kasur Riot case Judgement was delivered.
- May 2 In a letter Swami Shradhdhanand while resigning from the Satyagraha Committee outlined a scheme of a national system of education independent of the Government University system. Swami Shradhdhanand had been a staunch critic of the "denationalizing" effect of Western education in India.
- May 3 The Government of India had issued a communique on Jail Administration.
- May 4 Because of the outbreak of the 3rd Afghan War the situation of the Punjab was complicated and troops were mobilized.

- 1919 May 5 Gandhi wrote a letter to Mr. (J.A. Guider) regarding Ahmedabad tragedies.
- May 6- Mr. Bosworth Smith tried 477 persons in the
20 Sub-Division of Sheikhpura under Martial Law and sentences of flogging were inflicted, which were carried out at the rising of the court.
- May 9 Narayan Vaman Tilak, who started a movement which was called "Gods Darbar," passed away.
- May 10 The Viceroy of India announced proclamation regarding the Afghan War.
- May 11 Mrs. Besant resigned presidentship of the Home Rule League.
- May 12 M.K. Gandhi congratulated people on Bombay's hartal.
H.D. Craik (on behalf of the Hon. Sir William Marris, Secy. to the Government of India) wrote a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
- May 14 J.P. Thompson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab wrote a letter to Sir William Marris.
- May 15 Gandhiji again wrote a letter to J.A. Guider.
Tilak wrote a letter to Dr. Sathye, advising for full support to Gandhi.
- May 18 Gandhi arrived at Ahmedabad with C.F. Andrews.
- May 19 H.D. Craik wrote a letter to Crerar.
- May 21 Mr. Montagu spoke in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget.
- May 22 Mr. Montague announced in the House of Commons that the Reform Bills would be introduced in the beginning of June, 1919.
Sri K.G. Mashruwala made a statement before C.C. Peggee, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- May 26 Sir Edward MacLagan took charge from Sir M.O. Dwyer.
The despatch of the Government of India on the reform schemes was published.
- May 27 Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who was a poet, philosopher, educationist, patriot, humanist and internationalist wrote a letter to Chelmsford, the then Viceroy of India; informing his decision of returning the title of Knight that had been conferred upon him by the Government of India. This letter is an important document of political thinking in India in 1919.

J. Crerar, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, replied to the letter dated 12th May.

In reply to the letter dated 19th May, 1919 Mr. J. Crerar sent a letter to Mr. Craik.

Police chief had an interview with Gandhiji.

The "*Bombay Chronicle*" was asked to deposit Rs. 5,000 as security.

There were risings of Wazirs and Mahsuds raiding British districts at the instigation of Afghans.

19:9 May 28 Sir Michael O' Dwyer recommended abrogation of Martial law in the Punjab.

May 31 V.D. Savarkar met his wife and brother Dr. Savarkar for 1½ hours.

Gandhi issued an appeal for funds to meet expenses of B.G. Tilak in England.

June 2 The proprietor and the editor of *Kathiawad Samachar* were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

June 3 Madan Mohan Malviya was selected to the Vice-regal Council.

In a meeting held in Madras protest was made against the action taken under the Press Act on "*The Hindu*" and other Madras papers.

June 5 The House of Commons had a second reading of the Government of India Bill.

In a manifesto an appeal was made in Bombay to co-operate with the Government so that lawlessness could be put down.

June 8 Maulana Shaikat Ali and Mohammad Ali were lodged in the Tul Jail.

June 9 *The Bombay Chronicle* was again asked to deposit Rs. 10,000 as security.

June 10 Orders were issued to withdraw the Martial Law from the Punjab.

June 11 The Martial Law was withdrawn except as regards Railway land in which it was continued for long afterwards.

June 12 The petition for mercy from Mr. Kalinath Ray, Editor of the *Tribune* was rejected by the Lt. Governor of the Punjab.

June 15 The Indian Association, Calcutta, in a public meeting protested against the Government of India's despatch of March 5.

- 1919 June 16 The Servants of India Society celebrated its anniversary.
- June 18 The text of the Reform Bill was published.
- June 21 The citizens of Madras protested against the sentence of imprisonment on Kalinath Ray.
- June 24 Gandhi presided over a meeting held in Bombay and protested against the Rowlatt legislation and the deportation orders served on Horniman by the Government.
- June 25 An appeal was made by the Deccan Sabha to the Viceroy to cancel execution of the all capital sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission in the Punjab.
- June 26 The Home Department of India refused to postpone execution of sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission.
- June 30 The Young Men's Buddhist Association Burma decided to send a deputation to England in connection with the Reform Scheme.
- July 1 Griffith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the latter's intention to start satyagraha.
- July 2 A cable was sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and Lord Sinha by the Press Association of India urging repeal of the Press Act.
- July 4 Censorship was imposed upon the Editor of the *Punjabee* under the Defence of India Rules.
- July 6 Two years sentence of imprisonment of Kalinath Ray was reduced to three months by the Governor-General-in-Council.
- July 9 Several persons were convicted in connection with the Amritsar Conspiracy case by the Martial Law Commission.
- July 10 N.C. Chandavarkar made an appeal to Gandhi not to resume civil disobedience movement.
- July 12 A poem entitled "*Khuni Kafan*" was forfeited by the Government by a notification under Section 12 subsection (i) of the Press Act of 1910.
- July 13 Sir Shankaran Nair was given farewell party by the Servants of India Society.
- July 14 A deputation of the London League waited upon the Secretary of State for India regarding the refusal by the British Government of the Muslim demand for the inclusion of a Muslim member at the Imperial War Conference.

- 1919 July 16 Lala Govardhan Dass was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000/-.
- July 19 The undue prolongation of Martial law led Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation of his membership of the Executive Council of the Viceroy as a protest.
- July 20 Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao died.
Gandhiji received a warning from the Government.
- July 23 Sir Sankaran Nair resigned as an Ordinary Member of Governor-General's Council.
- July 24 Indians convicted by the Court Martial at Lahore in connection with the Amritsar riots, were granted leave of appeal.
- July 25 The sentence of imprisonment passed on Radha Kishan, Editor of the *Partap* an Urdu Daily—was reduced by the Lt. Governor—from eighteen months to two months.
- July 26 The British had Peace Conference with Afghans.
- July 17 Sir Sankaran Nair was given a farewell party on the eve of his departure to England by the Western India Liberal Association.
- July 28 An appeal made by the *Anrit Bazar Patrika* against the order forfeiting security, was dismissed by the Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court.
- July 29 Sir Charles Munro's despatch regarding the part played by India in the war was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.
- July 30 The people of Madras in a public meeting, held in the Mahajan Sabha Hall, Madras, protested against the action of the authorities in the Punjab.
- July 31 Gandhi postponed the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Aug. 4 Send off was given to the Congress Deputation by the Provincial Congress Committee, the All India and India Home Rule Leagues and the National Union. The Deputation consisted of Hasan Imam, the President of the Congress Session in Bombay, Bipinchandra Pal, and Rangaswami Iyenger who had proceeded on his journey, the day before the meeting.
- Aug. 5 The sentences passed on various persons in the Amritsar Gujranwala cases were reduced by the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab.
- Aug. 6 Three despatches regarding the Reforms Bill, and sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of India were published.

- 1919 Aug. 8 Peace treaty with Afghanistan was signed.
- Aug. 10 An informal conference was held in Madras to consider the Reform Bill. It was attended by the leaders of different political parties and was presided over by Sir P.S. Sivaswami Aiyer.
- Aug. 12 13 out of 14 persons alleged to be concerned in derailing a troops train from Bombay to Nadiad were tried by special Tribunal.
- Aug. 14 Those who did outstanding work in suppressing the political revolt, were rewarded by Sir Edward Maclagan in a Durbar held at Gujranwala.
- Aug. 17-18 The Bihar Provincial Congress met at Laheriasarai.
- Aug. 24 Tilak and Wadia were elected by the Bombay Mill hands as representatives of the Indian Labour on the labour conference at Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Aug. 26 G.K. Gokhale's portrait was unveiled by Sir George Lloyd in the Municipal Hall, Poona.
- Aug. 31 Protests were made by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee against the introduction of the Indemnity Bill.
- Sept. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was interned in Ranchi and remained in detention till 31 December, 1919.
- Sept. 2 The Madras Liberal League passed resolutions protesting against the Indemnity Bill.
- Sept. 11 A meeting held at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, to discuss ways and means for the relief of the troubled people in the Punjab.
- Sept. 17 The Indian peace contingent in Great Britain left London for Southampton en route to India.
- Sept. 18 The Viceroy announced the appointment of the Hunter Committee to enquire into the Punjab disorders.
- Sept. 25 The Indemnity Bill was passed in the last meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Sept. 28 Kali Nath Ray took charge of the editorship of the *Tribune*.
- Oct. 2 Gandhi's fifty first birthday was celebrated all over India.
- The Western India National Liberal Federation gave a cordial welcome to Surendranath Banerjee. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was in the Chair.
- Oct. 3 A purse to the Punjab Relief Fund was presented by the Marwari Community of Madras.

- 1919 Oct. 8 Resolved by the Reception Committee to hold the Congress Session at Amritsar.
- Oct. 9 Instructions were issued by the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab to the Police not to harass in any way the witnesses before the Punjab Committee.
- Oct. 14 Invitation was sent to Pt. Jagat Narain to join the Punjab Enquiry Committee.
- Oct. 17 The *Khilafat* Day was celebrated all over India.
- Oct. 19 Government withdrew the exclusion order from Gandhi.
- Oct. 27 Gandhi had an interview with Sir Edward Maclagan.
- Oct. 29 The Government of India issued a press communique regarding the Disorders Enquiry Committee.
- Oct. 31 The first sitting of the Punjab Enquiry Committee was held at Delhi.
- Nov. Regarding his racial prejudice, Subhash Chandra Bose from London wrote: "What gives me the greatest joy is to watch the whiteskins serving me and cleaning my shoes". This racial complex lost its edge with time, but its continuing influence was the main cause of the arrogance which he was always apt to display towards the British.
- At the *Khilafat* Congress at Delhi, Gandhi proposed non-cooperation for "*Khilafat* wrong" to Ottoman Empire.
- Nov. 1 Gandhi expressed his views on S.A. Commission, in an interview given to a representative of the Associated Press.
- The Disorder Committee arrived at Lahore.
- Nov. 3 A cable was sent on the *Khilafat* question to the Premier by the All India Muslim League.
- Sri Parekh presided over the Gujarat Political Conference at Surat.
- Nov. 8 The Nationalists Conference met in Madras.
- Nov. 12 The President of the All India Congress Committee wrote a letter to the Hunter Committee regarding the arguing of disturbance in Punjab.
- Nov. 14 The Punjab Sub-Committee of the All India Congress Committee appointed a separate Committee of its own consisting of Motilal Nehru, Fazlul Haq, C.R. Das, Abbas Tayabji, and Gandhi as Commissioners, with K. Santanam as Secretary, "to examine, collect and analyse the evidence already collected by and on behalf

of the sub-committee regarding the events of last April in the Punjab and to supplement such evidence where necessary and to present their conclusions thereon.

- Nov. 15 C.F. Andrews was given a good send off in a public meeting in Lahore, on the eve of his departure to South Africa.
- Nov. 22 The Congress deputation arrived at Bombay.
- Nov. 23 All India *Khilafat* Conference met at Delhi.
- Nov. 26 A resolution was passed welcoming the revised Reform Bill by the Madras Liberal League.
- Nov. 27 The members of the Indian deputation arrived at Bombay.
- Nov. 28 On behalf of the Western India Liberal League, Sir Dinshaw Wacha cabled to Mr. Montagu, appreciating the Joint Committee's recommendations.
- Nov. 30 A public meeting was held at Patna in the Anjuman-Islamia Hall, to consider the question of participation in the coming peace celebration.
- Dec. 2 Madan Mohan Malviya sent the following telegram to M.R. Jayakar: "Can you join us immediately here to complete work of Congress Punjab Inquiry Commission. Matter is most urgent, if so, wire when starting". Mr. Jayakar wired back: "leaving to-morrow."
- Dec. 10 Debate began in the House of Commons on Indian affairs.
- Dec. 12 A manifesto regarding the forthcoming Moderate Conference at Calcutta was issued by Shri Surendra-nath Banerjee.
- Dec. 12 Second reading of the India Reform Bill in the House of Lords was done.
- Dec. 14 The House of Commons approved the draft rules under the Govt. of India Act, 1919.
- Dec. 15 The first conference of the Bombay Mills hands met.
- Dec. 17 Sastri was honoured by the Deccan Sabha, Poona, for his services in connection with Indian Reforms in England.
- Dec. 23 Royal amnesty to political prisoners was announced by a Royal proclamation.
- Dec. 24 In Bombay Gazette, a Royal Proclamation by the King Emperor George V, was made.

1919 Dec. 25 Ali brothers were released under the amnesty granted by the Royal Proclamation.

An appeal was made by Swami Shraddhanand to the Moderates to attend the Congress.

Maulana Mohammad Ali (1878-1931) joined the Indian National Congress at Amritsar. In 1921 he along with his elder brother Shaukat Ali received a heavy sentence for spreading sedition and disaffection in the India army. As the president of the All India Khilafat Congress at Karachi, Mohammad Ali exhorted the Moslems not to serve in the army so long as the British Government did not redress the wrongs done to Turkey.

Dec. 26 The Panjab leaders were released.

Dec. 27 C. Vijiaraaghavachariar took an active part in the Amritsar session of the Congress dwelling at length upon the Fundamental Rights of the People.

Dec. 27- Jan. 1 Moti Lal Nehru, delivered the 34th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Amritsar. A masterly summary of the post war political situation in India, commented on the Rowlatt Legislation, Rowlatt Bills Satyagraha, Hunter Committee, Jalianwala Bagh, Hindu Muslim Unity, Martial Law, Sir Michael O' Dwyer's responsibility, Lord Chelmsford's responsibility, Government of India Act, Powers of Governors and the Governor General, the *Khilafat* Question and *Swadeshi* movement. While concluding his Presidential address, he declared: ".....India is entering upon a new phase of her existence and her future is in your keeping. It is for you to decide what is the best and the quickest way for us to reach our goal." He questioned his audience and declared: "But what is our ultimate goal? We want freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom to fashion our destiny and build up an India—suited to the genius of her people" He further added, "We do not wish to make of India a cheap and Slavish imitation of the West."

Swami Shraddhanand delivered the Welcome address in Hindi.

Dec. 30 The Moderate Conference met at Calcutta. Sir P.S. Sivaswami was in the Chair.

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1920 *Vande Matram* (Hindustani) was started in Delhi by Lala Lajpat Rai.

The prominent place Mahatma Gandhi occupied in Indian politics in this year was not a movement, it was

a phenomenon. The only other comparable happening, paradoxical as it may sound, was Aurobindo Ghose's sudden departure from politics.

Shivaprasad Gupta started the *Daily Aj* of Banaras (Varanasi).

M.A. Jinnah resigned from the Indian National Congress because of his differences of the Congress policies.

From 1920 onward Hakim Ajmal Khan became a staunch supporter of Mahatma Gandhi. He also acted as the President of the Indian National Congress when C.R. Das was arrested. He worked all his life for the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

B.G. Tilak died. Khadiilkar after Tilak's death started his own paper in Bombay, a *Daily* named in tribute after his leader, *Lokmanya*.

Chittaranjan Das gave up his legal practice to devote his entire life for the cause of India's independence.

Akali Patrika in Panjabi was started in Amritsar and Jullundhar.

- 1920 Jan. 1 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, alongwith other Internees and prisoners, released from internment under the King's declaration.

This day was celebrated as the day against the system of Indentured Labour in the Colonies, which had been prevalent for well-nigh a century and by which India was directly affected.

The Moderate Conference concluded its session. Resolved to hold next session in December 1920, at Madras.

- Jan. 2 Mahatma Gandhi resolved to refer the question of Non-co-operation which was mainly concerned at this time with the Khilafat Movement, to a conference of leaders of all parties which met at Allahabad.

- Jan. 9 V.S. Sastri spoke on the "Reform Act" at the Gokhale Hall, Madras.

- Jan. 10 India became a member of the League of Nations.

- Jan. 14 In the fight with the Mahsuds the British casualties were heavy.

- Jan. 15 Mohamed Ali, issued alongwith his brother, a Manifesto to the country in course of which, after formally thanking the public for their sympathy and support, he outlined his future course of action.

- 1920 Jan. 18 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad met Gandhi for the first time, in connection with the Khilafat movement.
- Jan. 19 A deputation headed by Dr. Ansari, waited upon the Viceroy and impressed upon him the necessity for the preservation of the Turkish Empire and of the Sovereignty of the Sultan as Khalifa.
- Jan. 19 Gandhi led the Khilafat deputation to the Viceroy.
- Jan. 20 The Khilafat deputation issued a statement.
A meeting was held in Delhi. Apart from Gandhiji other Congress leaders also supported the stand of Indian Muslims on the question of the *Khilafat*. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was also present.
- Jan. 21 The Lient. Governor of the Punjab authorised the Principals of Colleges to withdraw all penalties for breach of discipline during Martial law regime.
- Feb. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad attended the Khilafat Conference held at Meerut. It was in this conference that Gandhiji preached for the first time the non-co-operation programme from a public platform. After he had spoken, Maulana Azad followed him and gave him his unqualified support.
- Feb. 13 M.R. Jayakar left for Lahore to meet Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi asked him, "What have you done with the evidence? Have you been able to type and index the whole of it?" Jayakar produced from his attache case a volume containing a neat print of the whole evidence, with an alphabetical index of names, dates etc. Gandhiji felt happy about it.
- Feb. 15 M.R. Jayakar met Mahatma Gandhi, Malviya in the Seva Ashram (hermitage of Service) of Shiva Prasad Gupta in the Nagwa suburb on the bank of the Ganges at Banaras.
- Feb. 19 Debate on the change of capital in the Imperial Legislative Council was started.
Gokhale Anniversary dinner was held in Poona.
- Feb. 20 Lala Lajpat Rai returned from the U.S.A. and took part in the popularization of Socialist ideas. He was opposed to the addition to the powers of the capitalists and landlords.
- Feb. 24 V.D. Savarkar filed a petition to the Jails committee.
- Feb. 25 "*Mahratta*" published an article regarding Savarkar brothers.
- Feb. 26 The first Indian Khilafat Deputation reached London.

1920 Feb. 28 The Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference was held at the Calcutta Town Hall.

Mar. 1 The claims of Brahmins and non-brahmins in connection with the reservation of seats were heard by Lord Meston, who acted as the Arbitrator.

Mar. 2 A Muslim deputation which was headed by Maulana Mohamed Ali, left for England. It was received in England by Mr. Fisher on behalf of the Secretary of State for India.

Mar. 3 Gandhi case was heard in the Bombay High Court. Judgement was reserved.

Mar. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to Mr. R. Jayakar regarding the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy report.

Mar. 10 The Khilafat Conference met at Calcutta and decided the adoption of the policy of non-cooperation, as launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi in a Manifesto embodied his ideas and plans for Non-cooperation for the first time.

Mar. 12 Gandhi was called to the Bombay High Court in connection with the *Young India* case.

Mar. 14 The office of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat committee was raided by the police.

Mar. 15 The police and troops fired at the strikers of the Tata Iron Works, Jamshedpur.

Mar. 17 In reply to the Muslim deputation in England Lloyd George insisted upon that Turkey could not be treated on principles different from those that were applied to Christian countries.

Mar. 18 Lord Meston's Award regarding the reservation of seats for the non-brahmins was published.

Mar. 19 On Lloyd George's reply this was fixed in India as a day of National mourning, a day of fasting and prayer and hartal.

Shaukat Ali tabled a resolution that if the peace terms were not accepted Muslims would be forced to sever their royal connection with the British throne.

Mar. 20 The manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party was issued. This party was to run its own candidates to contest seats to the councils and the assembly. It pledged its faith in the Congress and in democracy.

Apr. 6 V.D. Savarkar's petition to Government of India was forwarded to Government for disposal.

- 1920 Apr. 12 Lord Chelmsford announced that all recruitment would be stopped as a special war measure under the Defence of India Act.
- Apr. 17 The Imperial Legislative Council passed the Religious Endowment Bill.
- Apr. 18 A manifesto by Tilak appeared in the "*Mahratta*".
- Apr. 22 George Lansbury presided over a public meeting in London which was organised regarding the *Khilafat* question.
- Apr. 28 Gandhi was elected President of the Home Rule League.
- May 1 First annual meeting of the Madras Liberal League met.
- May 3 Hunter Committee report on disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and the Panjab in 1919 was published.
- May 4 The Government of India replied regarding the Sikh representation in the Councils.
- May 7 Campaign against the Mahsuds ended, the Mahsuds accepted the Terms imposed upon them.
- May 8 Gandhi issued a manifesto on the Non-co-operation movement.
- May 14 The proposed terms of the peace with Turkey were published. In India they were accompanied by a message from Viceroy to Muslims.
- May 15 Rabindranath Tagore sailed for Europe. He was pained to find that atmosphere was not so cordial as on his earlier visit before his condemnation of war and his outspoken comments on the British role in India.
- May 20 M.R. Jayakar was invited to visit Sind and address a students' Federation there.
- The Hunter Committee report was published together with the despatches by the Government of India and Mr. Montagu.
- May 21 The Nizam of Hyderabad issued a firman prohibiting participation in the *Khilafat* agitation.
- May 28 The *Khilafat* Committee met at Bombay to deliberate upon Mahatma Gandhi's Non-cooperation project and adopted it on this day, as the only means now left for Muslims.
- May 30 The All India Congress Committee met at Benaras to discuss the Hunter Report and the Turkish peace terms and after a long debate decided to hold a special session of the Congress to consider the question of Non-co-operation.

- 1920 June 2 The Government of India published the revised draft rules for the Provincial councils, the Indian Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State, in a Gazette of India Extraordinary.
- June 3 The All India *Khilafat* Conference met at Allahabad.
- June 12 The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India in the meeting held at Calcutta, passed resolutions on the Hunter Committee report.
- June 19 The externment order from Mussoorie passed on Jawaharlal Nehru was withdrawn.
- June 22 In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu was heckled on the Punjab affairs.
- June 25 Gandhi addressed an open letter to the Viceroy in connection with the *Khilafat* question.
- June 30 The *Khilafat* Committee met at Allahabad and decided to start non-co-operation after a month's notice to the Viceroy.
- July 2 Sir Naryan Chandavarkar presided over a public meeting, held at Bombay in which protest against the Hunter Report, was made.
- July 6 Churchill announced in the House of Commons the decision reached by the Army Council that Gen. Dyer was guilty of an error of judgement and advised that he should not receive any office under the Crown.
- July 8 Debate on the Hunter Report in the House of Commons commenced.
- July 14 V.D. Savarkar was permitted to do some clerical work in his Varandah.
- July 16 The first meeting of the new Executive Council met at the Viceregal Lodge.
- July 18 The conclusions of the Majority regarding the Hunter Committee Report were condemned by the Council of the All India Muslim League.
Debate in the House of Lords regarding the Dyer case commenced.
- July 26 The draft rules of the Government of India Act were approved by the House of Lords.
- July 31 This day was celebrated as a day of fasting and prayer. Next day began Gandhi's non-co-operation movement.
- Aug. 1 Bal Gangadhar Tilak died. He was great patriot, passionate preacher of the cult of Swadeshi and revolutionary. He was responsible for establishing the Poona New English School, the Deccan Education

Society and the Fergusson College. He also started two papers—the *Kesari* and the *Mahratta*. His Home Rule League established in April, 1916, prepared India for Swaraj (Independence).

Gandhi returned his Kaiser-i-Hind medal and Boer War Medal to the Viceroy.

1920 Aug. 8 "*Mahratta*" published an article of Tilak's death and Bombay Assembly.

Aug. 12 Gandhi addressed a public meeting at the beach, in Madras and paid tributes to B.G. Tilak.

Aug. 19 V.D. Savarkar received a letter from Government of India stating "The Viceroy is not prepared at present to extend to him the benefit of amnesty."

Aug. 20 R.W.D. Willoughby, Deputy Commissioner was assassinated by a Mohammedan fanatic, as part of Khilafat agitation against terms imposed on Turkey by Allies.

Aug. 30 Lala Lajpat Rai, President-elect of the Congress, received a letter from Surendranath Banerjee in which the letter showed his inability of attending the Congress.

Sept. The All India Muslim League and the Congress both met at Calcutta in Special Sessions—one under the presidency of M.A. Jinnah and the other under that of Lala Lajpat Rai to discuss the burning questions of the day i.e. the signing of the Armistice, Khilafat and the Rowlatt Bill.

Sept. 2 Lala Lajpat Rai, President-elect of the special Congress session reached Calcutta.

Sept. 4 Gandhi attended the special session of the Indian National Congress met in Calcutta.

Sept. 4-9 Lala Lajpat Rai, who presided over the Special Session of the Congress never saw eye to eye with the progenitors of the Non-co-operation movement and even in his concluding speech predicted only failure of it. It is said that he was a great fighter but not a Satyagrahi.

Special Congress session met at Calcutta to discuss Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of Non-co-operation. This proposed departure of the Congress from the traditional, constitutional path was considered an issue big enough for a Special Congress.

Sept. 4 C. Vijairaghavachariar delivered the 35th Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur. He surveyed the current political situation in India and concluded "India re-born and united and speak-

ing as one man with her banner with the new motto not of liberty and equality only but also of fraternity inscribed on it fluttering in every wind of heaven, can tell England, 'We also belong to the species of man. We were the first and foremost of it, against no man on the spot.' "

1920 Sept. 4 Jawaharlal Nehru went to Calcutta to attend the special Session of the Congress.

Sept. 4-9 The Indian National Congress passed a resolution on Non-co-operation and Boycott of the Reformed Councils moved by M.K. Gandhi.

Sept. 8 Gandhi's resolution on Non-cooperation was passed by a majority at the Special Session of A.I.C.C. held at Calcutta.

Sept. 10 The Hindu and Muslim residents of Bombay in a public meeting laid down a programme of National Education.

Sept. 14 The Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Gorakhnath Misra resigned.
Patel resigned his seat in the Council.

Sept. 15 The editor and proprietor of the *Zamindar*, a newspaper of Lahore was taken into custody under the Defence of India Act.

Sept. 19 An Act constituted Imperial Bank of India.

Sept. 21 V.S. Sastri spoke on Non-co-operation at Sholapur.

Sept. 22 An Act constituted on Indian territorial force and provided for enrolment of persons other than Europeans and British subjects.

Gandhi again arrived at Madras with Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Sept. 28 V.D. Savarkar desired either to be made a foreman or to be given definite clerical work.

Oct. 1 Sir William Meyer assumed his office as first High Commissioner for India as provided by Act of Dec. 23, 1919.

Oct. 2 The A.I.C.C. met and resolved to raise two funds, (1) The All India Tilak Memorial Fund, and (2) The Swarajya Fund, but the resolution remained unenforced till December 1920.

Mrs. Annie Besant had resigned the presidentship of the All India Home Rule League. Mahatma Gandhi was elected its new President. He proposed to change its creed and renamed it as Swaraj Sabha.

- 1920 Oct. 3 Mahatma Gandhi presided over a general meeting of the members of the All India Home Rule League held in Bombay. In this meeting a heated discussion was done on the amendment of the Constitution. M.A. Jinnah moved his amendment to the effect that Swaraj shall mean responsible government. This was put to the vote, and was lost.
- Oct. 6 Twenty members of the Swaraj Sabha, amongst them were Messrs. Jinnah, Jammadas Dwarkadas and Jayakar, resigned as a protest against the Sabha's new constitution.
- Oct. 13 In an article in the *Independent* reproduced in the *Young India* of Oct. 13, 1920, Motilal Nehru made an appeal to members of the legal profession. Therein he stressed the organisation of *Panchayats*.
- Oct. 16 Gandhi while addressing a meeting at Lucknow promised self-government for India within a year if the people followed non-co-operation.
- Oct. 27 Gandhi addressed a meeting of the Bombay students.
- Nov. 4 V.D. Savarkar was appointed a foreman on probation in charge of oil godown.
- Nov. 5 Gandhi arrived at Poona with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Chotani. He addressed a public meeting in the evening.
- Nov. 26 Gandhi addressed a gathering of the students of Banaras Hindu University.
- Nov. 30 In a press statement Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das advocated that "Non-co-operation is our only chance." He himself gave up his legal practice at the time when he was at the top of the legal profession in India.
- Dec. The Annual session of the Congress was held in Nagpur. By this time, the temper of the country had changed. C.R. Das now openly favoured the non-co-operation programme. Lala Lajpat Rai was at first somewhat opposed but when he found that the Panjab delegates were all supporting Gandhiji he also joined them. It was during this session that M.A. Jinnah finally left the Congress.
- Dec. 26-31 Ajmal Khan Hakim delivered the 36th Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress held at Ahmedabad. Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Acting President in the absence of C.R. Das in prison, delivered his address in Urdu. The English Version was read by Sahib Qureshi. In conclusion he said, "Our country is experiencing terrible convulsions but it

requires no prophet to foretell that these are the birth pangs of young India that will revive the glorious traditions of our ancient country and take its proud place by the nations of the World."

1920 Dec. 27 The Nagpur Congress really marked a new era in modern Indian History. Here the programme of Non-co-operation was discussed and finalized.

Dec. 28 The 3rd Annual session of the National Liberal Federation of India met at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, with C.Y. Chintamani in the chair.

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1921 After having served for two years as a political apprentice under C.R Das, Subhash Chandra Bose, entered into Indian politics as an aggressive nationalist.

Jan. Jawaharlal Nehru on the receipt of a telegram left for Raibareilly where some peasant trouble was expected.

Jan. 1 Government of India Act of 1919 came into general operation.

Indian National Congress met at Nagpur and constituted working committee of 9 members and 3 General Secretaries

Jamnalal Bajaj donated Rs. 1,00,000 to the Congress.

Jawaharlal Nehru attended the Nagpur session of the Congress.

Jan. 3 A gift of Rs. 40,000 was presented to Gandhi by Rustomji Jivanji, a Parsi of Surat, for starting four national Schools in Gujarat.

Jan. 6 About 300 peasants protested against the arrest of 3 of their leaders for organising peasant movement against oppressions of their landlords. Police opened fire killing 7, many were wounded. Jawaharlal Nehru the N.C.O. leader who wanted to settle the dispute was served an order by the Magistrate to leave the district.

Jan. 7 L.B. Bhopatkar of Poona Bar resolved to suspend practice and devote himself to the Nation's cause.

Jan. 8 Lord Reading was appointed Viceroy to succeed Lord Chelmsford.

Jan. 9 Citizens of Madras boycotted Duke of Connaught.

Jan. 13 R.N. Mudholkar, who presided over the Indian National Congress held at Bankipur in 1912 died.

- 1921 Jan. 15 Lala Lajpat Rai urged nationalisation of D.A.V. College and appealed to students to leave college.
- Jan. 16 Students went on complete strike in Calcutta. Meeting was held and B.C. Pal was in the Chair.
M.R. Jayakar met Mahatma Gandhi and discussed with him his theory of *Swarajya* especially the relation to it of handspinning.
- Jan. 17 Calcutta students' strike continued. Strikers barred passage by lying flat on the pavement.
- Jan. 19 C.R. Das, eminent Barrister of Calcutta suspended his practice and resolved to devote rest of his life for Nation's cause.
- Jan. 20 The Congress resolution on Non-co-operation was supported by the Punjab students conference at Gujranwalla.
C.R. Das, B. Chakravarty, Abdul Kalam Azad and other non-co-operations of Calcutta issued a N.C.O. scheme for village upliftment.
- Jan. 22 A garden party was given to Surendranath Banerji and P.C. Mitter by the members of the opponents of the Reforms.
- Jan. 23 Gandhi Addressed a large gathering at Calcutta.
- Jan. 28 M.M. Chotani speaking in a Bombay meeting appealed the people to boycott Duke's visit to Bombay.
Duke of Connaught arrived at Calcutta amidst complete hartal.
- Jan. 29 C. Gidwani met M.R. Jayakar and conveyed to him Gandhiji's conditions for opening the National College; (1) The students must not use chairs and benches but must sit on gunny carpets; (2) They must devote two to three hours a day to Charkha (spinning); (3) Every week-end, they must go to the villages and preach non-cooperation the basis of two books: (a) Mazzini's *Life of Garibaldi*; and (b) Fenner Brockway's *Work on Non-co-operation*.
Gandhi addressed another public meeting at Calcutta appealing to people to boycott the Duke and contribute to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- Jan. 30 Dr. Kitchlew presided over the Punjab Students Conference held at Gujranwala, passed resolutions endorsing N.C.O. programme. Lala Lajpat Rai addressed the conference and congratulated the delegates for their patriotic activities.
- Jan. 31 Congress Working Committee met at Calcutta and passed resolutions on constructive N.C.O. work.

The working committee met in Calcutta and framed rules for the allocation of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The Gauria Sarva Vidyayatan (Bengal National College) was opened by Mahatma Gandhi with Subhash Chander Bose as its first Principal.

- 1921 Feb. 1 Gandhi wrote to the Duke explaining the aim of Non-cooperation. There was no response from the Duke.
- Feb. 2 Srinivasa was mobbed by students and other non-cooperators in a meeting at Bombay, which he attempted to speak against N.C.O.
- Feb. 4 Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the first National College in Calcutta at Wellington Square.
- Feb. 6 At Patna, Gandhi declared open, another National College.
- Feb. 7 Complete hartal was observed in Delhi in protest of arrival of the Duke of Connaught in Delhi.
- Feb. 8 New building of Legislative Council opened at Delhi by the Duke of Connaught.
- Motilal Nehru presided over the Annual meeting of U.P. Kisan Sabha, where N.C.O. programme was adopted.
- Feb. 9 Lala Lajpat Rai was served with an order prohibiting him from entering the N.W.F. Province, as he wanted to make enquiries regarding the grievances of the people.
- The Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone of the All India War Memorial at Delhi.
- Feb. 11 Chittranjan Das went to Patna where at Champaran Mahatma Gandhi's work had already prepared the ground for him.
- Feb. 13 Swami Shivananda Brahmachari of the Ashram, Banaras, addressed a meeting at the Mahabir Asthan in P.S. Durganti in which he advised the audience to join the Non-co-operation movement and to start Panchayats.
- Feb. 14 First meeting of new Council of State was held in New Delhi.
- Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the Unani and Tibbi College at Delhi.
- Feb. 15 Legislative Assembly adopted resolution recommending Governor-in-Council to declare for racial equality.

U.P. Government urged all officials to participate in counter political movements to stop the N.C.O.

Debate on Dwarkadas motion on Punjab tragedy in the Indian Legislative Assembly met in Delhi. The motion was carried on except on the clause of punishment of the guilty Punjab officials.

- 1921 Feb. 17 A meeting was held at Arrah in which the Chief speaker was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The sixth anniversary of the Late G.K. Gokhale was held at the premises of the Servants of India Society on Saturday evening. The Hon. R.P. Paranjpye presided and M.A. Jinnah, M.R. Jayakar and Prof. Wadia were the Speakers.

A public meeting held in Bombay under the auspices of Khilafat League condemned the Government repression.

Bengal Moderates met in Calcutta to form Reforms Associations all over the province to combat N.C.O. and to do propaganda work. Sir Surendranath presided.

- Feb. 20 Nankana massacre in the Punjab in which 150 Akali Sikhs were killed and burnt to ashes by the Mahant's party.

- Feb. 23 Council of State adopted resolution recommending that the Government of India be granted full fiscal autonomy.

Dr. Cholkar was arrested in connection with picketing of liquor shops in Nagpur.

The House of Lords decided to appoint a Committee of 11 Lords to join the committee of the House of Commons as a standing committee on Indian affairs.

- Feb. 28 Babu Devaki Prasad Sinha moved a motion for adjournment in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council for consideration of this circular, which as he held, gave "a carte blanche" to the men on the spot to use every means in their power.

- Mar. Jawaharlal Nehru went to Akbarpur in Fyzabad district in connection with the Kisan movement.

- Mar. 2 C.R. Das was served with an order not to enter the town. This led to complete *hartal*.

- Mar. 5 The District Magistrate cancelled the externment order issued on March 1st, on C.R. Das.

- Mar. 9 The Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi had informed the commissioner of Chotanagpur that the Tana Bhagat

Movement continued to give trouble and there is ample evidence that the efforts of agitators to associate it with Non-co-operation has given the movement a new life.

Jawaharlal Nehru was served with an order at Sultanpur under Sec. 144 Cr. P. Code and Order to leave the place.

- 1921 Mar. 12 The District Magistrate served an order on Maulana Mohammad Ali and Sherwani prohibiting them from making public speeches in the Aligarh District.
H.N. Kunzru's resolution to take disciplinary action against those who were guilty of firing at Munshiganj, Raibareilly, was lost in the U.P. Council.
- Mar. 18 The sixth decennial census gave the total population as 319,075,132 of which 247,138,396, is the population of British India, and 71,936,736 of the Princely States.
- Mar. 20 At a N.C.O. meeting in Nagpur the people burnt their foreign caps; this was the beginning of the trouble which ended in riots and police fire.
- Mar. 23 After his whirlwind tour of East Bengal and Assam, Chittaranjan Das returned to Calcutta. Mahatma Gandhi also reached the city on the same day on his way to Orissa. The very evening, Das left for Barisal where the Provincial Conference was to be held under the presidency of Bipin Chandra Pal.
- Mar. 25 B.C. Pal, a former non-cooperator emphasised in his address to Bengal Provincial Conference, at Barisal to compromise with Great Britain. The conference refused to follow him and accepted N.C.O.
- Mar. 26 Pandit Motilal Nehru paid a hurried visit to the Coal-field areas and addressed a meeting at Dhanbad, Jharia and Chatra.
- Mar. 27 Riot at Nagpur, liquor shops were looted and their contents were burnt. The police arrested 30 men.
- Mar. 28 European Magistrate opened fire at Nagpur.
- Mar. 30 C.P. Government in a Press communique blamed N.C.O. for the Nagpur firing.
- Mar. 31 The working committee met at Bezwada to discuss the programme for non-payment of taxes.
- Apr. Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Indian Civil Service. He said, "I must either chuck this rotten service and dedicate myself whole-heartedly to the country's cause, or I must bid farewell to all my ideals and aspirations." His mind was made up in January 1921 that he would offer himself for work at the Congress

National College in Calcutta, and for the new nationalist paper *Forward*. When the Under Secretary of State for India sent for him, "I told him", said Bose later, "I did not think one could be loyal to the British Raj and yet serve India honestly, heart and soul."

- 1921 Apr. 1 A.I.C.C. met at Bezwada (now Vijayawada) and decided to collect ten million rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Das set himself the task of raising as much contribution as possible from Bengal.
- All India Congress Committee met the second day at Bezwada. It was at this meeting of the A.I.C.C. that the collection of one crore of rupees for Swarajya Fund, enlistment of one crore of Congress members and introduction of 20 lakhs of *Charkhas* were enforced upon the Nation, quotas being fixed in proportion of Provincial population.
- Apr. 2 Lord Reading assumed office as the Viceroy of India.
- Apr. 4 Raza Ali appealed to Gandhi to suspend the Non-co-operation movement to enable the new Viceroy to see and judge things for himself.
- Apr. 5 Lala Lajpat Rai protested against the activities of the Moderates.
- Apr. 6 Satyagraha Day was observed at Lucknow, Lahore, Agra, Nagpur, Karachi and many other places.
- U.P. Government in a circular urged subordinate officials to fight against N.C.O. and to help the Moderates.
- Apr. 7 The All India Khilafat Conference met at Meerut.
- Lala Lajpat Rai appealed to join the Congress in a Women's meeting at Bombay.
- Apr. 8 C. Rajagopalachari inaugurated N.C.O. work in a public meeting at Madras.
- Apr. 9 Din Dayal speaking in a Hindu Conference at Har-dwar praised the N.C.O. movement and said that Swarajya was the only remedy for the various ailments of India.
- Apr. 10 Gandhi inaugurated the Bezwada programme of the Non-co-operation organization meeting at Bombay.
- Apr. 13 Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy at Simla.
- Jallianwala Bagh Anniversary was celebrated all over India.
- Apr. 14 Gandhi commented on the Non-co-operation organization campaign, saying that there was nothing to prompt such a move.

- 1921 Apr. 16 Farmers of Mulshi Peta offered Satyagraha and refused to part their lands where the Tata Iron and Steel Co. were to erect a dam in the river Nira Mula.
- Apr. 18 On the protest of the Satyagrahi farmers at Mulshi Peta the work of the dam was suspended for the next six months.
- Apr. 20 Sardar Partap Singh, Editor of the *Akali* was arrested at Lahore under Sec. 124A., I.P.C.
- Apr. 22 "Indian Progressive Federation" a new political party was announced at Bombay by J.B. Petit. The Aga Khan consented to lead the party for three years.
- Apr. 23 First Reforms Conference at Calicut was held under the presidentship of Mrs. Annie Besant to combat N.C.O. Resolutions were passed supporting the reforms and condemning the N.C.O.
- Apr. 23 Sarojini Naidu urged in a meeting of ladies at Bombay to discard this scheme of foreign cloth and take to spinning and to handmade cloth.
First Kerala Provincial Conference held at Ottopalalam under the presidency of T. Parkasam. Serious riots between the police and the non-cooperators took place.
- Apr. 26 Gandhi met the deputationists of students and Khilafatists at Karachi.
- Apr. 28 A communique on Repressive Laws Committee was published.
- Apr. 29 Swami Satyananda was sentenced to 18 months R.I. under section 124 (A).
- Apr. 30 Punjab Provincial Conference was held at Rawalpindi under the presidency of Hakim Ajmal Khan, N.C.O. resolution was adopted.
- May 2 V.D. Savarkar embarked on *S.S. Maharaja* for transfer to join Bombay Presidency.
- May 3 Swami Govindananda was sentenced at Karachi to 5 years transportation for N.C.O. work on charge of sedition.
- May 5 Sardar Sunder Singh Namdhari speaking at a meeting of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, urged that the Sikhs should resort to passive resistance to protest their rights.
- May 7 Arjun Lal Sethi, N.C.O. leader of Seomo, was sentenced to 12 months R.I. for National work.
- May 8 Khilafat and N.C.O. meetings were prohibited at Calicut and the leaders served with the notice under Sec. 144 Cr. P. Prohibiting such meetings.

- 1921 May 9 N.C.O. leader Shri Joshi of Akola was sentenced to 41 months' R.I. under section 124(A) I.P.C.
- May 10 All India Congress Working Committee met at Allahabad.
- May 13 Gandhi had an interview with Lord Reading with the result that the Ali Brothers published an apology for any passages in their speeches which might be interpreted as incitement to violence.
- May 15 Gandhi addressed a meeting at Simla, reviewing his interview with Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and appealing for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- May 26 C.R. Dass and Mrs. Dass at Jalpaiguri made house to house collections for the Coolies and the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- May 27 A public meeting was held at Jallianwalla, Punjab for the Tilak Swaraj Fund collections. Lala Lajpat Rai was in the Chair.
- May 29 Instructed by Gandhi the Ali Brothers offered a public apology for some of their speeches, which had a tendency to incite to violence.
- June 1 Prof. Raj Krishan Bose, a N.C.O. worker was arrested and sent to Jail.
- June 2 Mohammed Ali presided over the Gujrat Provincial Khilafat Conference held at Broach.
- June 3 Broach Khilafat Conference passed Gandhi's resolution expressing indignation of the cruel treatment meted out to the Khilafat workers in the N.W.F. Provinces.
- June 8 Maharashtra Congress sub-committee issued its report on the Malegaon riots.
- June 12 Makhan Lal Chaturvedi, Editor of *Karnvir* was taken into custody at Jabalpur under section 124A, I.P.C.
- June 15 Citizens of Bombay presented to Gandhi Rs. 40,000 as a contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- June 18 Gandhi refused to appear before the Military Requirements committee.
- June 20 Lala Lajpat Rai was served with an order debarring him from entering Kapurthala State for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.
- June 23 C.P. Khilafat Committee of Nagpur passed a vote of confidence on the Ali Brothers and urged the Central Khilafat Committee to adopt all stages of N.C.O. programme including Civil Disobedience.

- 1921 June 26 Rev. Norman Bennett, Chaplain was transferred from the Lucknow station because he invited members of All India Congress Committee to a garden party.
- June 28 Dr. M.R. Chokar, a prominent N.C.O. leader of Nagpur, was discharged by the City Magistrate for want of proof and evidence after a harassing trial.
B.K. Majumdar was arrested at Giobundo for his N.C.O. work, in connection with the railway and steamer strike.
- June 30 Sardul Singh Cavishar, Secretary of the Sikh League, was sentenced to 5 years' transportation under Sec. 124 (A) of I.P.C.
- July Rabindranath Tagore returned to India, after an absence of nearly fourteen months.
- July 1 Gandhi disclosed in a meeting at Bombay that the Tilak Swaraj Fund exceeded a crore.
N.C.O. workers at Dharwar while picketing before a liquor shop were fired by the police.
- July 4 An address was presented to Gandhi by Srirangam Municipality.
- July 5 There was a fight between the public and the police in connection with a political prisoner. Several were killed and wounded on both the sides.
- July 8 Mohamed Ali presided over the All India Khilafat Conference at Karachi. Muslims were asked to leave British Army and police.
- July 16 Subhash Chandra Bose reached Bombay and met Mahatma Gandhi and asked him many questions in connection with attaining *Swarajya* in one year. It is said that Bose was not convinced with Gandhiji's answers. Bose left him with a sense of disappointment. He then reported to Das as advised by Mahatma Gandhi.
- July 17 First meeting of the new Madras Provincial Congress Committee met at Trichinopoly. Split accentuated between C. Rajagopalachari's party and S. Kosturiranga Ayangar's party.
- July 20 Poona Municipality presented an address to Gandhi. Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the first death anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak.
- July 23 Mahatma Gandhi wrote in an article entitled "A Confession of Faith," in *Young India*. He said, "I do not claim the honour of being the follower of Lokmanya. I admire him like millions of his countrymen for his indomitable will, his vast learning, his love

of country and above all the purity of his private life...."

- 1921 July 24 Rabindranath Tagore in a statement made it clear that he had never been against Non-cooperation but was in full accord with its spirit and was entirely with Gandhiji.
- July 28 Girdharilal, Secretary, Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund, published accounts of the Fund upto 30th June, 1921.
All India Congress Committee met in Bombay and adopted resolutions to boycott foreign cloth, to abstain from official rejoicings during the Prince of Wales visit, and postponing civil disobedience till the completion of work of *Swadeshi*.
- July 29 "Agreed Summary" of the Gandhi-Reading interview was published by the Government of India.
- July 31 Under Gandhiji's presence a huge bonfire of foreign cloth worth millions of rupees was lighted at Bombay, by the people.
- Aug. 1 Boycott of British imports was launched by Nationalists.
- Aug. 8 M.R. Jayakar addressed a Memorial Meeting for Tilak which was organized by the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation.
- Aug. 16 Gandhi delivered a speech at the Jumma Mosque, Aligarh, saying that the riots of June 5, were the ugliest blot on the fair page of Non-cooperation.
- Aug. 16 Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. met at Patna, Gandhiji was asked to draw up a statement on India's foreign policy.
- Aug. 17 Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking at a meeting at Bombay advocated the necessity of security changes in the Central constitution of the Government of India.
- Aug. 19 Gandhi visited Assam on N.C.C. campaign.
- Aug. 20 Moplah Rebellion broke out at Tiruvangadi, Malabar.
- Aug. 24 Government of India issued an Ordinance regarding Martial Law in the disturbed parts of Malabar.
- Aug. 29 Annie Besant presided over the Bombay Provincial Reforms Conference at Bombay which was held under the auspices of the National Home-Rule League.
- Aug. 30 Labour disturbances in Bombay mill areas broke out.
- Sept. 1 Picketing at the foreign cloth shops began at Barabazar, Calcutta, causing practically a deadlock in business for the next three weeks.

A Moplah leader, Ali Musaliar was arrested.

Viceroy delivered a speech regarding the political stipulation before a joint sitting of the Indian Legislature.

1921 Sept. 3 M.R. Jayakar presided over at a public meeting in Bombay on the death Anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakeeya Sabha.

Sept. 4 Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Maulana Mohammad Ali and several other leaders, arrived in Calcutta. At a meeting at Harish Park held on the 8th of September, Das appealed to the audience to give away their foreign cloth to Mahatma Gandhi for destruction. At first there was no response but when Das appealed again, a veritable hillock of cloth piled up, to which Mahatma Gandhi himself set fire.

Sept. 5 Gandhi arrived in Madras.

Resolution on women franchise was lost in Bengal Council, by 37 for the 56 against.

Sept. 10 Representatives of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, saw Gandhi regarding the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing at Barabazar.

Sept. 11 Purse of Rs. 10,000 was presented to Gandhi by the citizens of Calcutta at a public meeting as their contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

M.R. Jayakar presided over at a lecture by Sarojini Naidu who had not till then reconciled herself to the cultural potentialities of the Non-cooperation Movement.

Sept. 14 Mohammad Ali was arrested at Waltair.

Sept. 17 Sankaran Nair resigned his membership of the Council of India.

Sept. 18 C.R. Das was elected the President of the Indian National Congress.

Sept. 19 An address was presented to Gandhi by the Trichinopoly Municipality.

Sept. 20 Srirangam Municipal Council presented an address to Gandhi.

Public meeting was held at Allahabad. Motilal Nehru was in the Chair. Resolution opposing any welcome to the Prince was passed.

Dr. S.C. Banerji of Faridpur, was arrested and sentenced to one year for N.C.O. work.

- 1921 Sept. 22 In a message to the people Gandhi said that in case of the shortage of *Khaddar*, people must be satisfied with a lion cloth.
- Sept. 24 Mahatma Gandhi issued an appeal to the Muslims to remain non-violent but not passive.
- Sept. 25 J.M. Sen Gupta, N.C.O. leader of Chittagong was arrested.
A Non-co-operator of Assam, T.R. Phookan, was asked to furnish security for alleged seditious speech.
- Sept. 26 Trial of the Ali Brothers and other Khilafat leaders commenced at Karachi.
- Sept. 27 Prabhudayal and other Congress workers were arrested in the Etawa district, U.P.
- Sept. 29 Zamindars of Gampalagud and other N.C.O. workers were arrested.
T.B. Paranjpe was sentenced to 15 months R.I. for N.C.O. work.
- Sept. 30 Chittaranjan Das explained his point of view in *Banglar Katha* "Message of Bengal", a weekly journal.
- Oct. 1 Punjab Home Rule conference met at Amritsar and adopted N.C.O. creed. Lala Lajpat Rai was in the chair.
- Oct. 2 Radha Raman Mitra, N.C.O. Leader of Etawa, was sentenced to 1 year for N.C.O. activities.
- Oct. 5 Gandhi issued a manifesto signed by Lala Lajpat Rai and fifty other leaders, to Indian soldiers and civilians to sever their connection with the Government of India.
The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay and expressed the view that Maulana Mohammad Ali's speech was nothing but a reiteration of a part of a resolution passed at the special session of the Congress in Calcutta in 1920. It further expressed the view that "it was the clear duty of every Government employee, whether soldier or civilian, who can live without Congress assistance, to leave such service under the Government. Under the direction of the Working Committee this resolution was repeated from hundreds of platforms.
- Oct. 8 R.K. Bhargava, President, Mathura Congress Committee was sentenced to 1 year's R.I. for N.C.O. work.
- Oct. 9 Gandhi lighted second holocaust of British cloth at Bombay.
- Oct. 14 Poona Municipality voted against presenting an address to the Prince of Wales.

- 1921 Oct. 17 Mahant Narain Das of Nankana Sahib massacre trial alongwith seven others was sentenced to death and transportation for life, 17 to 7 years R.I.
- Oct. 19 Motilal Nehru issued an elaborate statement regarding "Law of the Congress : who shall interpret it" replacing at length to President C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
- Oct. 30 Moplah Revolt : special police detachment attacked by the rebels near Cheruvangur resulted in the death of twenty-six Moplahs and eight among the police men.
- Nov. 1 Ali Brothers and four others sentenced to two years R.I.
 Chotani of Bombay offered 5,000 spinning wheels and undertook to supply one lakh more to popularise *Khaddar* among Musalmans.
 Sankaracharya acquitted in the Karachi trial while other accused were sentenced to two years R.I.
- Nov. 2 Martial Law special tribunal at Calcutta sentenced Ali Musaliar and 12 others to death, 22 transported for life and three recommended for mercy.
 The Ali Brothers were sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years for nationalist speeches.
 Ali Musaliar, a leader of Moplah revolt along with 37 comrades was sentenced to be hanged by neck.
- Nov. 4 The All India Congress Committee authorised program of Civil disobedience and boycott of foreign cloth.
 Gandhi moved the historic civil disobedience resolution, at a meeting of A.I.C.C. at Delhi. The resolution was passed in a slightly amended form after a lengthy discussion.
 The All India Congress Committee passed the civil disobedience resolution at Delhi.
- Nov. 5 Lord Sinha resigned. The reason was that he was made a scape-goat by being required to arrest Gandhiji.
 A.I.C.C. meeting at Delhi continued; Karachi resolution was reaffirmed and the Congress Commission was appointed to enquire into the Malabar riots.
- Nov. 6 C.R. Das alongwith the four other volunteers was arrested in Calcutta for peaceful picketing at foreign cloth shops and was beaten by European sergeant.
 Lucknow was put under Sec. 144 for two months to check meetings and distribution of leaflets on boycott.

- 1921 Nov. 9 Pandit Motilal Nehru presided over the Delhi Political conference.
- Nov. 10 Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Tilak Swaraj School of Political Science at Lahore.
- Nov. 13 Ahmedabad Provincial Congress Committee authorized Bardoli and Ananda Taluka in Surat and Kaira districts respectively to start Civil disobedience from November 23, 1921.
- Nov. 16 Dr. P. Vardarajulu Naidu of Salem was sentenced to nine months R.I. for N.C.O. work.
- Nov. 17 Chittaranjan Das spared no pains to make the boycott of the Prince's visit complete and peaceful. The whole city of Calcutta presented a deserted look. All the shops and bazars were closed. Schools were closed and Courts did not work. Only cars and carriages which had the label "On National Service" were able to move about in the streets. The hartal in Calcutta was so successful that papers like the *Englishman* and *The Statesman* found fault with Government for having practically abdicated and allowed the Congress volunteers to take control of the City.
- The Prince of Wales landed in Bombay and the same day serious riots had begun in Bombay which lasted nearly 3 days. 53 persons were killed.
- Nov. 18 Gandhi went on five days fast and deplored in a press note, the Bombay riots.
- Nov. 19 Gandhi appealed for Hindu Muslim unity.
- Nov. 20 66 Moplah prisoners died of asphyxia, when No. 77 passenger train from Calicut to Madras reached Podanur station, carrying in a closed iron wagon one hundred Moplah prisoners.
- Nov. 22 Indo-Afghanistan Treaty was signed.
- Gandhi issued another manifesto, appealing to the people to remain non-violent.
- Nov. 23 Police raided Sitamarhi Congress office.
- Congress Volunteer Association of U.P., was declared unlawful.
- A.J.C.C. met at Bombay and reviewed the situation since riots.
- Nov. 24 President and Secretary of Nagpur Congress Committee were arrested.
- Similar arrests followed in Bengal and U.P.
- Nov. 25 The District Magistrate of Allahabad issued notices to Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress workers

prohibiting them to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement *hartal*, boycott and picketing.

- 1921 Nov. 26 Volunteer associations were declared unlawful in Assam.
- Nov. 27 C.R. Das was unanimously elected leader by the Bengal Congress and Khilafat committees in view of the grave situation facing them and authorized with powers to enrol volunteers arrested at Nagpur, Barisal, Chittagaoon and other places in East Bengal.
- Nov. 29 Bombay Congress Committee passed resolution expressing regret for the Bombay disturbances.
- Nov. 30 Madras government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Knapp, began its enquiry at Coimbatore regarding Moplah train tragedy.
- Dec. 1 Knapp Enquiry Committee on the Moplah train tragedy gave medical evidence that the death of the 60 out of 100 Moplahs was from asphyxia in a airtight goods van.
- Dec. 3 The Congress volunteers sold *Khadi* in the streets.
- Under Section 6 of the Prevention of seditious meetings and sec. 145 Cr. Pr. Code, Lala Lajpat Rai, K. Santanam, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Malik Lal Khan were arrested.
- Dec. 5 Motilal Nehru was served with a notice at Allahabad that he will be held personally liable for any disturbance during the forthcoming visit of the Prince.
- Dec. 6 Moplah revolt was suppressed.
- Dec. 7 C.R. Dass, Urmila Devi, Suniti Devi alongwith 50 others were arrested at Calcutta for selling *Khaddar*.
- Motilal Nehru was sentenced to 6 months R.I. and Rs. 500 as fine; Tandon was sentenced to 18 months and Rs. 250/- as fine. Jaffri and R.N. Basu were sentenced for 6 months and to pay Rs. 100 as fine.
- Dec. 8 Mrs. C.R. Das and party was released unconditionally. Suraj Bhan, Secretary, District Congress Committee, was arrested at Delhi.
- Dr. Satyapal and Gurbakshrai were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for refusal to furnish security.
- At Rangoon S.A.S. Tyabji was arrested.
- Dec. 9 Congress leaders of Cocanda District were arrested under Section 107 Cr. P.C.
- Dec. 10 Deshbandhu Das was removed to the Presidency Jail.

1921 Dec. 11 Harilal Gandhi alongwith other volunteers was arrested.

Chitta Ranjan Das was imprisoned and was released in July, 1922.

Dec. 12 Secretaries of the Congress and Khilafat were arrested at Dacca. Asaf Ali and 53 other volunteers were arrested at Delhi. Trial of Lala Lajpat Rai and other Congressmen opened at Lahore.

Dec. 13 Students of Calcutta did boycott the Prince. Congress and Khilafat volunteers were declared unlawful by the Punjab Government.

Dec. 14 70 volunteers were arrested at Calcutta. Congress office was raided by the police at Allahabad. Picketing was done at liquor shops at Patna by N.C. Kelkar, Paranjpe, Bhopatkar, Gokhale and K. Dample.

Asaf Ali was sentenced to 18 months simple imprisonment under Sec. 17 of Criminal law amendment Act.

C. Rajagopalachari, D.P. Rajan and Erode Rama Swami Naikar were served with summons at Vellore under section 188.

Dec. 15 At Poona N.C. Kelkar and several non-cooperators were arrested for disobeying magistrate's order against picketing.

Dec. 16 S. Srinivasa Iyengar renounced his title and seat in the council in protest of Government repression. A. Choudhury, P.C. Roy and other moderates issued manifesto against Government repression.

1826 Mophilas were killed, 1500 wounded, 5400 captured, 14,000 surrendered, since the outbreak of the revolt.

Dr. Abdur Rahim and Taqui, Secretary, Delhi Congress Committee, whose arrest was made under Sec. 107, Cr. P.C. were sentenced to one year's R.I. on refusing to furnish security.

Dec. 17 250 volunteers were arrested in Calcutta, Jawaharlal Nehru, M. Saxena, Dr. L. Sahani, S. Narain, B. Bappu, Beni Prasad Singh, Ramchander, Lal Bahadur, Wali, Salamutulla, Shaikat Ali, S.M. Nawab and others were convicted at Lucknow.

Sham Lal Nehru and Mohan Lal Nehru were sentenced to 6 months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each under Sec. 17 of the Criminal law Amendment Act.

Jawaharlal Nehru was sentenced to 6 months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under Sec. 17(i) of the Criminal law amendment Act.

At Calcutta 250 volunteers were arrested.

- 1921 Dec. 18 P.S. Shivaswami Iyer and Madras Liberal League telegraphed the resolution protesting against Government policy of repression.

300 volunteers were arrested at Calcutta.

- Dec. 19 H.N. Kunzru and Jamnadas Dwarkadas had interview with Gandhi at Sabarmati Ashram.

Pt. Malaviya had an interview with C.R. Das in jail. Wajid Ali Pani, Tek Chand, Mia of Karatia, were sentenced to 3 months R.I. and Rs. 90,000 security.

Babu Bhagvandas was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Sec. 107, Cr. P.C.

S.E. Stokes was sentenced to 6 months simple imprisonment on refusing to furnish security under section 124, and 123-A.

- Dec. 20 56 Volunteers were convicted and sentenced at Allahabad and security of Rs. 2,000 of the *Independent* was forfeited. At Lucknow 100 volunteers including Pt. Malaviya's sons and nephews were arrested for picketing a school.

Lala Shankar Lal was sentenced to 4 months R.I. alongwith 35 others at Delhi, Dr. P.C. Ghose and others were arrested at Dacca.

Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested at Hyderabad under Sec. 124-A I.P.C.

- Dec. 21 Gandhi was refused interview with Lord Ronaldshay saying that the political situation was a creation of the Government and that he did not want any conference.

- Dec. 22 At Lahore Central Jail trial began of Lala Lajpat Rai, Santanam, Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan.

- Dec. 23 Visva Bharti was formally inaugurated, and the land, buildings and other properties at Santiniketan were legally transferred to it by a trust deed. Tagore also made a gift to it of the copyright of his Bengali books published till then. The Nobel Prize money had already been donated by him to the school.

Mahadev Desai was sentenced to 1 year's R.I. under Sec. 17 (1) and under Sec. 117.1 P.C. for publishing Mss. edition of the *Independent*.

- 1921 Dec. 24 A "hartal" was observed in Bombay when the Prince of Wales was due to arrive in the City.
- Indian National Congress met at Allahabad and gave Gandhi sole executive authority over all Nationalist activities in India.
- Gandhi replied to the Viceroy, who was inciting the Europeans against Congressmen by saying that the non-cooperation movement was an insult to the Prince.
- Dec. 25 Banaras Congress office was raided and its Secretary and 150 others were arrested.
- Dec. 27-28 C.R. Das was elected President of the 36th session of the Indian National Congress which met at Ahmedabad on 27th and 28th December, 1921. Because he was in prison in his absence, Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Acting President delivered his address in Urdu. Das's Presidential address was issued later with a prefatory note by Mahatma Gandhi. Its text was published by Gandhiji in *Young India* of January 12, 1922. In conclusion he remarked, "We are fighting for our national existence, for the recognition of our elementary rights, freely to live our own life and evolve our own destiny according to our rights. It would be sheer hypocrisy on our part to extend a national welcome to the ambassador of the Power that would deny us our elementary rights."
- Dec. 28 Gandhi declined Pt. Malaviya's proposal urging the Congress to declare its desire for a Round Table Conference.
- Dec. 29 The Abdullais in Central Waziristan sued for peace and ceased opposition.
- Mrs. Naidu presided over the 2nd All India Students' Conference at Ahmedabad.
- * * *
- 1922 *Navakal* was started in Bombay.
- Jan. Rabindranath Tagore wrote *Muktadhara* (Free Current). This play was a noble tribute to the personality of Gandhiji and his campaign of non-violence. The background of the play is the political subjection of the people of Sivtarai to the neighbouring Kingdom of Uttarkut. The play was never staged. The author read it out to a group of friends in Calcutta in January, 1922, and later made preparations to stage it, before the play could be staged, the news came in March of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, trial and sentence of rigorous imprisonment for six years. The preparations were abandoned and never revived.

- 1922 Jan. 1 110 volunteers were arrested at Delhi. Several mills were closed down at Calcutta.
- Jan. 2 Arrest was made at Allahabad of Krishna Kanta Malaviya and Govind Malaviya.
- Jan. 3 300 leaders all over India were invited by Pt. Malaviya to join the Malaviya Conference at Bombay regarding the Round Table Conference.
- Jan. 4 S. Chakravarty, Bengal Congress Committee President, was arrested at Calcutta and was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for refusing to take oath and give evidence in the court.
Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, Editor of the *Servant*, got 3 months simple imprisonment.
- Jan. 7 The Moplah King V. Kunhamad Harj was arrested with arms in Malabar.
- Jan. 9 Picketing was done by ladies at Calcutta. M. Kursaid Hussain, K.S. Sinha and Jagat N. Lal at Patna were sentenced from 6 to 11 months S.I.
- Jan. 10 At the instance of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya an All Parties Conference was held in Bombay.
Non-Cooperation was warned by the Punjab Government.
- Jan. 11 Mrs. Abdul Quair appealed to the public at Lucknow to join the National Movement.
Lakshman Narain Garde was arrested at Calcutta under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.
- Jan. 13 *Hartal* was observed in Madras due to the arrival of the Prince, and there was mob outbreak in town. Police opened fire.
- Jan. 14 Sir Sankaran Nair who presided over Malaviya Conference held at Bombay walked out in anger. Sir M. Viswesvaraya took his chair.
Political leaders met at Bombay to decide about a Round Table Conference.
- Jan. 15 Civil disobedience was inaugurated at Calcutta. Picketing was done at Poona in U.P. and Punjab.
- Jan. 16 Gandhiji presided over the Congress Working Committee at Bombay. He postponed Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Jan. 19 Gandhi replied to Sir Sankaran's letter.
- Jan. 22 280 were arrested in Calcutta and N.C.O. meeting was broken up by Police.

- 1922 Jan. 23 Lala Duni Chand of Ambala was arrested and was sentenced to 6 months R.I. for picketing liquor shops.
- Jan. 25 Factory Act was amended. It provided for a 60 hour week and raised the minimum age of child workers from 9 to 12 and provided for weekly rest day.
- Jan. 26 Gandhi left Ahmedabad for Bardoli to start civil disobedience movement. Serious riot at Titagarh Mill broke out ending in police firing on the strikers, killing two and wounding forty.
- Jan. 27 Lala Lajpat Rai's paper, "*Bande Matram*" was suspended at Lahore.
- Jan. 29 Gandhi, Patel and Tyabji met at Bardoli to enquire about the Taluk's readiness for the "No-tax" campaign : resolution was passed that Bardoli Taluk was prepared for mass Civil Disobedience.
- Jan. 30 Secretaries of the Malaviya Conference asked Gandhiji to postpone last date of Civil Disobedience for 3 days. Lala Lajpat Rai with his party was released, but was re-arrested under the Cr. Law Amendment Act.
- Jan. 31 Congress Working Committee under Hakim Ajmal Khan advised people not to take up mass civil disobedience until Gandhi issues orders about it.
- Feb. 1 Extra-Military Police, Gurkha soldiers and armoured cars were stationed in several villages in the Guntur District for their withholding taxes in pursuance of Civil Disobedience, cost of additional police and military ordered to be realized from the people. Up to the end of January out of Rs. 1,473,000 of the first *Kist* payable to Government only some 4 lakhs were paid.
- Gandhi sent ultimatum to the Government of India, regarding his intention of starting Civil Disobedience in Bardoli.
- Letter of Gandhi to the Viceroy threatened to begin mass Civil Disobedience at Bardoli unless his program, accepted.
- Feb. 3 The West Godavary District Congress Committee in view of the resolution of All India Congress Committee, asked ryots to pay up land revenue so long held up in view of adoption of mass disobedience.
- Feb. 4 Gandhi in his letter to the Viceroy and Government of India intimated mass civil resistance by non-payment of taxes by the Bardoli Taluk under his lead.
- Manifesto issued by Gandhi justified determination to resort to mass disobedience.

- 1922 Feb. 5 In anticipation of Civil disobedience 50 women volunteers paraded the streets of Delhi. A mob of more than 300 non-cooperators invaded the Chauri Chaura Police Station and burnt some 22 policemen. European Magistrate at Bareilly seriously wounded; all Congress volunteer organisations were disbanded and Congress workers, of Bareilly were arrested.
- Feb. 6 Government of India in a communique accepted Gandhiji's challenge of launching the civil disobedience movement.
- Feb. 7 Gandhi explained to the Government his reasons of launching the civil disobedience.
- Feb. 8 Hardayal Nag, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was released unconditionally.
- Feb. 9 Gandhi came to Bombay from Bardoli and exchanged his views with Pt. Malaviya, Jayakar, Jinnah, Natrajan and others regarding the Chauri Chaura tragedy.
- Feb. 10 Pt. Kothandaraman and Yakub Hasan were again sentenced to 1 year R. I. for N.C.O. work. At Trichinopoly G. Ramachandra Rao of Cocanada, N.C.O. leader, was sentenced to 1 month's S.I. for refusing to take oath in the court.
- Feb. 11 Bardoli Resolutions were passed by the Working Committee of Congress met at Bardoli, suspending Civil disobedience.
- Feb. 12 Gandhi suspended the Mass Civil Disobedience because violence crept into it. The Congress Working Committee approved his decision. Went on fast for five days to do penance for the Chauri Chaura and Bareilly tragedies.
- Manavendra Nath Roy expressed dissatisfaction with the constructive programme adopted at Bardoli on Feb. 12, 1922. He pleaded for the creation of a revolutionary mass party.
- Feb. 15 At Kanarighat, Sylhet, police opened fire on non-cooperators. 8 were killed and many were wounded.
- Feb. 20 There was an outbreak of violence at Assam also.
- Feb. 23 Statement was made by Sir William Vincent in the Assembly on Government policy regarding Non-co-operation movement.
- Jawaharlal Nehru and six others were released from the Lucknow Jail, before the expiry of their terms.

- 1922 Feb. 24 All India Congress Committee met at Hakim Ajmal Khan's House, Delhi to consider the Bardoli resolutions.
- Mar. 8 Baba Gurdit Singh was arrested under the Seditious Meeting Act.
The message of Lord Reading to Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, was published in London. In this he urged revision of the treaty with Turkey in deference to Mohammedan Indian sentiment.
- Mar. 9 Gandhi was arrested at Ahmedabad for sedition.
Lala Lajpat Rai got one year's R.I.
Montagu resigned as Secretary of State for India.
- Mar. 10 The Government arrested Gandhi alongwith Shankarlal Banker, on charge of sedition for three articles in the *Young India*.
- Mar. 12 Mass civil disobedience was suspended by the Congress Working Committee.
- Mar. 14 C.R. Das got six months simple imprisonment under Sec. 17, C.A.
- Mar. 17 The Prince of Wales ended Indian tour and embarked for the Far East.
- Mar. 18 Gandhi was sentenced to six months imprisonment.
- Mar. 19 Madras Liberal League passed a resolution deploring Gandhiji's arrest.
Ali Musaliar, the Moplah rebel leader and two others were arrested at Coimbatore.
- Mar. 29 Indian Press Act of 1910 and Newspaper incitement to offences act of 1908 were repealed.
- Apr. 4 Indian garrison at Wana was attacked by hostile wazirs.
- Apr. 7-10 Royal Air Force bombed and machine gunned the Wazirs forcing them to raise the siege of Wana garrison.
- Apr. 16 University at Santiniketen, Bengal, was founded by Sir Rabindranath Tagore.
- Apr. 25 Editor of the *Bande Matram*, Lala Shanti Narayan, was sentenced to one Year's S.I.
- Apr. 26 Nariman asked the Government of Bombay for a copy of the order of deportation served on Mr. Horiman.
- Apr. 30 Pandit Malaviya speaking at Batala made a vow of silence for four days.

- 1922 May 1 The Indian Merchants' Chamber appealed to the Government of Bombay to give Gandhiji the most considerate treatment in the prison.
M.N. Roy assumed charge as the editor of *Vanguard* and *Masses*, organs of the Communist International. He continued to edit these journals till the beginning of 1928.
- May 4 Hazrat Mohani was convicted and got two years R.I. for each of the three speeches under Section 124-A. The sentences were to run concurrently.
- May 7 The C.P. Provincial Congress Committee resolved to pursue a programme with a view to make use of all public organisations, including the Councils.
- May 11 Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Lucknow District jail under Sec. 124-A, and 506.
Devadas Gandhi was taken into custody at Allahabad under Sec. 17 of the Cr. Law.
- May 18 Gandhi day was celebrated all over India.
- May 25 Kasturba Gandhi presided over the Gujarat political conference which met at Anand.
- June 16 Pt. Shamlal Nehru and Mohanlal Nehru were released.
- June 25 A notice under Sec. 144 was served on Pt. Motilal Nehru, ordering him to abstain from making speeches.
- July 8 The members of the Civil Disobedience Committee arrived at Allahabad.
- July 11 The members of the Satyagrahashram received a parcel of yarn spun by Gandhiji.
- July 12 Govt. replied to Mr. Nariman that he should write to Mr. Horiman for a copy of the order of deportation served on him (Horiman).
- July 15 Sir Michael O'Dwyer served Sri Sankaran Nair with a writ for libel contained in the latter's *Gandhi and Anarchy*.
- July 25 Pt. Nehru addressed a public meeting at Madras.
The members of Civil Disobedience Committee reached Madras.
- July 26 Baba Gurdit Singh was sentenced to 5 years transportation.
- Aug. 1 The members of the Civil Disobedience Committee visited Guntur, 186 volunteers were arrested in this connection.
- Aug. 4 The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, accompanied by some members of the General Khilafat Committee visited Cuttak.

1922 Aug. 9 C.R. Das was released.

- Aug. 14 Swami Shraddhanand revealed his political ideas in a written statement which he submitted to the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. He did not believe in working of the construction programme merely for launching of the Civil Disobedience.
- Aug. 16 P.C. Roy speaking in a public meeting at Calcutta resolved to present a public address to C.R. Das.
- Aug. 28 The Gaya I.N. Congress elected C.R. Das its President.
- Aug. 31 The Government of India published the report of the Moplah train tragedy.
- Sept. 1 The Government of India released Ganesh D. Savarkar from jail on account of ill health.
- Sept. 2 There was a religious conflict at village of Guru-ka-Bagh in Punjab.
- Sept. 27 Muslims in a meeting at Ahmedabad protested against British prosecution of Turks.
- Oct. 2 Gandhiji's 53rd birthday was celebrated all over India.
- Oct. 4 There were floods in Northern Bengal with great loss of life followed by outbreak of Cholera.
- Nov. 13 The Report of the Khilafat Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee was published.
- Nov. 20 All India Congress Committee met at Calcutta.
- Nov. 26 Speaking at the Calcutta Khilafat Conference C.R. Das supported non-cooperators move of Council entry.
- Dec. 21 Invitations were sent by C.R. Das to some Bengal Moderates to attend the Congress.
- Dec. 24 The fourth Annual Conference of the Ima'it-ul-Ulma met at Gaya.
- Dec. 25 The issue whether the Councils should be boycotted or not was discussed by the Congress subjects committee.
- Dec. 26-31 C.R. Das delivered the 37th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Gaya. He commented on Gandhi's arrest, "Law and Order", Nationalism the ideal, Non-violent Non-cooperation, force and violence, the French Revolution, Revolutions in England, Revolutions in Italy and Russia, Non-violent Non-cooperation the only method, Declaration of the Rights of different communities, demands for

Punjab wrongs, Khilafat, Swaraj etc., scheme of Government, Boycott of Council, Labour Organisation, Boycott of Schools and Colleges, Hindu Muslim Unity and Khaddar. In conclusion he made clear that "there is no royal road to Freedom, and dark and difficult will be path leading to it. But darkness is your courage, and firm your resolution; and though there will be sometimes success.....it will only have the effect of speeding your emancipation from the bondage of a foreign government."

1922 Dec. 27 5th Annual session of the National Liberal Federation met at Nagpur.

Dec. 29 The Hon. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, died.

1923 The Sanatan Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha was founded in Punjab.

Swami Shraddhananda founded the Urdu daily, the *Tej* at Delhi, which after under the editorship of Deshbandhu Gupta commanded great influence in Circulation until 1951 when he was killed in an air crash in Calcutta. The *Tej* weekly and daily papers are now managed by his son and others.

Sandesh, a newspaper in Gujarat was started in Ahmedabad.

Mathrubhumi (Malayalam) was started in Calicut.

Mahashe Khusal Chand at Lahore started the Urdu daily, the *Milap*.

Deshbandhu Das promoted the Forward Publishing Company in which he had fellow directors, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sarat Chandra Bose, Tulsi Goswami and P.D. Himat Singhka.

Jan. 1 Deshbandhu Das and Motilal Nehru formed the *Swarajya Party*.

Jan. 20 172 prisoners in Chauri Chaura case of murders of Feb. 4, 1922 were found guilty.

Jan. 29 Almost all political prisoners in U.P. were released by the order of Sir William Marris.

Jan. 25 A meeting was held in Ranchi town with Dr. P.C. Mitter as its President.

Jan. 28 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru while speaking at a dinner, given in his honour, spoke on the control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India.

Jawaharlal Nehru attended a special session of the Congress held in Delhi.

- 1923 Feb. 9 Hindu-Muslim riot in Ahmedabad broke out.
- Feb. 13 Swami Shraddhanand founded "All India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha." By the Shuddhi movement he wanted to infuse moral and spiritual fervour into the Hindu community. A monthly paper *Shuddhi Samachar* was also published which propagated the views of the Swami.
- Feb. 14 Diwan of Haiyatpur was killed.
- Feb. 17 Devdas Gandhi and Mahadev Desai reached Ahmedabad after their release from Jail.
- Feb. 19 Gokhale's death anniversary was celebrated all over India.
- Feb. 26 Those who were in sympathy with the council entry policy met at Patna and formed a nucleus of this new party.
- Mar. 5 First workmen compensation act was passed.
- Mar. 9 Sir P. C. Roy laid the foundation stone of the Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad.
- Mar. 11 The Khadi Exhibition at Bombay was declared open by Sir P. C. Roy.
- Mar. 12 Political Prisoners in Ahmedabad went on hunger strike.
- Mar. 22 Negotiations for Liberal reunion had broken down.
- Mar. 23 The Council voted to double the salt tax.
- Mar. 24 The Bengal legislative council rejected demand for salaries for ministers.
- Mar. 24 C. R. Das presided over the All India Trade Union Congress assembled at Lahore.
- Mar. 26 The assembly rejected enhanced salt tax by vote of 58 to 47.
- Apr. 13 Wife of English staff officer at Kohlat was murdered by an Afridi who fled to Afghanistan.
- Apr. 18 Shankarlal Bankar made a statement regarding Gandhiji who was in prison.
- Apr. 29 Harichandrai Vishindas and Prof. Shabani resigned from the Assembly.
- Apr. 30 Procession carrying "Nationalist" flag at Nagpur was stopped by the police because of refusal to adhere to public route.
- May 1 Gandhi declined special concession in prison for himself until other political prisoners were allowed to enjoy them.

- 1923 May 4 The Government in Council accepted the decision of the Allahabad High Court in appeal of 170 persons convicted in Chauri Chaura murders, confirmed death sentence of 19 leaders, and 110 persons sentenced to transportation for life, acquitted 38, and modified the sentences of the remainder.
- May 7 Hindu Muslim riot in Amritsar had broken out.
- May 12 Bengal Provincial Congress Committee met at Barisal.
- May 15 Amritsar National Bank failed.
- May 18 News regarding Gandhiji's illness was contracted.
- May 26 Office bearers of the All India Congress Committee resigned. The Committee adopted a compromise resolution at Bombay.
- June 18 Jamnalal Bajaj was arrested in Nagpur.
- June 21 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement regretted C. R. Das's speech at Madras regarding the Round Table Conference of 1921.
- June 28 Jamnalal Bajaj making a statement before the Court invited highest penalty.
- June 30 A prisoner who was released from the Lahore Jail said that Lala Lajpat Rai was given a satisfactory treatment in the Jail.
- July 4 Jamnalal Bajaj got 18 months R. I.
- July 11 The Legislative Assembly voted against the release of Gandhiji and Ali Brothers by a majority of 18.
- July 19 The Indian deputation in a cable informed that the Kanya negotiation failed.
- July 24 Treaty with Turkey was signed by Allies.
- July 27 The Indian delegation in London protested against the Kanya decisions.
- Aug. Mohamad Ali was released from prison after serving his full term of two years.
- Aug. 1 Tilak's death anniversary was celebrated all over India.
- Aug. 4 Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee declared open the new Law College of the Banaras Hindu University.
- Aug. 16 Lala Lajpat Rai was released.
- Aug. 23 Liberal conference met at Banaras.
- Aug. 29 Muhammad Ali was released.
- Aug. 30 Another resolution was moved in the Legislative council by Maulavi Saiyid Mubarak Ali recommending to Government "to take steps to secure a general pardon

in favour of all political prisoners so as to render them eligible for election to this council at the next general election*.

1923 Aug. 31 Kasturba Gandhi arrived at Madras.

Sept. 1 A batch of Babbar Akalis comprising Karamsingh, Udaisingh, Bishan Singh died fighting at Bomeli, near Kapurthala, when a police party tried to capture them.

Sept. 7 There was an uproar in the Yervada Jail.

Sept. 15 Dr. Ansari welcomed the Special Congress Session at Delhi.

Sept. 19 M.A. Jinnah issued his election manifesto to the voters of his constituency. He stood as an independent candidate to the General Legislative Assembly.

The special session of the Congress at Delhi concluded its sittings.

Sept. 22 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Principal Gidwani and Santhanam were arrested by the Nabha State authorities.

Sept. 25 Indian National Congress met at Delhi and adopted resolution with permission of Gandhi (in prison) that the Nationalist should propose candidates for the Legislative Assembly and the provincial councils in order to obstruct legislation, and a boycott of British goods voted as a protest against limitation of Indian rights in Kenya Colony.

Oct. Chittaranjan Das started his paper *Forward*.

Oct. 1 Hasrat Mohani got two years R.I.
Imperial Conference in London discussed Indian grievances.

Oct. 4 The Nabha Court sentenced Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. Gidwani and Santhanam to 2½ years R.I. and ordered to leave the State in the alternative to undergo imprisonment.

Oct. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered Presidential address at the U.P. Provincial Congress held at Banaras (Varanasi).

Oct. 14 The Swarajya Patry issued its Manifesto on "Wrecking the Constitution from within the Reformed Councils".

Oct. 15 200 Akalis were taken into custody in connection with the Nabha affair.

The Bombay corporation passed resolution on boycott of British goods.

Oct. 19 Dr. Kitchlew and Mohammad Ali met at Lahore to consider the Akali situation.

Oct. 23 A daily paper under the name *Forward* was started by Deshbandhu Das.

- 1923 Oct. 24 Work begun on the Lloyd Barrage to make available 6,000,000 acres of arid land in Sind.
- Oct. 25 Dhanna Singh was arrested. He had a live bomb concealed near his belt. After arrest he struck the bomb in such manner that it exploded with the result that he was killed, but alongwith him five policemen including an Englishman named Honton were killed.
- Oct. 26 Shaukat Ali was released.
- Nov. 6 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Jawahar Lal Nehru were elected to the Legislative Assembly.
- Nov. 7 Baba Aswini Kumar Dutt died at his Calcutta residence.
- Nov. 14 M. A. Jinnah was returned to the Central Assembly unopposed as an independent candidate.
- Nov. 29 Dr. Annie Besant presided over the Social Service Conference met at Bombay.
- Dec. 11 Kasturba Gandhi presided over the convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith.
- Dec. 17 C.R. Das advised Congressmen to accept office.
- Dec. 20 A serious Hindu Muslim riot had occurred in Howrah.
- Dec. 22 The Indian National Pact, signed by Dr. Ansari and Lala Lajpat Rai was published.
- Dec. 23 Dr. Moonjee declined the offer of Ministership in the Central Provinces.
- Dec. 25 Dr. P. C. Roy declared open the All India Khadi Exhibition at Cocanada.
- Dec. 26 The National Liberal Federation met at Poona.
- Dec. 27 The Swarajya Party resolved to draw up a statement of national demands and present them to the government.
- Dec. 28 Indian National Congress met at Cocanada in the Madras Presidency, no agreement made between the Swarajists and the "No-Changers" but open breach was avoided.
- Dec. 31 Lala Duni Chand was released.
- Dec. 28 Maulana Mohamed delivered the Thirty-eighth Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Cocanada. When the Congress held its session at Cocanada the political horizon in the country was altogether clouded. Immediately after the Gaya Congress in 1922, the Congressmen were divided into two distinct parties, one organized and led by Deshbandhu C. R. Das and the other organized by C. Rajgopalachariar. They carried on bitter controversy both in

the press and on the platform. In the light of the unfortunate circumstances Maulana Mohamed Ali emphasized on the following important ideas: The Musalmans and the Congress, coming of Mahatma Gandhi, Non-violence, Swaraj, Non-co-operation, cow-killing, communalism, Moderates, Swaraj party, constructive programme, Khadi work and women, Sikhs and Civil Disobedience. In conclusion he said, "Swaraj could be won within a month". Adding further he declared, "Let us resolve to work and, if need be, to die for the sake of our nation's freedom".

1924

The Swarajya Party founded by C.R. Das emerged as a strong minority group both in the Central Legislature in Delhi and in the Central Provinces and Bengal. *Khalsa Sewak* was started in Amritsar.

Gopi Mohan Saha shot and killed one Mr. Dean, an English merchant. In fact he wanted to shot Sir Charles Tegart, the notorious police official who had sent many a revolutionary to the gallows.

- Jan. 2 The Indian National Congress concluded its session at Cocanada.
- Jan. 7 Vinayak D. Savarkar was released from Yervada Jail.
- Jan. 12 Gandhi got operated in the Session Hospital, Poona, where he was taken from the Prison because of his sudden illness with appendicitis. The operation was successful and was done by Colonel Maddock.
- Jan. 13 Statement was issued to the Press by Rt. Hon. Sastri that Gandhi was progressing satisfactorily.
- Jan. 16 The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association passed a resolution urging immediate release of Gandhi.
- Jan. 20 Rt. Hon. Sastri advised the Swarajists to devote more time to constructive work.
- Jan. 31 Second Legislative Assembly opened by Lord Reading, included 45 Nationalists out of 140 members.
- Feb. 1 The Swarajists and the Independents met at Delhi for a common Programme.
- Feb. 5 Gandhi was released unconditional and went to Juhu to recover his health.
- Feb. 8 Sir Malcolm Hailey, Home Minister to the Government of India expressed his views on the grant of full governing Dominion Status to India.

- 1924 Feb. 12 The Bhagalpur District Khilafat Committee held its annual meeting with Maulavi Nurul Hasan of Phulwari as President.
- Feb. 14 Gandhi issued a statement in which he pointed out that the class Areas Bill was a breach of the compromise of 1914.
- Feb. 16 The National Party cabled the Assembly proceedings of Rangachariar's Bill to British Journals.
- Feb. 18 The amendment made by Pt. Motilal Nehru on Rangachari's resolution urging for a Round Table Conference was carried by 76 votes against 48.
Sir Malcolm Hailey made a speech in the Legislative Assembly on the appointment of the Reforms Enquiry Committee.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presided over the National Conference met at Delhi.
Resolution demanding immediate constitutional progress and conference carried in Assembly was passed by vote of 68 to 48.
- Feb. 19 V.J. Patel brought a resolution in the Central Assembly at Delhi for the removal of the restrictions in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India.
- Feb. 21 The Shahidi Jathha of 500 men with object of resuming the alleged interrupted *Akhand Path* in Gurdwara Gangsar accompanied by Dr. Kitchlu, and Prof. Gidwani were joined by mob of about 10,000 Akalis and on refusing to disperse were fired on by the Administrator of Nabha State and police, 19 Akalis were killed and 29 were wounded.
- Feb. 25 In a message to the Akalis, Gandhi advised not to send any more Jatthas to Jaito.
- Mar. Gopinath Saha was executed for his terrorist activities in Bengal. There was no doubt about his guilt, but his proud bearing made a deep impression. Taking leave of his mother he begged her to "Pray God that mothers in India should give birth to sons like him and every home be sanctified by a mother like this."
- Mar. 11 The House of Lords adopted a motion for appointing a Standing Committee on Indian Affairs of both the Houses.
- Mar. 16 Bhupendra Nath Basu, who presided over the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras in 1914, died.
- Mar. 17 Government Finance Bill was rejected by Legislative Assembly by Vote of 60 to 57.

- 1924 Mar. 19 K.F. Nariman also brought a resolution regarding removal of restriction in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India, in the Bombay Council.
- Mar. 26 The Finance Bill was certified by the Viceroy under 67 B of the Government of India Act.
- Mar. 29 Finance Act enhancing salt tax enacted by certification of the Viceroy.
- Apr. 3 Swami Shraddhanand founded the Hindi *Arjuna* and the Urdu *Tef*. These newspapers were published in Delhi.
- Apr. 4 Gandhi took over editorship of *Young India* and *Nava Jivan*.
- Apr. 9 Leaders of anti-untouchability campaign at Vaikom were arrested.
- Apr. 12 Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act removed racial distinctions in courts.
- Apr. 11-14 Religious conflict of Hindus and Mohammedans at Amritsar was suppressed by British troops.
- Apr. 25 Sardar Mohindra Singh, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council was arrested under Section 17(2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.
- Apr. 28 The Bombay Corporation resolved to present an address to Gandhi.
Gandhi resolution on the exclusion of Swarajists from the Congress was discussed in a meeting of the All India Congress at Ahmedabad.
- Apr. 29 Gandhi left Juhu for Ahmedabad. He went to Juhu after his release from prison to recoup his health.
- May 13 M.A. Jinnah issued a statement to the Press regarding his policies as President-elect of the All India Muslim League which met later at Lahore.
- May 25 M.A. Jinnah delivered his Presidential Address to the Lahore Session of the Muslim League. The keynote of his speech was the Hindu Muslim unity.
- June 3 In an article Gandhi gave an account of the proceedings of the A.I.C.C.
- June 4 There was a strike of 48,000 workers against reduction of wages in the Ahmedabad cotton mills.
- June 13 Steel protection Act was passed. It was the first step towards the adoption of discriminating protection, duties on certain articles manufactured from steel were increased, and bounties granted on heavy steel rails, fish plates, and railway wagons manufactured in India.

- 1924 June 14 The revised rules of the Swarajist Party were published.
- June 16 Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das died.
- June 25 The editor of *Navayug*, Shri Pragji was sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment.
- June 28 Gandhi's resolution on the exclusion of Swarajists from the Congress was discussed in a meeting of the All India Congress at Allahabad.
- July 3 In an article gave an account of the proceedings of the All India Congress Committee.
- July 4 Poona Municipality resolved to erect a full size marble statue of Tilak.
- July 5 Ali brothers and others appealed in a manifesto for Hindu Muslim unity.
- July 11 Gandhi presided over the Gujarat Provincial Conference held at Ahmedabad.
- July 14 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had an interview with Gandhi.
- July 15 Mohamed Ali speaking in a meeting at Lucknow praised Gandhi's construction programme.
- July 17 Gandhi arrived at Delhi in connection with the Hindu Muslim riots.
- July 27 Communal riots in Delhi broke out.
- Aug. 1 Pt. Moti Lal Nehru and M.R. Jayakar were elected directors of the *Bombay Chronicle*.
- Aug. 2 J.P. Brander, Collector of Bombay wrote a letter, showing his unwillingness to give permission to erect any memorial of Lokmanya Tilak.
- Aug. 6 K.V. Reddy submitted a Memorandum to the Reforms Enquiry Committee.
- Aug. 10 In a Memorandum, C.Y. Chintamani expressed his views on the control of the Secretary of State over the Provincial Governments.
- Aug. 12 Hasrat Mohani was released from the Byculla Jail, Bombay.
- Aug. 16 C.R. Das presided over the All India Swarajist Conference.
- Aug. 17 Gandhi arrived in Delhi in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riots.
- Aug. 19 The Servants of India is proscribed in the Nizam's Dominions.
- Aug. 26 The Bengal Council again rejected demand of ministers for salary thus rejecting the dyarchy.

- 1924 Aug. 28 N.C. Kelkar was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 for contempt of court.
- Aug. 29 An address of welcome was presented to Gandhi by the Bombay Corporation.
- Sept. 4 Gandhi unveiled a marble bust of Shri U.S. Chiplonkar in Poona.
- Sept. 13 Gandhi left Ahmedabad for Delhi in connection with Hindu-Muslim riots.
- Sept. 15 Gandhi was elected as the President of the Belgaum Congress.
- Sept. 18 Gandhi began his 21-day fast for Hindu-Muslim Unity.
- Sept. 27 The Unity Conference at Delhi passed a resolution appointing a National Panchayat Board of 15 members for settling communal differences.
- Oct. Subhash Chandra Bose was arrested and was lodged in Alipore Jail. In January 1925 he was removed with seven others to the great fort of Mandalay in Burma.
- Oct. 8 Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, Minister, Bengal submitted a Memorandum to the Reforms Enquiry Committee.
- Gandhi ended his fast at 12 noon.
- Oct. 19 Yogesh Chandra Chatterji, one of the founders of the Socialist Republic Association was arrested at Howrah Railway Station and was awarded a sentence of ten years rigorous imprisonment.
- Oct. 20 Pt. Moti Lal Nehru issued a statement regarding the Bengal arrests.
- Oct. 25 The Bengal ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy amended the criminal law of Bengal to deal with revolutionary violence.
- Nov. 15 E.S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India from 1917, died in a nursing home in London.
- Nov. 19 Sir Chimanlal Setalvad advised the liberals that they should not join the congress.
- Nov. 21 All party leaders' conference was summoned by the Swarajists met in Bombay, passed resolution condemning the Bengal ordinance.
- Nov. 27 Lala Lajpat Rai had joined the Independent Labour Party.
- Nov. 30 The Nationalist members of the Bombay Municipality resolved to resign if Shri Patel was forced to resign in connection with the visit of the Viceroy.

- 1924 Dec. 3 The Calcutta Corporation adopted a resolution urging Mayor, Shri C.R. Das not to attend the Viceregal reception at Howrah.
- Dec. 4 Gandhi had an interview with Mian Fazil Hussain, the then Minister for Education, Punjab.
- Dec. 20 Gandhi arrived in Belgaum.
- Dec. 26-27 M.K. Gandhi delivered the Thirty-ninth Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Belgaum. After having briefly summarised the activities of the Congress since September 1920 President Gandhi explained his boycott policy and Swaraj Scheme. He also defined Independence Swaraj and his faith. Explaining his faith Gandhi said, "Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience, are but different branches of the same, called satyagraha. Satyagraha is search for truth; and God is truth. Ahimsa or non-violence is the light that reveals that Truth to me. Swaraj for me is part of that truth."
- Dec. 29 Hasrat Mohani had resigned his congress membership.

1925 *The Free Press of India News Agency*, came into existence because by the early twenties, *Reuters* and the *Associated Press* were well under official control. News of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements were kept down to the barest minimum and Indian leaders in politics and business felt that on controversial matters their views were not adequately carried to London.

Sainik was started in Agra.

Millap (Urdu) was started in Lahore. After 1947 its office was shifted to Delhi.

M.N. Roy was connected with China from the beginning of 1925 to 1927. He was subsequently made the leader of the Communist delegation in China after his China resolution of 1925, but due to political manipulation, his instructions could not be carried out.

Golkonda Patrika (Telugu) was started in Hyderabad.

Al Jamiat (Urdu) was started in Delhi.

- 1925 Jan. 1 Lord Reading announced determination to end terrorism of criminal organizations in Bengal.
- The All India Muslim Conference adopted a resolution on the Communal representation.
- Jan. 6 The Bengal Swarajists Conference met at Calcutta.

- 1925 Jan. 10 The Swarajists of the Central Provinces met at Nagpur to consider the question of accepting offices.
- Jan. 22 Gandhi presided over the All Parties Conference, met at Delhi.
- Feb. The Legislative Assembly recommended to the Governor General in Council to establish a military college in India to train Indian officers for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army.
- Feb. 4 Pt. Motilal Nehru was elected President of the Swarajya Party of the United Provinces.
- Feb. 8 Nilakanta was born of a high class Konkani family in a village 50 miles east of Jhansi.
- Feb. 18 The Indian Khilafat Deputation returned to India.
- Feb. 23 Report of the committee on Auxiliary and Territorial forces was presented.
- Feb. 28 Fifty-four terrorists were convicted in connection with Lahore conspiracy case.
- Mar. 7 Gandhi arrived in Madras enroute to Vaikom and was presented with an address by the Madras Corporation.
- Mar. 30 C.R. Das, leader of the Swaraj Party issued manifesto publicly disassociating himself from "Political assassination and violence in any shape or form."
- Apr. 3 In April 1925 Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India had made a speech advocating the possibility of agreement. In a statement issued from Patna on April 3, C.R. Das reciprocated by agreement between the Government and the Swarajists.
- Statement of Mr. Das in reply to Lord Birkenhead condemned the Bengal act and declared himself unable to co-operate with the Government in "its present policy of repression".
- Apr. 10 Lord Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General, sailed for England to consult with the Secretary of State for India and Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal acted as Viceroy.
- Apr. 12 Pt. Hirdayanath Kunzru presided over the U.P. Liberal Conference held at Kanpur.
- May 1 Gandhi arrived at Calcutta.
- The Mahsuds accepted peace terms after 54 days of operations by the Royal Air Force over hostile areas which ended raiding for arms and abducting Hindus.

Gandhi addressed meeting in Bombay giving his programme as Hindu-Muslim unity, the removal of untouchability and the use of the spinning wheel.

- 1925 May 2 At Faridpur, C.R. Das made an offer of honourable cooperation to the government. He wanted that India should be granted Dominion Status.
- May 6 Gandhi discussed the political situation with Sir Surendranath Banerjee in Calcutta.
- May 30 Mahatma Gandhi visited Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, to try once again to convert him to his favourite thesis that the way to Swaraj lay through the *Charkha Khadi*. Tagore received him, as usual, with great cordiality and respect, and when he led him to his room which had been tastefully decorated with fresh leaves and flowers, the Mahatma smiled and asked, "why bring me to this bridal chamber"? The poet replied with a smile, because Santiniketan, the ever young queen of our hearts, welcomes you. But the mission was not fruitful. Tagore could not be convinced that the *Charkha* could ever be anything more than one of many necessary village crafts.
- Jun. 13 Resolution of the Government directed that the transfer of all the transferred subjects in the province of Bengal should be suspended from this date to Jan. 1, 1927, because of rejection by provincial council of the demand for the salaries of ministers.
- Jun. 16 Chittaranjan Das died at Darjeeling. He was a poet, lawyer, devotee of God and one of the greatest political leaders and fighters of the country.
- Jun. 23 Mrs. C.R. Das became the Editor-in-chief of the *Forward* of Calcutta.
- Jun. 25 The South African Colour Bill was passed third reading in the Assembly but rejected by the Senate in July.
- Jun. 30 Gandhi made a moving speech at Khulna on the death of Das.
- Sushil Kumar Rudra, the noble-hearted patriot and educationist whom Mahatma Gandhi revered as a "silent servant" passed away. He was the first Indian Christian Principal chosen for the Christian College.
- Jul. 7 The Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, made a speech in Parliament on the Working of Dyarchy and the Report of the Reform Enquiry Committee.

The Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrine Bill provided for bringing all Sikh religious places under control of Sikh

communities and abolished the office of hereditary priest of the Temple, passed by the Punjab Council. Lord Birkenhead made a statement in the House of Lords with regard to India.

- 1925 Jul. 28 Pt. Motilal Nehru had accepted a seat on the Steering Committee.
- Jul. 29 Gandhi addressed the Christian Missionary Conference met at Calcutta.
- Aug. 2 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu unveiled a statue of Tilak in Karachi.
- Aug. 6 Sir Surendranath Banerjee died. He was named as one of the pillars of the Indian National Congress, in its early days. He was elected President of the Congress twice, i.e. in 1895 at Poona and in 1902 at Ahmedabad. He is also remembered as the Burke of India belonged to the Moderate Group of the Congress.
- Aug. 9 Ram Parshad Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Rajendra Nath Lahiri, Murari Sharma, Mukundi Lal, Shachindra Bakshi, Manmath Nath Gupta, Banwarilal and Chander Shekhar Azad, decided to finance their revolutionary scheme by committing, among others, a dacoity in Saharanpur Lucknow running train, near Kakori Railway Station. This case is known as Kakori Conspiracy case.
- Aug. 24 Dr. Rama Krishna Bhandarkar died at his Poona residence.
- Aug. 25 Pandit Motilal Nehru was elected President of legislative Assembly (Lower House). He was the first Indian to hold this office.
- Aug. 29 Fourth Bombay Provincial conference met at Poona under the presidency of C.Y. Chintamani.
- Aug. 31 The Bombay Social Conference met at Poona under the presidentship of Mrs. U.R. Nilakanth.
- Sept. 7 "National demand" Resolution was adopted in the Assembly called for Round Table Conference representative of Indian and Anglo-Indian interests to frame scheme for responsible government.
- Sept. 10 Louis Dominic Swamilkannu Pillai passed away.
- Sept. 21 Act to encourage and develop the Bamboo paper industry was passed.
- Sept. 22 At its Patna session, A.I.C.C. passed a resolution establishing All India Spinners' Association, of which Gandhi was the Chief supporter.

- 1925 Sept. 27 Resolution was introduced in the Assembly by Sir D. Sarvadhikary recommending total prohibition as ultimate policy to be adopted by the Government and local option as a first step adopted in Assembly by majority of 30 votes.
- Oct. 13 Foreign Office granted Horniman a passport to visit France and Italy.
- Oct. 29 Edward F.L. Wood afterwards Lord Irwin was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General to succeed the Earl of Reading in April, 1926.
- Nov. 2 Shaikat Ali was elected President of the U.P. Political Conference.
First train passed through the Khyber pass in extension of rail road from Jamrud to Landi Kotal.
- Nov. 3 The Executive Council of the All India Swaraj Party met at Nagpur.
- Nov. 11 C.F. Andrews left for South Africa by *S.S. Karoe*.
- Nov. 24 Gandhi went on fast for seven days, after discovering lapses in his ashram.
- Nov. 25 A Deputation to South Africa sailed to inquire into condition of the resident Indians in that country.
- Dec. In the annual session of the Muslim League held at Aligarh, M.A. Jinnah was the prime mover of a resolution in which he advocated that the Government of India Act was unsatisfactory.
- Dec. 3 Motilal Nehru as the Swarajist leader in the Assembly, stated that the Swaraj Party stood for the interest of the country and not of any section or group.
- Dec. 8 Lala Lajpat Rai was elected to the Assembly.
- Dec. 22 Workmen's Compensation consolidation act was passed.
- Dec. 24 Gandhi declared open the All India Swadeshi Exhibition at Kanpur.
- Dec. 26-28 Sarojini Naidu delivered the Fortieth Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress held at Kanpur. There were two presidential addresses. The one was her extempore speech and the other was printed, the copies of which were circulated. In her extempore speech she threw flood of light on the current political situation in India. She added "today we are gathered under the shadow of tragedy. During the last forty years in city after city of this great continent the races of India have gathered together and sent messages of hope or mandates of battle to the

world. Today we are bowed down with tragedy. Hundreds of our youngmen are rotting in prisons because they love the country and for that crime there is no redress today in the law of the land". Speaking on the Swaraj Party she said, "Today, therefore, the Swaraj Party with its highly disciplined organization and its striking record of success is the only political body within the Congress engaged in actual combat with bureaucratic authority".

- Dec. 26 Gandhi reviewed his five years work in a speech delivered at the Kanpur Congress Session. He gave guarded approval to socialism, and prescribed Hindustani India's national language.

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1926 *Tarun Bharat* was started in Nagpur.

- Jan. 19 Dwijendranath Tagore died at Santiniketan.
- Jan. 20 Lord Reading declared open the Legislative Assembly at Delhi.
- Jan. 31 An All India Prohibition League was formed by the Convention held at Delhi.
Gandhi wrote an article for *Young India*, announcing his withdrawal from active politics.
- Jan. 1 British Council had decided to appoint a commission of Enquiry into the alleged connection of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore with murder of Mr. Bawala in Bombay on Jan. 12, 1925.
- Feb. 4 A public meeting was held at Delhi protesting against the Anti-Asiatic Bill. Lala Pyare Lal was in the Chair.
- Feb. 6 Dr. Moonje had resigned his presidentship of the C.P. and Marathi Provincial Congress Committee.
- Feb. 7 Elkins, Assistant Superintendent of police in the Madan sub-division of the Peshawar district, was shot dead by a tribesman.
- Feb. 8 First trade unions bill was passed by the Assembly.
- Feb. 9 The Viceroy announced the creation of the Royal Indian Navy and the reconstruction of the Indian Mercantile Marine.
- Feb. 12 The ways and means of obtaining Swaraj were discussed in a public meeting held at Calcutta under the presidentship of Krishna Kumar Mitter.
- Feb. 14 The Conference of the Responsivists cooperation party
15 which was held at Akola adopted its Manifesto.
- Feb. 22 T. Rangachariar and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya resigned their membership from the Nationalist party.

1926 Feb. 25 Sir Hari Singh was crowned Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Feb. 26 Formal abdication of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore in favour of his son Maharajadhiraj Yashwant Rao II Holkar Bahadur took place.

Feb. 27 Kishansingh, Dharma Singh, Santa Singh, Nanda Singh, Dalip Singh and Karam Singh were executed. It was the Holi day.

Mar. 6 The All India Congress Committee, Delhi, passed a resolution calling upon the Swarajists to withdraw from the Assembly.

Mar. 8 The Swarajist members of the Assembly walked out in the council chamber.

Mar. 9 Pt. Motilal Nehru resigned his membership of the steering committee.

Mar. 11 While discussing the annual budget, speaking on a motion in the Assembly, M.A. Jinnah again stressed that political progress must be accelerated and demanded in vigorous terms the appointment of a Royal Commission, that would go into the matter in detail.

Mar. 15 J.M. Sen Gupta and other Swarajists walked out of the Legislative Council.

Mar. 16 The Swarajist members of the Madras Legislative Council also walked out.

Mar. 25 Trade Union Act was passed. It provided system of registration and regulations.

Mar. 27 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Reading wrote a letter to His Exalted Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Secretary of State for India refused the petition of the Nizam of Hyderabad for restoration of Berar province given to British Government in perpetuity in 1902.

Apr. 1 Swami Shraddhanand founded the English Weekly *Liberator* to encourage the work of *Hindu Sangathan*, for the upliftment of the suppressed sections of the Hindu Society and to provide a moral philosophy of Swaraj.

Lord Irwin, new Governor-General and Viceroy, arrived in Bombay.

Apr. 3 The Responsivists joined hands with the Independents in Bombay and formed the National Party with a view preparing the country "for the establishment of Swaraj of the Dominion type".

- 1926 Apr. 5 There were communal riots in Calcutta.
- Apr. 12 The Commandant of the frontier constabulary, E.C. Handiside was murdered.
- Apr. 16 Gandhi recommended intensive Khaddar Propaganda.
- Apr. 23 There was an agreement with Union of South Africa for conference.
Hindu-Muslim riots occurred in Calcutta resulting in heavy casualties.
- May. 4 The Ahmedabad Municipality presented addresses of welcome to Pt. Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Besant and Shaikat Ali.
- May. 10 Gandhi received an important letter from Vithalbhai Patel.
- May. 15 Rabindranath Tagore sailed for Naples, Italy.
- May. 27 There were communal riots in Calcutta in which 40 persons were killed and hurt.
- Jun. 4 The Bengal Government laid down rules to be observed in Calcutta prohibiting playing music near buildings of public worship.
- Jun. 7 The Governor of Rome held a public reception in the capital where he conveyed to Rabindranath Tagore, the greetings of the Eternal City.
- Jun. 14-15 There were serious communal riots at Rawalpindi (Now in Pakistan).
- Jun. 20 Many persons were arrested by the police in connection with Delhi riots.
- July 1-17 Communal riots again broke out in Calcutta.
- July 5 The Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. passed important resolutions at its meeting in Calcutta.
The decision to admit women members in Indian Legislatures was announced.
- July 9 Nawab Haji Hamidullah Khan as ruler of Bhopal was recognized.
- July 15 Hindu Muslim riot in Calcutta again broke out.
- July 17 Speaking at the Cheimsford Club, Simla, Lord Irwin made an appeal to Communal leaders to sink their differences.
- July 26 In an article entitled "My Political creed", published in the *People*, Lala Lajpat Rai wrote: "Mahatma

Gandhi and Malaviyaji are for me the two greatest personalities in the country. I love and respect them both."

- 1926 Aug. 5 The Bengal Government issued orders under 144 Cr. P.C. forbidding Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje not to enter Calcutta for a period of two months.
- Aug. 7 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya disobeyed the Bengal Government's order and arrived in Calcutta.
- Aug. 13 A deputation of non-official members of the Assembly waited on the Viceroy in connection with the Bengal Government's action against Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- Aug. 16 Summons were served on Dr. Moonje at Nagpur for disobeying the order of the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.
- Aug. 18 B. Chakravarty, President of the All India Conference of Responsivists made a speech explaining the objects and policies of the party.
- Aug. 19 Cases against Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje were withdrawn.
- Aug. 23 The Swarajists who had left the Central Legislature in March decided to rejoin the Legislature.
- Aug. 24 Lala Lajpat Rai resigned his membership of the Swarajya Party.
- Aug. 26 M.R. Jayakar wrote a letter to the Under Secretary of the A.I.C.C. in which he declined to accept the Congress offer in connection with the Jallianwala Fund on the ground that the Congress having become a handmaid of the Swaraj Party this fund could not be legally utilized for the purpose of party propaganda. He replied that the fund had been originally intended not for party purposes like those which have now been undertaken by the A.I.C.C.
- Aug. 27 Communal riots in Delhi broke out.
- Sept. 5 S. Srinivasa Iyengar was elected President of the 41st Indian National Congress.
- Sept. 15 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya was elected President and Lala Lajpat Rai, General Secretary of the Independent Party.
- Sept. 18 South African deputation to discuss position of Indians in South Africa arrived in Bombay.
- Sept. 19 Gandhi participated in a Garden Party, given to the South African Delegation, Bombay.

- 1926 Nov. M.A. Jinnah again returned unopposed to the Assembly and he again became the leader of the Independent Party.
- Nov. 13 Indian Sandhurst Committee headed by Sir Andrew Skeen, presented report recommending progressive employment of Indians in higher ranks of the army, and extension of facilities for training Indians.
- Nov. 19-23 India was represented in Imperial Conference, London, by the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary to the Government of India, department of Commerce and the Maharaja of Burdwan.
- Nov. 24 Indian delegation headed by Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur sailed for South Africa.
- Nov. 28 Gandhi as the Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, conferred degrees upon the graduates.
- Dec. 7 The U.P. Provincial conference met at Nainital.
- Dec. 20 Gandhi broke his "silence" and his active tour commenced, Amraoti, Nagpur and Gondia being the places visited on his way to the Gauhati Congress.
- Dec. 23 Gandhi received the news of the assassination of Swami Shradhdhanand by a Muslim.
- Dec. 26 S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress spoke on Non-acceptance of Office by the Party.
- Dec. 27 The 9th session of the Indian National Federation met at Akola.
- Dec. 26-28 S. Srinivas Aiyengar delivered the Forty first Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Gauhati. Gave emphasis on the National Demand which was formulated in February, 1924 in the Legislative Assembly by Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Nationalist Party consisting of the Swarajists and the Independents. It asked the Government to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible Government in India and for that purpose to summon at an early date representative Round Table Conference to recommend the scheme of a constitution for India with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities to place the scheme for approval before a newly elected Indian Legislature after dissolving the Central Legislature and finally submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in statute." In conclusion he added, "Swaraj is not an intellectual but an emotional proposition. We must, therefore, become possessed by

a passion for Swaraj that is not wrapped by fallacies and impulses, that will not wax and wane with the seasons, that will not be daunted by imprisonments or depressed by failures."

1927

Nutan Saurashtra was started in Rajkot.

Sardar Bhagat Singh founded the Navjwan Bharat Sabha. It enjoyed a brief existence from 1927 to 1931.

- Jan. 2 Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the X-ray Blocks of Chittaranjan Seva Sadan at Calcutta.

Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta in reply to depressed classes students' address exhorted them to follow the teaching of the late Swami Shradhdhanand who was a great friend of the depressed classes.

- Jan. 5 The first All India Women Conference met at Poona under the Presidentship of H.H. the Maharani of Baroda.

Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, inaugurated the Egypt to India air service, arriving at Karachi from Cairo after flight from London, 6,300 miles, in 63 flying hours.

- Jan. 10 Gandhi was presented an address of welcome by the Banaras Municipality.

Sir Har Court Butler held durbar at Myitkyina and announced to the Kochin chiefs of the triangle that slavery must be abolished and slaves in that area should be liberated by the government.

- Jan. 11 Mahatma Gandhi's second Bihar tour in this period began from the 11th January, 1927:

The Indian Delegation left Capetown to return to India after the Round Table Conference.

- Jan. 12 The Round Table Conference completed its work.

- Jan. 13 In *Young India* Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article under the title "Shradhdhanandji". He said that he was a hero among heroes. "He was the embodiment of fearlessness and was an indomitable fighter for justice and truth."

- Jan. 14 Abul Rashid, who assassinated Swami Shradhdhanand, committed to sessions under Section 302 of the Penal Code. Swami Shradhdhanand was a great patriot.

- Jan. 18 The new Council House at Delhi was formally inaugurated by the Viceroy.

- Jan. 19 Motilal Nehru denounced the detention of S.C. Mitra in the Assembly.

Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly was opened in the new Council House.

- 1927 Jan. 24 While addressing the opening session of the "Third Legislative Assembly", His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, expressed his views on the Nationalist Demand for a Revision of the Constitution.
- Lord Irwin expressed his views on the Congress demand for a revision of the Constitution.
- Jan. 31 Motilal Nehru's adjournment motion regarding S.C. Mitra's detinue was carried by 54 against.
- Feb. 1 Bill introduced by Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda proposed prohibition of marriage of Hindu Children of girls below the age of 12 and of boys below the age of 15. The primary object was to put a stop to child widowhood.
- Feb. 10 In a speech at the International Congress against Imperialism held at Brussels Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I would like to understand that the Indian problem is not only a national problem but it directly affects a great number of other countries. It is clear that such a state of things is unsupportable for India."
- Feb. 16 The first railway connecting India with Nepal was opened formally by the Maharajahdiraj of Nepal.
- Feb. 21 Announcement read in both Houses of Parliament about settlement reached with the Union of South African regarding status of Indians domiciled in the Union.
- Feb. 23 Resolution for the release of political prisoners was carried in the Bengal Council by a large majority.
- Feb. 26 Dr. Ansari presided over the All India Khilafat Conference at Lucknow.
- Mar. 2 There was a split in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Rival factions were formed owing to the Secretary, Shri Sasmit's arbitrarily closing up the Congress office. Statements from both the sides were issued. Shri Shrinivasa Iyengar appealed for honourable settlement.
- There were communal riots in Calcutta.
- Mar. 5 The censure motion of the Swarajists in the B. Council was defeated.
- Mar. 11 The motion introduced by the Swarajists in the U.P. Council regarding reduction of Ministers' salaries was lost.
- Mar. 14 Abul Rashid, the accused in the Swami Shraddhanand murder case was sentenced to death by the Session Judge of Delhi.

The debate in the Punjab Council on Ministers' salaries was negatived.

- 1927 Mar. 16 Resolution of Sir Sankaran Nair asked the council to recommend to the governor general in council that no further progress should be undertaken in India until the system of Communal electorates had been abolished, but after discussion resolution was withdrawn.
- Mar. 20 Under the Presidentship of M.A. Jinnah a conference of Muslim leaders was held in Delhi to discuss various issues including the Hindu-Muslim Unity.
- Mar. 21 In the Madras Council, the motion of no-confidence in the Ministry negatived. The Swarajists remained neutral.
- The Congress working committee met at Delhi and discussed the Muslim proposal regarding Joint Electorate.
- Mar. 23 The Hindu members of the Assembly under Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya considered the Muslim proposals and laid down principles as the basis of discussion.
- Mar. 25 The Central Sikh League congratulated the Muslim leaders in agreeing to the Joint Electorate.
- Mar. 26 Currency act established the gold standard fixing rupee at ratio of 4s 6d.
- Mar. 29 Gandhi arrived in Belgaum to take rest.
- Apr. 3 Maharashtra provincial congress committee meeting at Poona adopted resolution supporting the Joint Electorate.
- Apr. 5 Bill creating separate Indian Navy passed third reading in the Imperial House of Commons.
- Apr. 6 Judgement delivered by the Session Judge at Lucknow regarding the Kakori Conspiracy case.
- Apr. 10 Swarajists were defeated in election for Calcutta city corporation.
- Apr. 20 Dr. Moonje addressed a meeting in Calcutta in which he urged Hindu Muslim Unity to attain Swaraj but condemned the Lucknow Pact.
- Apr. 24 Shri Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi presided over the Banaras District Political conference held at Chaubepur.
- Apr. 25 Nagpur Congress Committee passed a resolution to start the Civil Disobedience Movement against the Arms Act.

- 1927 May 3- Communal riots broke out in Lahore, 27 people were killed while 272 were injured.
- May 13 The future programme of the Congress was discussed in the informal conference in Bombay under the auspices of the A.I.C.C.
- May 15 The Congress Working Committee met again in Bombay and passed a lengthy resolution on the Hindu Muslim Unity. The resolution proceeded on the basis of the Muslim proposals but was more detailed and dealt with some other matters.
- May 16 Shri S.C. Bose was released conditionally.
The Congress Working Committee approved of the conduct of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council.
- May 19 Satyagrahis in Nagpur were arrested.
- May 20 T. Prakasam and four others issued a manifesto in the *National Herald* questioning the legality of the congress working committee's resolution regarding the Madras Swatajists.
- May 31 In a public meeting presided over by S. Satyamurti were discussed the Bombay A.I.C.C. decisions and after events.
- June 3 Requisition signed by 39 members of the A.I.C.C. forwarded to the President of the Congress to convene special A.I.C.C. session.
- June 4 Shri Awani, leader of Nagpur Satyagraha movement was sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment.
- June 7 Report of special tariff Board was published with decisions of the Government agreeing to remove import duties on certain classes of mill stores and Machinery permanently.
- June 16 The Congress Arbitration Board's Award in the Bengal Congress Committee Dispute was issued. Both of the Executives were asked to cease to exist and a new Executive was formed.
- July 1 The Nagpur Congress Committee suspended the Arms Act Satyagraha in view of Mahatma Gandhi's opinion that an armed Satyagraha cannot break the Arms Act.
- July 3 Gandhi opened the Khadi Exhibition at Bangalore.
- July 19 J.K. Karandikar declared open an intensive Swadeshi and Boycott campaign in Maharashtra.
- July 22 The Kukikhel and Zakka Khel Afridis (Mohammedan) on North-West Frontier expelled Hindus from their district in neighbourhood of Kyber pass.

- 1927- July 23 First station for commercial broadcasting was opened by the Viceroy at Bombay.
- Aug. 1 Seventh Death Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated throughout India.
- Aug. 2 The Nagpur Congress Committee reviewed the Satyagraha campaign.
- Aug. 6 Judgement was delivered in "Rangile Rasul" case imposed sentence of imprisonment for 1 year and 6 months to one of the accused for publication of scurrilous attack on the prophet Mohammed and fine of Rs. 500/- and 6 months and fine of Rs. 250/- to second accused, which had an immediate pacific effect on inter communal strife which had been increased by miscarriage of justice in similar case of publication of pamphlet, the "Rangile Rasul".
- Aug. 17 Dr. Ansari delivered a remarkable statement to the press on the eve of his election to the presidency of the Congress, assailing the policy, persuaded by Congressmen in the Legislatures and advocating direct action as was done in the non-cooperation days.
- Aug. 21 Pt. Motilal Nehru left for Europe.
- Aug. 22 Judgement was given in final appeal against Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachindra Nath Sanyal convicted of conspiracy in 1924 organized to establish a Federal republic of the United states of India by armed revolution.
- Aug. 25 The Bengal Council carried out the Swarajist motion of "Non-Confidence." The Ministers resigned.
- Aug. 29 Calcutta broadcasting station was opened by the Viceroy.
- Lord Irwin's address to the legislature discussed the situation arising from the inter-communal antagonism of Hindus and Mohammedans. 300 persons were killed in 18 months and over 2,500 were injured.
- Aug. 31 Gandhi left for Bangalore.
- Sep. 3 Gandhi arrived in Madras.
- Sept. 4 Communal riots broke out at Nagpur in connection with a Mohammedan procession 19 persons were killed and 123 were injured.
- Sept. 5 Dr. Ansari was elected as President of the Madras Congress by the Reception Committee.
- Sept. 10 Lala Lajpat Rai made a forceful appeal regarding untouchability in a conference which was held in Simla.

- 1927 Sept. 21 Dr. Moonje moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly that effect should be given forthwith to the recommendations of the Skeen Committee, and on 22nd September M.A. Jinnah rose to speak on it.
- Sept. 22 Indian tariff (cotton yarn amendment Bill) was provided for safeguarding duty on cotton yarn until March 31, 1930.
- Sept. 27 Maharaja of Alwar addressed the Unity Conference at Simla.
- Oct. 11 Prof. Indra, son of the late Swami Shraddhanand was arrested.
- Oct. 22 Pt. Motilal Nehru reached London.
- Oct. 27 Unity conference at Calcutta discussed cow slaughter by Mohammedans and music of Hindus near mosques allowing freedom to each but urging avoidance of action to cause offence to each other.
Jawaharlal Nehru delivered Presidential Address at the U.P. Conference held at Jhansi.
- Oct. 28 An important session of All India Congress Committee was held. The Unity Conference Resolution and the Policy of the Madras Swarajists were discussed.
- Nov. Jawaharlal Nehru visited Moscow during the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Russian Revolution.
- Nov. 8 Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, announced the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission, 1927-30.
Lord Irwin, then the Viceroy of India expressed his views on the composition of the Indian Statutory Commission.
- Nov. 10 S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress issued a statement on the Indian Statutory Commission.
- Nov. 11 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, speaking at Allahabad, urged boycott of Simon Commission.
- Nov. 12 Gandhi arrived at Colombo, spent three weeks in Ceylon collecting money for Khadi work.
- Nov. 13 One hundred and ten Pathans arrested for rioting in Delhi.
- Nov. 16 Leaders' Manifesto was announced bearing signatures of prominent leaders of all parties, including those of Sir Ali Iman, Shri Sachchidananda Sinha and Nawab Ismail Khan from Bihar.
- Nov. 20 S. C. Bose was elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

- 1927 Dec. 1 The Boycott committee was inaugurated by Dr. Annie Besant. This Committee was to keep boycott on right lines but to achieve Civil Disobedience and similar mass movements.
- Dec. 11 The All Party meeting which was held in Allahabad under the Presidentship of Madan Mohan Malaviya decided to boycott the Simon Commission.
- Dec. 12 Prof. Indra was sentenced to R.I. for three and a half years.
Jawaharlal Nehru delivered Presidential Address to the first All India Socialist Young Congress held at Calcutta.
- Dec. 17 Ashfaqullah was sent to the gallows in Faizabad Jail.
Rajendra Lahiri was sent to the gallows.
Ram Parshad Bismil was executed at the age of 27 years, in Gorakhpur Jail.
- Dec. 19 Thakur Roshan Singh was hanged in Allahabad Jail.
- Dec. 21 C. Vijayaraghava Chariar formulated a Swaraj Constitution for India.
- Dec. 22 Act of Imperial Parliament was repealed by the law by which the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan of India and Ceylon had been subject to "general superintendence and revision" of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Dec. 26 Gandhi commented on the Independence resolution passed by the Congress in its Madras session.
- Dec. 27 National Liberal Federation of India opened in Bombay declared against the Simon Commission.
Jawaharlal Nehru moved amendment to Mahatma Gandhi's resolution on Dominion Status in the All India Congress Committee at Calcutta.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in his Presidential Address of the All India Liberal Federation expressed his views on the Indian Statutory Commission.
- Dec. 26-28 M.A. Ansari, delivered the Forty Second Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Madras. He particularly commented on the current topics like : India and Imperialism, Congress Policies, Unity in the Country, Unity in the Congress, Unity in the Councils. The Statutory Commission, need for a Constitution, the detainees, India and Asia and National Health.
- Dec. 28 The Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the Political, Religious and other rights of minorities towards a solution of the communal tangle.

- 1927 Dec. 29 Hakim Ajmal Khan died. In place of C.R. Das, who was in jail, Hakim Khan was unanimously elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1921.
- Dec. 30 All India Muslim league held its session at Calcutta, under Presidency of Maulvi Muhammad Yakoob and passed resolution in favour of boycotting the Simon Commission.
- Dec. 30 On the second day of the Congress Session twenty thousand workers and peasants demonstrated in the Congress Pandal.
- All India liberal federation met at Allahabad passed resolutions supporting the Nehru report and for immediate establishment of Dominion Status.
- The Hindustan Sevadai Conference met in Calcutta under the Presidency of Subhash Chandra Bose.
- Dec. 31 On the third day of the Congress session Mahatma Gandhi while addressing the delegates said, "If you will help me and follow the programme I have suggested honestly and intelligently I promise that "Swaraj will come within one year". The delegates adopted his compromise resolution in favour of Dominion Status. S.C. Bose's amendment demanding complete Independence was rejected.

1928 *Veer Bharat* (Urdu) was started in Amritsar.

- Jan. 1 At Calcutta in a public meeting an appeal was made to the people to support the Madras Congress decisions.
- Jan. 5 Gandhi criticised the Independence and Boycott resolutions of the Madras Congress.
- Jan. 7 Mrs. Naidu received invitation to visit America to counteract Miss Mayo's propaganda.
- Jan. 8 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya suggested the formation of an All India Citizens' Association, for an effective boycott of the Reforms Enquiry.
- Jan. 15 Fifth convocation of Gujarat Vidyapith was held at Ahmedabad amidst scenes of great oriental splendour. Rev. C.F. Andrews delivered convocation address.
- The All Party Boycott conference held at Banaras under the presidency of Dr. Ansari, unanimously decided to boycott the statutory commission and to observe a "Hartal" throughout India on 3rd February, the day the Commission landed in Bombay and to hold public meetings on the same day and pass resolutions condemning the Commission.

- 1928 Jan. 16 Miss Mayo made a fresh attack on Indians.
- Jan. 19 Shri Sachin Bakshi, who was touring in Bihar for about a year, was arrested at Bhagalpur on the charge of being a leader of Revolutionary movement.
The Simon Commission leaves London for India.
- Jan. 22 Mahatma Gandhi's resolution in the Kathiawar State Conference held at Porbandar to the effect that the conference should discuss matters concerning individual states or provinces, was passed unanimously.
- Jan. 24 In Madras Council the Swarajist motion for boycott of the Simon Commission was carried after a heated debate.
- Jan. 27 Trade commission headed by D. B. Meek started for the near East and Africa to make survey of potential markets for India cotton goods.
- Jan. 30 Judgement delivered by Calcutta High Court in the "*Statesman*" Libel case : Shri Subhash Chandra Bose was awarded Rs. 1,000 damage.
- Feb. An All Parties Conference was called. M.A. Jinnah wielded great influence among Musalmans and he played his eminent role. It is from this conference that the Muslim League radically changed its policies.
- Feb. 1 Delhi Session of Legislature was opened.
- Feb. 3 The Simon Commission arrived at Bombay.
All India *Hartal* was observed as a mark of protest against the Simon Commission.
- Feb. 4 The Simon Commission arrived in New Delhi. Sir John Simon told an Associated Press representative that he had received about 300 telegrams of welcome.
- Feb. 7 Sir John Simon issued a statement.
All India Women's conference passed resolutions urging necessity of compulsory education for girls.
- Feb. 8 Leaders of various parties rejected Simon's proposal for a "Joint Conference".
- Feb. 9 The Congress Working Committee which met in New Delhi condemned the Madras gagging order.
- Feb. 12 "All Parties conference" opened at Delhi to discuss drafting of a constitution giving India full responsible government and settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences which was adjourned on March 11 to meet in Bombay on May 19.
Vallabhbhai Patel led the Bardoli Satyagraha with Gandhi's blessings.

- 1928 Feb. 16 There was a historic debate on the appointment of the Simon Commission in the Assembly. Lala Lajpat Rai's censure motion was carried regarding the denunciation of Government's policy by the Indian People.
- Feb. 18 Resolution adopted by Legislative Assembly defeated proposal to co-operate with the Simon statutory commission by vote of 68 to 62. A reporter of nationalist newspaper threw a brief case on the head of police man stunning him but not seriously injuring him.
- Feb. 19 The Maharaja of Nabha was deprived of his title and allowances owing to the alleged "disloyalty to the government."
- The Simon Commission arrived in Calcutta. A large public meeting was held in Shradhdhanand Park to boycott the British goods.
- Feb. 22 Lord Irwin the Viceroy, declared the Government's determined attitude of holding the Simon Commission's enquiry.
- Resolution of co-operation with the Simon Statutory Commission adopted by the Legislative Council by vote of 34 to 13.
- The Simon Commission left Calcutta for Madras.
- Feb. 23 Resolution proposed by Mr. Jayakar, leader of the Responsible cooperators in the Assembly regarding the education for untouchables was adopted.
- The Council of State passed a motion to cooperate with the Simon Commission.
- Feb. 25 The U.P. Council resolved to boycott the Simon Commission.
- Mar. 1 The campaign for boycott of British goods was started in Calcutta. 32 meetings were simultaneously held in 32 wards of the city where the message of boycott was preached.
- Mar. 3 Ten thousand ladies in a meeting in Calcutta took solemn vow to boycott British cloth.
- Mar. 4 Lahore High Court rejected the bail application of Pandit Indra.
- Mar. 5 Passive resistance strike of railway employees for increase in wages caused closing of shops, lasted until July 10 (East Indian Railway).
- Mar. 8 The Government announced the increase of number of direct vacancies for Indians at Sandhurst.
- Mar. 9 The All Party Conference met in Delhi and discussed the joint electorates scheme.

- 1928 Mar. 13 In the Assembly Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion refusing the Simon Commission demand was carried. The boycott decision was reaffirmed.
- Mar. 22 Madras Congress Committee inaugurated campaign in favour of boycott of British goods as an answer to the Simon Commission.
Trial of the accused in the Kanpur Bomb case Commenced.
- Mar. 25 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya laid the foundation stone of the Lajpat Rai Memorial Library.
- Mar. 27 Steel Industry protection act modified import duties.
- Mar. 28 Rioting railway strikers at Barangachi were dispersed by the police.
- Mar. 31 Simon Commission sailed back for England from Bombay.
- Apr. 1 The U.P. Ministers declared in favour of boycott of the Simon Commission.
- Apr. 6 In Amritsar, a large public meeting was held in the Jallianwala Bagh, to celebrate the National Week celebrations.
- Apr. 11 Under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Punjab Provincial conference was held.
Jawaharlal Nehru delivered Presidential Address to the Punjab Provincial Conference held at Lahore. "The speech is a magnificent study of the Punjab in the background of the Indian political and current world affairs."
- Apr. 12 Judgement was announced in Duzdap coining conspiracy (counterfeiting) case. Sentenced Dickinson and Wheeler and 4 others to long terms of imprisonment.
- Apr. 18 While celebrating the National Week, the Congress workers headed by Subhash Chandra Bose, sold Khaddar in Calcutta streets.
- Apr. 23 Maganlal Gandhi, the life and soul of the Khadi movement died in Patna.
- Apr. 24. Confiscation notices on cultivation were the order of the day in Bardoli, during the Bardoli satyagraha. Under the leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel people resolved to carry on Satyagraha till success was achieved.
- Apr. 26 There was a general strike of Textile workers in Bombay.
- May 3 Subhash Chandra Bose appealed for unity in the Presidential address which he delivered at the 6th Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Poona.

- 1928 May 5 M.A. Jinnah sailed for England by *S.S. Rajputana* with Srinivasa Iyengar and Dewan Chaman Lal as fellow passengers.
- May 9 Prof. Indra was released from Jail.
- May 13 The Sedition case against Baba Gurdit Singh was dismissed.
- May 14 Sen Gupta was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress.
- May 16 The Congress members of the Bombay Council resigned in a body in protest of "No Tax Campaign" in Bardoli.
- May 18 The Congress Working Committee appealed for support to Bardoli Satyagraha.
- May 19 A meeting of the All Parties Conference held at Bombay, under the presidency of Dr. Ansari, appointed a committee for this purpose with Pandit Motilal Nehru as its Chairman.
- The Nehru Committee came into existence as the result of a resolution passed by the All Parties Conference held at Bombay in accordance with the directions of the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress in order to "Consider and determine the principles of the constitution for India".
- May 28 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered Presidential Address at the Kerala Provincial Conference held at Payyanur.
- May 31 The Simon Commission departed from Bombay after completing their preliminary visit to India.
- June 11 The 22nd anniversary of the Servants of India Society was celebrated at Poona.
- June 19 Sir Alexander Muddiman, Governor of the United Provinces, died. He was succeeded by Sir Makoim Hailey.
- June 24 An official announcement was made that the Simon Commission in the Provinces had been granted "equality" of status with other commissions in the matter of hearing evidence.
- June 30 The non-official enquiry into the Bardoli Revenue settlement, commenced.
- July 8 Pandit Nehru supported independent enquiry regarding Bardoli grievances.
- July 23 Addressing the Bombay Council H. E. the Governor gave an ultimatum of a fortnight to the Satyagraha leaders to agree to the Government proposals by plainly telling them that there could be no enquiry unless

revenue was paid off and in default to take any step to suppress the campaign of civil disobedience.

- 1928 July 24 The Joint opinion of the Princes Council submitted to the Indian States Committee.
- July 27 Gandhi proposed Motilal Nehru's name for the Congress presidency.
- Aug. 1 Eighth death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak was celebrated throughout India.
- Aug. 2 Gandhi left for Bardoli.
- Aug. 6 Honourable settlement of the Bardoli dispute was announced by the Bombay Government communique ordering enquiry into the enhancement of revenue.
- Aug. 10 World Socialist Congress supported India's claims for self-government.
- Aug. 10 The All Parties Conference Committee submitted a report on the forgoing of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Aug. 13 The Bardoli Victory Day was celebrated with pomp and pageant. According to the terms of settlement all the Satyagrahi prisoners were released.
- Aug. 14 Nehru Committee published its report.
- Aug. 16 There was a strike in the Nizam Railway-shop to 8 Oct.
- Aug. 26 All parties conference to discuss the Nehru Committee Report met at Lucknow in an atmosphere of unprecedented toleration and goodwill under the Presidency of Dr. Ansari.
- Aug. 28 The Nehru Report was put before a Unity Conference held at Lucknow. The Conference accepted the principle laid down therein, although a few of the members were of the opinion that India's political goal should be complete independence and not Dominion Status as the report envisaged and a bitter controversy followed.
- Aug. 29 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech in the All Parties Conference at Lucknow.
- Bipin Chandra Pal attended the All Parties Conference held at Lucknow.
- Aug. 30 The Independence for India League formed at Lucknow by the signatories of the statement on independence at the All Parties Conference.
- Sept. 4 Public Safety Bill was introduced by the Government directed against communists which was later defeated by casting vote of the President of the Assembly.

- 1928 Sept. 7 Srinivasa Iyengar, a former President of the Congress said, "It will be suicidal for India to accept Dominion Status as the goal for Dominion Status can never amount to sovereign independence."
The Reception Committee elected Pt Motilal Nehru as President of the Indian National Congress.
- Sept. 10 Government took by surprise on the Public Safety Bill on Pandit Motilal Nehru's point of order.
- Sept. 10 Gandhi celebrated Tolstoy's centenary at Ahmedabad.
- Sept. 12 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Bombay for U.S.A.
- Sept. 13 Subhash Chandra Bose acted as an arbitrator of the strike at Jamshedpur.
- Sept. 20 Mines Amendment Act restricted hours of labour and introduced a system of shifts in mines to come into effect from April 7, 1930.
- Sept. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered Presidential address at the All Bengal Students' Conference held at Calcutta.
- Sept. 29 Punjab Political Conference supported Nehru Report.
- Oct. 1 The Independence for India League for the province of Bengal published their manifesto as well as their provisional programme of action and invited the public to offer constructive suggestions and criticisms.
- Oct. 6 The Madras All Parties conference met under the presidency of Dr. Besant.
- Oct. 11 The Simon Commission arrived on second visit to India.
- Oct. 13 The Delhi Provincial Political Conference met at Meerut under the Presidency of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
The Raja of Mahmudabad and Dr. Ansari appealed for support to Lucknow Pact.
- Oct. 15 The Simon "Free Joint Conference" opened at Poona.
- Oct. 19 Miss Slade opened Khadi Exhibition in Meerut.
- Oct. 22 Dr. Ansari unveiled Tilak's statue in Nagpur.
- Oct. 26 M.A. Jinnah returned back home from London by the English Mail boat, "*Razmak*".
- Oct. 30 When the Simon Commission arrived at Lahore, the police indiscriminately assaulted Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders who were leading a procession near railway station.
- Nov. 3 The All India Congress Committee met in Delhi under the Presidentship of Dr. Ansari. Shri Iyengar's resolution on complete independence was carried.

The "Independence for India League" met in Delhi and drafted its constitution.

At the first meeting of the Independence for India League, held at Delhi, a provisional central council of 20 members was formed to help organisation of its work in respective Provinces.

The All India Congress Committee adopted resolution repudiating Dominion Status and declaring for independence of the British Empire.

1928 Nov. 5 The Bardoli enquiry commenced.

Nov. 17 Lala Lajpat Rai passed away because he was seriously beaten by the police on the 20th of October, 1928 when he was leading a procession of citizens of Lahore to demonstrate their disaffection with the Simon Commission.

Nov. 19 Calcutta Congress Committee passed a vote of confidence in Motilal Nehru.

Nov. 21 The Annual general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee met at Calcutta on this and the next day under the presidency of Subhash Chandra Bose.

Nov. 24 The Nehru Committee decided to issue a supplementary report.

Nov. 25 "The Council of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League rejected the provisions and recommendations of Nehru Report and occasioned the resignation of M.C. Chagla from the secretaryship of that body as he was against such decision". In December when the League assembled at Calcutta, Chagla's resolution in League session was carried and a strong committee was formed in order to represent the Muslim point of view on the Convocation under the leadership of Jinnah himself.

Nov. 29 Lala Lajpat Rai Day was observed throughout India and glowing tributes were paid to the great patriot at the public meetings held all over India on this solemn occasion.

Nov. 30 A number of students were hurt in a clash at Lucknow where they had gathered with black flags to "welcome" Sir John Simon and the members of the commission. The students refusing to move were charged by the police with batons injuring a large number including Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Dec. 4 Pandit Motilal issued an appeal stiffening the boycott.

Dec. 7 There was a strike of employees of oil companies in Bombay which lasted until Feb. 1929.

- 1928 Dec. 10 Bengal Journalists Conference supported Pt. Motilal Nehru's move.
- Dec. 11 Sarda (Oudh) Canal formally opened in Sarda river irrigation system.
- Dec. 14 The Bombay Youth Congress concluded its sittings.
- Dec. 15 The Raja of Pangat, leader of the Non-Brahmin party died.
- Dec. 17 J.P. Saunders, assistant superintendent of police, shot dead by an Indian youth at Lahore.
- Dec. 20 Dr. Ansari opened the Congress exhibition.
- Dec. 21 Pt. Motilal Nehru, the President-elect of the Congress arrived in Calcutta. Pt. Nehru rode through the streets of Calcutta on a decorated car driven by thirty-four white horses.
- Dec. 22 The Central Khilafat Committee, which met on this and the next three days in Calcutta, broke up amidst wild scenes.
Nehru Committee proposals regarding communal representation as awarded and adopted by the All Parties National Convention, were made public.
All Parties Conference met in Calcutta.
- Dec. 23 Evacuation of Europeans and Indians from Kabul, Afghanistan was begun by Royal Air Force.
- Dec. 25 M.R. Jayakar presided over the National Social Congress at Calcutta.
- Dec. 26 Pt. Motilal Nehru hoisted the National Flag in the Congress pandal.
- Dec. 27 First All India Socialist Youth Congress met in Calcutta under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.
All India Library Conference met in Calcutta.
- Dec. 28 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jayakar, besides M.A. Jinnah expressed their views in the National Convention on the Nehru Committee Report.
M.A. Jinnah put forward in the open session of the National convention his amendments to be incorporated in the draft constitution of the Nehru Committee report.
New dock at Calcutta named after the King Emperor was inaugurated by the Viceroy.
- Dec. 29 Pandit Motilal Nehru issued a statement on Dominion Status v. Complete Independence of India.
Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution in favour of India's independence if the Dominion Status was not granted

to India by the end of 1929 was moved by Gandhi himself as a sort of compromise.

- 1929 Dec. 28 Motilal Nehru delivered the Forty-third Presidential Address to the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta. It was an excellent study of India's political conditions during 1928. His Presidential Address summarized the answers of the following three questions: (1) Where do we stand? (2) What is our destination and (3) How can we reach our destination? In answer to the first question he said, "The two sets of disabilities together form a vicious circle around us and we stand in the centre, heavily handicapped by one in trying to get rid of the other. We have to break through the vicious circle before we can hope to be out of the wood". His answer to the second question was "Our destination is Freedom, and finally throw the strength of your whole being into one great effort to reach the goal". While concluding his Presidential Address he appealed: "My humble services, for what they are worth, are at your disposal. Let us sink our differences. Let us march forward shoulder to shoulder and victory is ours."

Malayala Rajyam was started in Quilon.

M.N. Roy landed at Bombay. For many months he was under hiding. He travelled throughout India and met Jawaharlal Nehru, wrote articles in pseudonym in *Bombay Chronicle* and held study circles.

Bombay edition of the *Dnyan Prakash* was published by K.G. Limaye, a member of the Servants of India Society, who was entrusted with complete control and direction of the paper in the twenties of this century.

- Jan. 1 The All Parties National Committee adopted the Nehru Committee proposals regarding the Communal representation.

In Indian Civil Service 894 Europeans held positions and 367 Indians while according to programme of reform on Jan. 1, 1930 it was estimated that there would be 715 Europeans and 128 Indians.

- Jan. 3 The All India Muslim Conference passed a resolution on the Communal angle.

According to a resolution of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress held in Calcutta Mahatma Gandhi prepared a scheme for the boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi.

- 1929 Jan. 10 Dr. Annie Besant in an article in *New India*, bemoaned the destructive influence of Mahatma Gandhi on Indian politics and castigated the "Wildcat movements of Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience".
- Jan. 12 The members of the Simon Commission and the Central Committee arrived in Calcutta early morning contrary to the expectation of the Congress Committee which organised a huge boycott demonstration.
- Jan. 16 C.Y. Chintamani appealed for the support of Nehru Report.
- Jan. 24 Mahatma Gandhi's scheme for the boycott of foreign cloth and door to door campaign was submitted to the Working Committee of the Congress.
- Jan. 27 The Hindustani Sevadai Conference in Calcutta gave a happy lead to the country by suggesting that the last Sunday of every month should be observed as Flag Day.
- Jan. 28 Lord Irwin, Viceroy, inaugurated Legislative assembly at Delhi and in speech reaffirmed the pledge of the British Government of August, 1917 that "all that can be done by one people to assist another to attain full national political structure" will be done to help India reach the goal of self-government.
- Jan. 29 Motilal Nehru commenting on the Viceroy's Assembly speech said, "The door of negotiation is not closed. There is yet ample time for the free exchange of opinion on terms honourable to all provided the will for such a free exchange is there".
- Jan. 30 Mahatma Gandhi sounded a warning note to students at Ahmedabad on the futility of meetings and advised them to ply the *Charkhas* and wear khaddar.
- Feb. 4-5 Hindu strikers of Bombay oil companies began attack on Pathans employed to take their places, 19 Pathans killed and many injured, troops called to help the police restore order until Feb. 12 when conditions returned to normal.
- Feb. 7 B. Sambamurti, a member of the working committee of the A.I.C.C. was arrested at Bezwada.
- Feb. 9 In compliance with the resolution of the Congress calling upon all congressmen to contribute a certain percentage of their incomes to the Congress funds, Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the A.I.C.C. paid Rs. 1,130 so far to the All India Congress Committee office. He informed the office that the amount represented a percentage of his income since the resolution was passed.

Subhash Chandra Bose addressed the Patna Youth Conference in which he inspired the youth to create a new society and new nation.

- 1929 Feb. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Nagpur Political Conference.

The Indian States Committee submitted a report on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States.

The Indian States Committee submitted a report on the machinery of financial and economic relationship between British India and the Indian States.

- Feb. 18 Black Flag greeted the arrival of the Simon Commission at Madras. Barring European firms complete hartal was observed in the city peacefully.

The Congress Working Committee in the meeting in New Delhi adopted a scheme for the boycott of foreign cloth and authorized picketing of shops.

- Mar. The Report of the Nehru Committee came up for discussion in the Central Legislative Assembly and M.A. Jinnah gave a detailed account of the events of the past years and explained how the Delhi Muslim Proposals initiated the discussions on the future constitutional problem of India and how the hand of friendship and compromise was offered by the Muslims to Hindus.

- Mar. 1 Rabindranath Tagore sailed for Canada at the invitation of the National Council of Education of that country.

- Mar. 4 Mahatma Gandhi along with others was arrested in Calcutta for setting fire to a collection of foreign cloth in disobedience of an order under the Calcutta Police Act. The arrest gave great impetus to the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and all over the country bonfires of foreign cloth were made.

- Mar. 6 Subhash Chandra Bose while addressing a public meeting at Calcutta, commented on the campaign of social boycott in furtherance of the Congress programme for discarding foreign cloth.

- Mar. 7 Shri Krishna Sinha, leader of the Congress Party, moved a resolution in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council disapproving of the policy of Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Minister for the Local Self Government, in superseding the Gaya District Board.

Swarajist motion of Censure of Minister Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh was defeated.

In the Assembly referring to Mahatma Gandhi's arrest Ramnarayan Singh asked if the Government was aware that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest saviour of British life in the country. No answer was given.

1929 Mar. 8 Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Rangoon. It was the beginning of his Burma tour to convey India's goodwill and message for peace.

Mar. 9 C.P. Marathi Political Conference was held at Nagpur under the presidency of Shri K.F. Nariman.

Mar. 10 Vigorous demonstrations were held all over India on this day. This action was in response to the Congress Working Committee resolution.

Mar. 12 At Bezwada, Manoranjan Gupta, an A.I.C.C. member, was arrested.

Mar. 14 The Simon Commission arrived at Nagpur. A large crowd of demonstrators, i.e. about 3,000 shouted "Simon go back" and waved black flags during the Commission's drive through the streets.

Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Nagpur Political Conference.

Mar. 17 The Khadi Day and bonfire of foreign cloth was celebrated in Calcutta in obedience to Congress mandate.

Mar. 20 In Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Poona, Kanpur and Allahabad, the wholesale arrests of officials connected with the Labour movement were made under Section 121 (A) of the I.P.C.

Under the Sedition Law the police arrested about 100 Communists in different cities.

Mar. 24 After Mahatma Gandhi had returned from his Burma tour he addressed a public meeting in Calcutta which was attended by about ten thousand people. He appealed to give up all foreign cloth.

Mar. 28 M.A. Jinnah issued his Fourteen-point proposals for communal harmony.

The two rival sections of the All India Muslim League reunited in a meeting in Delhi, and M.A. Jinnah proposed a Fourteen-Point resolution to the All India Muslim League regarding the Muslim representation.

Mar. 30 The All India Hindu Mahasabha met at Surat and adopted resolution declaring that as the Muslim

leaders had rejected the Nehru report the Mahasabha had decided to return to the original position in which it opposed special treatment in any matter to any community.

Weekly air mail service between England and India was inaugurated.

Kathiawad Political conference was held at Morvi under the Presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

- 1929 Mar. 31 Mrs. Uma Nehru presided over the U.P. Social conference held at Lucknow. She urged the raising of marriage age for girls to 16 years.
- Apr. 1 Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu hoisted the National Flag at the Voltaire Municipal office.
All India Muslim League passed a resolution supporting Nehru report.
- Apr. 2 Mr. Patel was not allowed to discuss in the Legislative Assembly the Public Safety Bill because of the Meerut Conspiracy Trial.
- Apr. 2-4 Meetings of the Simon Commission and Central Committee were held with the provincial committee at Delhi which included representatives of all except the Central Provinces who refused to co-operate.
- Apr. 4 Mahatma Gandhi condemned the Government policy regarding the arrests of Labour leaders.
- Apr. 5 Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of a *Khadi Bazar* in Bombay.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved a resolution urging the grant of Dominion Status for India at a meeting of the Liberal Conference at Allahabad.
- Apr. 6 There was a strike of employees of Tinplate works at Golmuri for better conditions and increase in wages.
to
Nov. 19
- Apr. 8 Bomb was thrown from the gallery to the floor of the house injuring 5 persons. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.
- Apr. 9 National Week in Memoriam of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was celebrated with the hoisting of National Flags, meetings and taking out processions.
- Apr. 14 The Simon Commission left for England.
- Apr. 16 Report of the Indian States committee was presented to the Imperial parliament.

- 1929 Apr. 18 Communists at Meerut were fined.
- Apr. 20 C.P. and Berar Hindu Sabha conference met in Akola. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided.
- Apr. 23 In Bombay Hindu-Muslim riots had broken out.
- Apr. 25 Sarojini Naidu left New York (U.S.A.) *via* London for India.
- Apr. 26 The Simon Commission arrived at London. About 150 Indians who held a boycott procession were roughly handled and had their flags and emblems taken away by force by the police. Some of the boycotters were arrested.
- Jones Williams and Jenkins arrived from England at Karachi after non-stop flight of 4,130 miles in slightly over 50 hours establishing a new British record in long distance flying.
- May 1 Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a public lecture on the Madras Beach on the present political situation.
- May 2 Under Section 124 (A), Dr. Satyapal, a leading Congressman of Punjab, was arrested.
The Liberal Party entertained Sir John Simon at London.
- May 5 There was a heated discussion in the Tamilnad Congress Committee of Madura regarding acceptance of office by Congress members.
- May 7 Trial commenced in Delhi of the two accused in connection with the throwing of bombs in the Assembly Hall.
- May 18 In connection with the Meerut Communist Conspiracy case, Nariman's bail application was rejected by the District Magistrate.
- May 20 The Tamilnad Congress committee at Madras reaffirmed the Madras resolution favouring acceptance of office of Congress members.
- May 23 Council for agricultural research was established by the Government.
King Amanulla with his wife and brother crossed the border from Afghanistan as refugees.
- May 24 All India Congress Committee met in Bombay. Motilal Nehru was in the Chair.
- June 6 The accused in the Assembly Bomb Case made a statement saying that the bombs were intended as a warning to Government against the continued exploitation of workers.

- 1929 June 9 Floods in Assam, Burma and Bengal destroyed crops and property.
- June 10 Motilal Nehru made a statement on Congress moderates.
- June 12 Accused of the Assembly Bomb case were sentenced to transportation for life.
- June 18 The Simon Joint Conference had held its first sitting in the House of Lords.
- June 23 The Editor of the *Partap* was arrested.
- June 26 Sir Sankaran Nair made a speech in London on the Simon Commission. According to him the members of the Central Committee had no knowledge of either the views of the members of the Simon Commission or of the lines on which the members of the Commission were likely to report.
- July 1 Madan Mohan Malaviya appealed to people to boycott foreign cloth. He made this appeal while speaking in a large public meeting in Poona. M.S. Anney was in the Chair.
- July 3 The Congress Working Committee in its meetings resolved that all members of the Legislatures should resign their seats.
- First court of enquiry was set up under trade disputes act to deal with the strike in the Bombay Textiles industry.
- July 5 Gokaran Nath Misra passed away. He was for some time the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee.
- July 8 Subhash Chandra Bose presided over the Jessore District Conference and commented on the Simon Commission Report.
- July 11 Dr. Satyapal was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.
- July 12 The Police opened fire on the Bombay Mill strikers.
- July 14 The release of Shri Jagat Narayan Lal from jail was celebrated at Patna.
- July 22 Smt. Sarojini Naidu came back from her trip abroad and said in a public meeting in Bombay, "Almost every man whether he is an anarchist, imperialist or democrat has great praise for Mr. Gandhi".
- July 24 The council of the All India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad announced a prize of Rs. 1,00,000 to the winner who will hand over to the council on or before

the 30th October, 1930 a mechanized spinning wheel. Mahatma Gandhi praised the move of the council.

- 1929 Jul. 29 A meeting of the Bombay Congress Muslim Party was held under the chairmanship of Brelvi.
- Aug. 1 Mahatma Gandhi in an article published in *Young India* proposed Jawaharlal's Presidentship of the Indian National Congress.
- Aug. 4 Khwaja Hassan Nizami in a telegram which he sent to Dr. M.A. Ansari, said that the political salvation of Indian Muslims lay in their joining the Indian National Congress.
- Aug. 9 Gandhi had a private conference with M.A. Jinnah regarding the Communal question.
The Third Provincial Navjawan Bharat Sabha Conference was held in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.
- Aug. 11 Smt. Sarojini Naidu organised a closely guarded and secret meeting of Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah and Ali Brothers in Bombay with a view to amend the Nehru Report in such a way as to make it fully acceptable to all sections of Muslims.
- Aug. 12 As a punishment for publishing the book "*India in Bondage*" by Dr. J. T. Sunderland of U.S.A., Sir Ramananda was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default three months' simple imprisonment.
- Aug. 14 Bengal Government proscribed Dr. Sunderland's book "*India in Bondage*".
- Aug. 16 Sir A. C. Chatterjee gave evidence before the Joint Simon Commission.
- Aug. 18 Mahatma Gandhi was elected President by the Reception Committee of the session of the Congress held at Lahore.
- Aug. 20 Lahore Reception Committee elected Gandhi to the Congress presidentship. Gandhi declined the offer and proposed Jawaharlal Nehru's name.
- Aug. 21 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the All Bengal Students' association, at the Albert Hall, Calcutta.
- Aug. 30 Abbas Tyabji while speaking in the Congress Muslim League meeting appealed to sink communalism to win *Swaraj*.
- Sept. 2 Simla session of the Legislative Assembly met in Simla.
- Sept. 6 Shri Shrikrishna Sinha, then leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, moved an adjournment in the House to discuss the situation arising from the Tinplate strike in Golmuri.

- 1929 Sept. 8 The Executive Board of the All India Muslim Conference at Simla passed a resolution advising Muslims not to attend the Lahore session of the Congress.
- Sept. 11 In Bhusawal, two persons, named Bhagwan Dass Tulsidas Mahur and Sadashiv Raghunath Malkapurkar, who alighted at Bhusawal railway station from Allahabad-Bombay Express were detained by excise Head constable for inspection of their luggage.
- Sept. 12 Bill to amend the code of criminal procedure (the hunger strike Bill) was introduced but the Government agreed to the circulation of the Bill for further opinion after abandonment of hunger strike of prisoners at Lahore.
- Sept. 14 Death occurred of Jatindra Nath Das, 23 year old leader of Bengal Youth Movement, after he had gone on hunger strike for 64 days in the prison at Lahore.
- Sept. 19 Phoonji U. Wizaza after a prolonged hunger strike of four months died in a prison of Rangoon. He claimed that Phoongis in prison whatever was their offence, should be allowed to wear yellow robes, which being refused by government he resorted to hunger strike from April 6, 1929.
- Sept. 22 The Patna Youth League celebrated its second anniversary.
- Sept. 23 The Legislative Assembly passed Child Marriage Bill which received assent on Oct. 1, prohibiting marriage of boys under 18 and girls under 14.
- Sept. 24 A procession was taken at Patna as a mark of sympathy for the deceased patriots.
- Sept. 26 Mahatma Gandhi explained the aim of the national educational institutions like Kashi Vidyapith and said that their aim should be to impart education which would enable the youth to become fit soldiers in the battle of *Swaraj*.
- Sept. 28 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress at a meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Lucknow.
- Sept. 30 In Poona City in the early morning a raid was made by the police on a house where Shivaram Hari Rajguru was absconding. Raj Guru along with a revolver and 13 rounds of ammunition was arrested.
- Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi's 61st Birthday was celebrated all over India.

- 1929 Oct. 18 Report of the Indian central committee was presented and published. It recommended autonomy for the provinces.
- Oct. 19 Subhash Chandra Bose presided over the Punjab Students' Conference held at Lahore.
- Oct. 31 The Viceroy of India announced that the Round Table conference to settle the Indian political problem to be convened after the members of the Simon Commission have submitted their report.
- Nov. 1 The Congress leaders met at Delhi to discuss the Viceroy's announcement dated Oct. 31 regarding the Round Table Conference and the Simon Commission Report.
- Nov. 2 Manifesto of Indian Leaders representing all groups in meetings at Bombay and Delhi stated that they hoped "to be able to tender co-operation".
- Nov. 10 Dr. Satyapal was set free.
- Nov. 14 Mahatma Gandhi in *Young India* expressed his views on the co-operative Banks and consolidation of lands.
- Nov. 16 The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at an urgent meeting, adopted a resolution on the Viceroy's declaration that the pronouncements of the Cabinet Ministers did not allow the Congressmen to participate in the Round Table Conference and requested the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. to give a lead on the lines of the Calcutta Resolution.
- Nov. 17 The leaders of the Bombay untouchables decided to offer Satyagraha to secure their right of entry into temples.
First Death Anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai was observed at Lahore.
- Nov. 18 The A.I.C.C. met in Allahabad and postponed consideration of the Viceroy's statement pending the decision of the Congress.
- Nov. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru withdrew his resignation from Congress Working Committee.
- Nov. 20 Sen Gupta resigned from the Executive of the Bengal Congress Committee.
- Nov. 24 On the completion of his U.P. tour Mahatma Gandhi said at Etawah that the United Provinces lacked in discipline, determination and the will to act up to its decisions.
- Nov. 25 Punjab Council voted Rs. 1,00,000 for Police force during Lahore Congress.

1929 Nov. 29 Subhash Chandra Bose presided over the C.P. Youth conference held at Nagpur.

Nov. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered presidential address to the tenth A.I.T.U.C. session at Nagpur.

Dec. 12 The Bihar Youth Conference met at Monghyr.

Dec. 22 Dr. P.C. Roy opened the Congress Exhibition at Lahore.

Dec. 23 The revolutionaries tried to blow off the train on which Lord Irwin was travelling. This had been done with great ingenuity, but it failed to kill the Viceroy who escaped death by a hair's breadth.

The Viceroy received Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Liberal leader, Mr. Jinnah, and Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly to discuss the Government proposal.

Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy along with Motilal Nehru, Sapru, Vitthalbhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah and concentrated on the question of Dominion Status. The Viceroy did not agree.

Dec. 24 Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Lajpat Rai Hall in Lahore.

Dec. 25 The National Social Conference met in Lahore under the Presidency of Har Bilas Sarda.

Dec. 26 Dr. P.C. Roy opened the Library conference at Lahore.

Dec. 27 The All India Congress committee met at Lahore.

Dec. 29 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered the 44th Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Lahore. He said, "Lahore Congress is the most important session of the Indian National Congress. It is the most critical state of the struggle for India's freedom". It was at this session that the Congress adopted the Independence Resolution, the fulfilment of which we saw on August 15, 1947. After having briefly reviewed the achievements and failures of the Congress for forty-four years, he expressed his ideas on issues like Social adjustment, religious liberty, plea for generosity, Viceroy's announcement regarding India's future constitution, India's independence, British imperialism, Socialist ideal, labour, peasant class, violence or non-violence, boycott of legislatures and need of efficient Congress organisation. While concluding his address he declared, "Success often comes to those who dare and act, it seldom goes to the timid who are ever afraid of the consequences." "We play for high stakes," he added further, "and if we seek to achieve great things it can only be through great dangers. Whether we

succeed soon or late, none but ourselves can stop us from high endeavour and from uniting a noble page in our country's long and splendid history."

1930

The Desh Darpan (Punjabi) was established in Calcutta, and was edited by Sardar Niranjan Singh Talib.

M.N. Roy was arrested while he was asleep at midnight. He was tried for the old Kanpur-Conspiracy case and was sentenced to six years of rigorous imprisonment.

Lokamanya was started and was published simultaneously from Calcutta and Kanpur.

Jan. Rabindranath Tagore visited Western India and delivered a series of lectures in Baroda on "Man the Artist". He returned to Santiniketan in early February.

Jan. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru, the President closed the 1929 session of the Congress held at Lahore by declaring independence as the creed of the Congress. He said, "India's cry for Independence has recently resounded in all parts of the world and has enabled overseas Indians to raise their heads high. The history of the world taught that it was not the flock of sheep that won freedom but bands of disciplined and determined men". He also mentioned that the free India would repudiate all national debts incurred by the present imperialistic Government if they were found unjust on enquiry.

It is reported that there was observed some split in the Congress Camp after the conclusion of the Lahore Congress.

Jan. 2 Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad issued an appeal for unity.

Jan. 3 Motilal Nehru, in letters addressed individually to the Congress members of the Assembly advised to resign their seats. This he did in obedience to the Lahore Congress resolution regarding boycott of Legislatures.

Jan. 5 Earl Rusell, Under Secretary of State for India, declared that Dominion Status would not be immediately granted to India.

Jan. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru issued an appeal fixing January 26 for a countrywide celebration for the adoption of complete independence or *Purna Swaraj* as the immediate objective of the Congress. He also suggested to hoist the National Flag at 8 in the morning.

- 1930 Jan. 7 Congress members of the Legislative resigned their seats obeying Congress mandate.
In U.S.A., Senator Blaine of Wisconsin moved a resolution on the day for the recognition by the United States of Indian Independence Resolution.
- Jan. 8 Motilal Nehru issued an appeal for unity.
- Jan. 9 Mahatma Gandhi in an article in the *Young India* worked out a programme for the Mass Civil Disobedience.
- Jan. 13 Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt's appeal was dismissed by their Lordships Justice Forde and Addison.
- Jan. 17 The Working Committee of the Congress resolved to celebrate January 26 as the *Purna Swarajya* Day. It was urged that the resolution should be read in the meetings that were to be held this day.
- Jan. 19 Editor of the *Rajasthan* was sentenced.
- Jan. 20 Delhi Session of the Central Legislature opened.
- Jan. 23 Subhash Chandra Bose and nine other Congress leaders were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. They were charged with sedition and conspiracy.
- Jan. 25 Gandhi in reply to the Viceroy's refusal regarding the Dominion status, thanked him for making the issue clear.
His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin clarified his statement which he made on 31st October, 1962 regarding the purpose of convening the Round Table Conference.
Maulana Mohammed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Shafi Daoodi and Nawab Ismail Khan in a statement urged Muslims not to participate in the Independence demonstrations of the Congress.
- Jan. 26 Independence pledge was taken all over India. Since 1948, 26th January was re-named the Republic Day. On this day India adopted her new constitution, declaring herself a Republic.
Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement on the Independence Day.
- Jan. 27 All India Anti-Untouchability Conference met in Allahabad.
- Jan. 29 Sir James in the Assembly explained the policy of the Government of India regarding amnesty to political prisoners.
- Jan. 30 Mahatma Gandhi in an article in *Young India* commented on the Viceroy's address in the assembly. He

also made to Lord Irwin the offer of nine-point programme which he made to Lord Reading.

- 1930 Jan. 30 Committee appointed in 1928 to investigate facilities provided for Indian pilgrims proceeding on Haj from Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi to the Hejaz, presented its report recommending a permanent standing committee.
- Feb. 1- 13 There was a strike of 13,000 miners at the Kurharbaree and Serampore collieries on the East Indian Railway for increase of wages.
- Feb. 2 A leaflet entitled "Philosophy of the Bomb" was issued by the Hindustan Republican Society. The police raided eleven places and were mostly those belonging to the members of the Benaras Youth League. No arrests were made.
- Feb. 3 Lahore Conspiracy case prisoners began hunger strike.
- Feb. 4 There was a strike of 20,000 members of the Great to Indian Peninsula Railwaymen's Union.
- Mar. 31
- Feb. 6 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his ideas on repudiation of debts.
- Feb. 9 All Bengal Students' Day was celebrated all over India.
- Feb. 15 At Ahmedabad the Working Committee decided to launch Civil Disobedience *vide* a resolution made by Mahatma Gandhi the leader of the movement.
- Feb. 16 Gandhi gave informal advice to the members of the Congress Working Committee, assembled at Sabarmati, on breaking salt law.
- Feb. 19 The A.I.C.C. adopted Civil Disobedience programme.
- Feb. 20 Satin Sen was released on bail.
- Mahatma Gandhi while writing on the Working Committee resolution dated Feb. 15, 1930 said, "The resolution of the Working Committee gives me my Charter of Freedom...it also binds me in the tightest of chains."
- Feb. 21 In Jalgaon, an attempt was made with a revolver, smuggled from outside, by one Bhagwan Das, an under-trial prisoner in Bhusawal Bomb case, to murder the approver Jai Gopal.
- Feb. 24 The Bombay Government thanked Mahatma Gandhi in getting a dispute settled among the mill-owners in Ahmedabad.
- Feb. 27 The Working Committee of the Utkal P.C.C. passed a resolution regarding making arrangements to start Civil Disobedience.

- 1930 Mar. Rabindranath Tagore sailed for Europe to keep his engagement for the Hibbert Lectures at Oxford which ill-health prevented him earlier.
- Mar. 1 Legal Union of the Church of England in India with Church of England terminated under law of 1927.
- Mar. 2 Mahatma Gandhi after evening prayer handed over to Mr. Reynolds an Englishman, his letter to be handed over personally to the Viceroy. Mr. Reynolds left for Delhi the same night. Gandhi gave thirty-six hours notice to the Viceroy.
- Mar. 3 R.N. Chawla with A.M. Engineer as passenger started flight from Karachi successfully completing trip to England in 17 days.
- Mar. 4 Mr. Reynolds duly delivered Gandhi's letter to His Excellency's Private Secretary, who formally acknowledged its receipt.
- Mar. 5 Mahatma Gandhi made a declaration after his prayer meeting in his Ashram that the first batch of satyagrahis would start from his Ashram on foot on the morning of March 12. He made it clear that these Volunteers will be the male members and not the female members of his Ashrama.
- Mar. 6 The Secretary to the Government of India sent instructions to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa to intercept and put under censorship the correspondence of all members of the working committee, of the President of the Provincial committee and of such other persons whose correspondence was likely to furnish important information.

On the first day of the National Week, Mahatma Gandhi proceeded with his followers to the Dandi beach and commenced the breach of salt laws.

On the eve of launching of the Salt Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience, Gandhi addressed a letter to the Viceroy. He wrote, "It is I know, open to you to frustrate my design by arresting me. I hope that there will be tens of thousand ready in a disciplined manner to take up the work after me and in the act of disobeying the Salt Act to lay themselves open to penalties of a law that should never have disfigured the Statute Book."

- Mar. 7 "On 12th March, Mahatma Gandhi begins his great march and Satyagraha for Independencz commences. The eye of all India will be upon him on that historic day and the prayers and good wishes of millions of

her sons and daughters will follow him and his gallant band. I suggest that all over the country we should celebrate that Great Day by meetings and suitable demonstrations by reiterating our pledge of Independence and wishing 'God speed' to the Soldiers of Freedom. In particular, I hope that on that day volunteers for Satyagraha will be enrolled everywhere." This was the statement Jawaharlal issued regarding the Salt Satyagraha.

1930 Mar. 7 While addressing a public meeting in Ras village in Borsad Taluk Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested.

Mar. 8 After Sardar Patel's arrest there was a public meeting in Ahmedabad presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. About 75,000 people who attended this meeting passed a resolution: "We the citizens of Ahmedabad, determine hereby that we shall go the same path where Vallabhbhai has gone and we shall take full independence while attempting to do so. Without achieving freedom for our country we shall not rest in peace nor will Government get peace. We solemnly believe that India's emancipation lies in truth and peace". As a protest to the arrest, hartal was observed in all big cities and towns all over India.

Mar. 9 Vallabhbhai Patel was convicted for disobeying the District Magistrate's order prohibiting him from delivering a speech.

Mar. 10 At Lahore the Congress Committee passed a resolution culling upon all District Congress committees to hold meetings on the day when Mahatma Gandhi was to commence Civil Disobedience, namely Mar. 12.

Mar. 11 Assembly rejected adjournment motion regarding imprisonment of V. Patel.

While giving his last message and statement Mahatma Gandhi said, "Our case is strong, our means are purest, and God is with us. There is no defeat for Satyagrahis till they give up truth. I pray for the success of the battle which begins tomorrow."

Mar. 12 All India Congress Committee met at Allahabad, and worked out a programme to follow after Gandhi's arrest.

Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience movement by marching to Dandi to break the Salt law with 79 volunteers and inmates of the ashram, at 6.30 A.M.

"Victory or Death" with this as motto Mahatma Gandhi started on his Civil Disobedience campaign in the morning at 6.30 with a batch of 79 Satyagrahis.

1930 Mar. 16 Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, U.P. was preparing for the Satyagraha campaign.

Mar. 18 Mahatma Gandhi continued his satyagraha march along with his followers.

Mar. 21 The A.I.C.C. at its meeting at Ahmedabad passed a resolution approving the decision of the Working Committee authorizing Mahatma Gandhi to initiate and control Civil Disobedience.

Steel Protection Industry act was amended.

The All India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad, passed a resolution approving of the Working Committee's decision in authorising Mahatma Gandhi to launch and control the Civil Disobedience.

Mar. 22 When Mahatma Gandhi reached Gajira, he addressed a public meeting in which he said, "If you do not allow the untouchables to mix up with you then rest assured, Swaraj will go far away from you."

Mar. 23 Sen Gupta was sentenced to 10 days' simple imprisonment.

Mar. 25 All India Congress Committee approved Gandhi's programme.

Mar. 26 Trial of Prof. Indra began in Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi reached the Beach and addressed a public meeting. He appealed to every Hindu, Mohammedan and even Englishman to help him.

Mar. 27 The Indian Statutory Commission issued a statement on the influence of the Reforms on Communal Rivalry.

Mar. 28 Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed a letter to the President of the Congress, offering his old house "Anand Bhawan" to the nation. To the letter was attached a note in which, he stated, that the house stood on a site next to the Ashram of Bharadwaj where, in the times of Ram Chandra there was reported to have been a great University. It was also pointed out that the house was intimately connected with the development of the national movement.

Mar. 30 In a meeting held at Ranchi, Dr. P.D. Mitra, who had then returned after attending the Congress meeting and interviewing Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad, explained to the audience the programme of the contemplated satyagraha.

Apr. 1 Child Marriage act came into effect.

- 1930 Apr. 2 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya tendered his resignation from his seat in the Assembly and wrote a letter to the Viceroy.
- Apr. 3 Mahatma Gandhi reached Navsari and addressed a public meeting. He said, "Either I shall return with what I want or my body will float in the ocean."
- Apr. 4 There were riots among the railway strikers in Bombay, 300 were injured.
The Tarun Sangh (Youth League) of Ranchi organised a meeting in the local Municipal park.
- Apr. 5 Prof. Indra was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate.
After the triumphant march with unabated zeal and energy, Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi in the morning. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed him. He appealed to the people of India to celebrate April 6 as a day of penance and purification.
- Apr. 6 Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi along with 79 volunteers by preparing salt at the sea-coasts.
In the Champaran district, the first *Jattha* (procession), consisting of thirteen men, started under the leadership of Shri (then called Sardar) Bipin Behari Verma, President Champaran District Congress Committee and Chairman of the local District Board.
Ram Das Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and several others were arrested at Dandi, engaged in manufacture of salt from sea water in violation of the salt monopoly, first open breach of law.
- Apr. 7 Kothari, Ramdas Gandhi, and several other Salt Satyagrahis throughout India were arrested and convicted.
There were riots among the railway strikers at Bhusawal and Gorgaum, 50 injured, 1 was killed.
- Apr. 8 Nariman and G. Desai were sentenced for breaking Salt Law.
- Apr. 9 There were communal riots in Nasik, 100 people were killed.
- Apr. 11 Motilal Nehru renamed Anand Bhawan as Swarajya Bhawan and dedicated it to the public.
Serious communal riots broke out in Bombay and Calcutta precipitated by Gandhi's salt campaign. 22 persons were injured in Bombay.
- Apr. 13 Malaviya launched the campaign of boycott of foreign clothes in the Punjab.

- 1930 Apr. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested while boarding a train at Allahabad Junction. He was going to Raipur.
- Apr. 15 Prakasam and Nageswara Rao were fined Rs. 500 each and their cars were attached on their refusal to pay the same.
- Following the conviction of Jawaharlal Nehru and J.M. Sen Gupta there was held a largely attended meeting at Modhupur in which Pandit Binoda delivered a forceful speech.
- There was national uprising in Calcutta and attacks on the Europeans and police.
- Apr. 16 Mob at Karachi attacked the court house where trials were proceeding and were fired on by the police. One was killed and many were injured.
- Apr. 17 Motilal Nehru took over the charge of the A.I.C.C. office owing to Mahatma Gandhi's refusal.
- Apr. 18 Gandhi proposed Motilal Nehru's name for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress.
- Apr. 18-Indian nationalists attacked Chittagong, destroyed railway and police killing 7 guards and carrying off thousand rifles. Bengal Ordinance was introduced on the 19th as a result of these uprisings.
- Apr. 20 N. Nageswara Rao and G. Bungiah Naidu were sentenced to 6 months R.I.
- Apr. 22 K.M. Munshi was sentenced to 6 months S.I. and Rs. 200 fine.
- Dastidar revolutionary finding himself surrounded by the police committed suicide rather than become a prisoner. It is known as Chittagong tragedy.
- There was national uprising in Patna.
- In Madras 50,000 Nationalists were dispersed by troops.
- Apr. 23 British and Indian troops came into conflict with Nationalists at Peshawar because of the arrest of members of the Provincial Congress Committee.
- Apr. 25 Mahadev Desai was sentenced to 6 months S.I. for breaking Salt Law.
- Apr. 26 Mahatma Gandhi explained in a meeting held at Chharvada in Bulsar Taluka, his plan for raiding the Government Salt Depot at Dharasana within a few days.
- Apr. 27 Gandhi directed the Navajivan Press to allow to be forfeited rather than deposit security. The Government took over the Navajivan Press.

The Viceroy promulgated an ordinance reviving the Press Act of 1910.

The Viceroy revived press act of 1910 establishing a rigorous censorship of the press and suspending practically all native papers to restrict Nationalist propaganda.

- 1930 Apr. 29 Kakasahib Kalelkar, Principal of Gujarat Vidyapith, was arrested and sentenced.

The *Daily Herald* warned the Government against pursuing the "disastrous path of repression".

- May 1 Deva Das Gandhi was sentenced to one year's R.I.

Mrs. Annie Besant had a sustained and deep love for India. In 1930 she wrote a poem calling India to rise up; "O India! Awake! Arise" "O India! O Perfect Nation".

- May 2 Viceroy promulgated Ordinance for the trial of Lahore Conspiracy prisoners.

There was serious uprising in Amritsar.

- May 3 Lord Irwin prorogued both Houses of the Legislature.

- May 4 Mahatma Gandhi was arrested in the camp at Karadi after midnight under Regulation 25 of 1827. He was taken to Yeravada Jail.

- May 6 A hartal was organised at Patna and processions were taken out.

Because of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest there was *hartal* (strikes) all over India.

There were riots at Delhi, Calcutta and other cities and towns and *hartal* was observed to protest against the arrest of Gandhi.

- May 8 Abbas Tyabji led the nationalist volunteers.

A special meeting of students of all categories was held at Bhanwarpokhar at Patna at which Prof. Abul Bari presided.

There was an attack of mobs on police at Sholapur in Bombay presidency. The police station and the court house were burned, and 25 persons were killed and 100 injured.

- May 9 The President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee issued a circular directing all subordinate committees to start picketting at foreign clothes and liquor shops from the 16th May.

- May 11 Force of 45,000 Wazirs attacked Datta Khel Post.

- 1930 May 12 In its report, the Indian Statutory commission, made public its views on the Control of Indian Finance by the Secretary of State in Council.

The Viceroy announced that the steps were being taken to arrange for the assembling in London of representatives of the proposed conference to discuss the Indian constitutional problem on or about 20th October.

The Indian Statutory Commission made public its report on Central Control over Provincial matters.

- May 13 Martial law was declared at Sholapur and 200 persons were arrested in various parts of India in connection with riots.

- May 14 Rukmani Lakshmipathi was sentenced to one year's S.I. Srinivasa Sastri suggested to Government to release Mahatma Gandhi.

- May 15 Attempt of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to lead raid on the salt depot at Dharasana collapsed when she was threatened with arrest after sitting 28 hours on the road in front of a cordon of police.

- May 15-17 Serious riots broke out in Bengal.

- May 16 Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was sentenced to six months S.I.

- May 17 Sarojini Naidu was arrested.

- May 18 200 volunteers were arrested at Dharasana.

Nationalists of Bombay raided the Government salt works at Wadala doing considerable damage, nearly 500 were captured by the police and confined to barbed wire prison.

- May 19 Raid of Nationalists on salt works at Dharasana near Bulsar resulted in 630 casualties and arrest of Mrs. Naidu, leaders of civil disobedience campaign, Manilal, second son of Mahatma Gandhi. V.J. Patel assumed command of the civil disobedience campaign.

- May 23 Mrs. Naidu was sentenced to 9 months in Jail and Manilal Gandhi to 1 year for their revolutionary activities.

- May 24 115 were arrested and many injured in the raid on Wadala Salt depot.

- May 25 While addressing an audience at Oxford Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said, "Let us keep our faith firm in the objectivity of the source of ours spiritual ideal of unity, though it cannot be proved by any mathematical

logic. Let us proclaim in our conduct that it has already been given to us to be realized like a song which has only to be mastered and sung, like the morning which has only to be welcomed by raising the screens, opening the doors."

Durga Bai was sentenced to one year's S.I.

Govind Ballabha Pant was arrested at Dharsana.

- 1930 May 26 There was a debate in the House of Commons on Indian situation.
- May 27 The Indian Statutory Commission made proposals regarding the future constitution of India.
Madan Mohan Malaviya and his party were arrested.
- May 29 Abhayankar was arrested.
- May 30 The Governor-General issued two ordinances, namely the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance, to counteract picketing, non-payment of taxes to the Government, and tampering with the loyalty of Government servants.
- May 31 About 210 Santals took the sacred thread and the S.I. of Gumia reported to his authorities that the Santals of his own area were inducing others to join the movement.
- June 1 About 15,000 volunteers and spectators took part in a raid of Salt Depot.
- June 3 The Muslims of Bombay showed their sympathy with the Congress. Under the leadership of S.A. Brelvi, Editor of the "*Bombay Chronicle*" took out a procession.
- June 4 About 130 volunteers who formed the second batch of Wadala raiders were each sentenced to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment.
- June 5 The citizens of Bombay celebrated "Gandhi Day" as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.
- June 6 Acharya J.B. Kripalani was sentenced.
Dharsana was again raided by 167 volunteers.
The Gadodia stores were looted by revolutionaries.
- June 9 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution regarding the progress of events in all parts of the country.
First volume of the report of the Simon Commission was published.
- June 10 A volunteer who was injured in Lathi charge at Dharsana died.

Rajendra Prasad, Professor Eari, Baldeo Sahay and others were injured as a result of Lathi charge by the police on a procession in Patna.

1930 June 13 Nilakant Das was sentenced to 6 months S.I. for breaking the Salt Law.

June 14 The police raided the office of the Provincial Congress Committee at Patna in connection with the Bihar Satyagraha Samachar.

June 18 Motilal Nehru, acting President of the All India Congress Committee was accorded a hearty welcome in Bombay.

June 19 Simultaneous bomb explosions occurred on the morning at Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Rawalpindi.

June 21 Satyagraha was restarted at Bihar and continued till the Gandhi Irwin Pact when it was stopped according to Congress instruction.

The Government banned the Andhra Provincial Congress committee.

June 22 Slocombe interviewed Motilal Nehru on the present situation.

June 24 Recommendations of the Simon Commission were published.

June 25 Indian women residing in London in a meeting condemned the repressive policy of the Government of India.

June 27 Macdonald conferred with opposition leaders regarding the situation in India.

June 29 Under instructions from the Provincial Congress Committee, Bihar observed this day as Babu Ram Sundar Lal Day as a mark of respect to the memory of Babu Ram Sundar Lal who had been killed in thana Kateya, subdivision Gopalganj, District Saran.

June 30 Motilal Nehru was arrested and the Congress Working Committee was declared as an unlawful association.

July 1 Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud were sentenced to 6 months simple imprisonment for being a member of an unlawful organization i.e., the Congress Working Committee.

Boycott Week was inaugurated in Bombay. The slogan of the people was "Starve the hand that beats us by

boycotting British goods etc." The Congressmen of Bombay paraded the whole day in streets making house to house visits and obtaining pledges of boycott of British and Foreign goods.

- 1930 July 2 The Bombay citizens gave a grand reception to Vallabh-bhai Patel.

Lord Irwin promulgated a new ordinance No. 7 of 1930, the unauthorised news-sheet and News-Paper Ordinance, in view of the Bombay Congress Committee's cyclostyled bulletin propaganda.

Because of the enforcement of the Picketing Ordinance in the United Provinces (Now Uttar Pradesh) there was brisk picketing in Lucknow.

At Surat about 500 satyagrahi volunteers under the leadership of Smt. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Abida Tyabji picketed the shops at Mota Manir.

- July 4 Malaviya was nominated member of the A.I.C.C.

At Calcutta the "Nari Satyagraha Committee" intensified its Satyagraha activities, as a result hundreds of volunteers were arrested.

In Bombay, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Vice-President, Bombay Congress Committee, Noor Mahomed Vallibhai, editor, the *Congress Bulletin* and many others were arrested.

- July 5 Dr. Rajendra Prasad was arrested and convicted.

Vigorous repression and persecution in Maharashtra, Andhra, Bombay, and other Provinces was launched by the British Government.

Maulana Shaukat Ali presided over the Executive Committee meeting of the All Parties Muslim Conference which met at Simla.

The Gujranwala Congress Committee declared an unlawful body by the Punjab Government.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, was arrested at Chhapra under the Intimidation Ordinance. He was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment for each of the two charges under the Ordinances number 5 and 6, sentences to run concurrently.

- July 6 At its meeting held in London, the National Council of the Independent Labour Party passed a resolution condemning the repressive policy of the Government of India.

- 1930 July 7 All India Depressed Classes Conference met in Meerut.
The District Magistrate of Guntur ordered to remove the National Flag from the Municipal building.
The Police raided the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and arrested five persons found inside the building including Lalit Mohan Das, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C.
- July 8 India House in London was inaugurated by the King. The Navajivan Press, which published the *Navajivan*, *Young India* and other Gandhian literature, was seized and its security was forfeited.
In Bombay, the Arati News Sheet Ordinance was enforced and the police raided the Congress House and confiscated its property.
His Majesty the King of England inaugurated the India House in London and expressed the hope that "She (India) steadily advanced to an assured place among the great people of the earth".
- July 9 Addressing a joint session of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the Viceroy explained the object of the Round Table Conference to be held in London next October.
Lord Irwin announced the object of the Round Table Conference which was to meet in London.
Conciliatory speech was delivered by Lord Irwin, Viceroy, at Legislative Assembly at Simla.
Lord Irwin, the Viceroy outlined the object of the Round Table Conference to be held in London in October, 1930.
At Simla some women held demonstration before the Assembly Chamber.
- July 10 M.S. Anney was arrested while breaking Forest laws. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' S.I.
- July 11 Dr. B.S. Moonji and 30 volunteers were arrested twice in a day while breaking the Forest Laws.
520 volunteers were injured by the repeated lathi charges of the police in Bombay during the course of procession taken out to celebrate "Garhwal Day".
- July 14 The members of the Nationalist, Independent, and Swaraj parties in Assembly passed a resolution authorizing its Chairman, Jayakar to take such steps as he may think necessary so as to bring about an amicable settlement of the then prevailing political situation in India.

- 1930 July 14 Prominent members of the Nationalist, Independent and Swaraj parties, in the Assembly unanimously passed a resolution authorising its Chairman M.R. Jayakar to take such steps, as he may think necessary, so as to bring about an amicable settlement of the present impasse in the political situation in India.

A meeting of over forty members of the nationalist and independent parties in the Assembly and some members of the Council of State passed a resolution authorising Shri M.R. Jayakar to take such steps as he thought suitable for settlement of the prevailing impasse.

Smt. Hansa Mehta, the President of the "War Council", inaugurated the "Congress Week", in Bombay.

- July 15 Sir Ali Imam accepted dictatorship at the Patna Congress Committee.

The British Government in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State, revealed the number of persons convicted under various Ordinances upto 30th June, 1930. This includes a valuable information for research scholars of the Modern Indian History.

- July 16 Lahore High Court dismissed petition contesting the legality of the conspiracy case ordinance.

- July 17 *The Statesman* (Calcutta) in a leading article in its issue dated 17th July, 1930, described effects of the Boycott movement in Calcutta.

At Madura, the Police opened fire killing three and injuring several volunteers who were picketing the toddy shops at Manat Road.

The Viceroy allowed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Shri Jayakar to see Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and others in Jail with a view to persuading them to restore peace in the country.

- July 18 The Western India National Liberal Association adopted a sympathetic resolution deploring the repressive policy of the Government with special reference to the "Garhwal Day" procession.

In Calcutta students picketed non-officials regarding the Simon Report.

- July 20 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left Allahabad to see Gandhi in the prison.

1930 July 20 The Nationalist Muslims met at Lucknow and exposed the retrograde and reactionary character of the Simon Report.

July 21 Nationalist Muslims met in Conference at Lucknow and condemned the Simon Report.

At Lahore volunteers comprising of the Hindustani Sevadal, the Balbharat Sabha and the Congress celebrated the Political Prisoners' Day.

July 22 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M.R. Jayakar left for Poona on their peace mission to meet Mahatma Gandhi in jail.

July 23 Sir Sapru and Jayakar interviewed Gandhiji in jail. There was mass picketing in Lahore by the Volunteers at the Conference and the Shiromani Prabandhak Committee.

July 24 Miss Santi Das, Secretary, Nari Satyagraha Samiti, along with seven women volunteers was arrested in Calcutta.

Before the Social Tribunal at Chittagong the trial in the Armoury Raid case commenced.

The trial of Dr. Khare, Messrs. Poonachand, Deshmukh and Dharmadhikari commenced. They were the members of the Nagpur "War Council".

The Bombay Piece-goods Native Association, resolved to observe "Hartal" for an indefinite period as a protest against the 'repressive policy of the Government'.

July 25 The Nari Satyagraha Committee offered Satyagraha by squatting on the Upper Circular Road in North Calcutta and did not budge an inch for eight hours in spite of the police action.

The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, with the help of armed Police and Gurkhas, removed the National flag, which a Commissioner of the Purulia Municipality had hoisted over the Jubilee Town Hall and put the Union Jack in its place.

July 27 Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the "War Council" led a huge procession while inaugurating the 'Boycott week' in Bombay.

July 28 Sir Sapru and Jayakar conferred with Nehru at Naini Jail.

The Additional Presidency Magistrate at Jarabagan convicted ten ladies in Calcutta. Mr. Murlī Manohar Prasad editor, of the "Searchlight", and many others were convicted at Patna.

1930 July 29 Mr. Jayakar proceeded to meet Gandhi in Yeravda prison with a letter from Motilal Nehru.

Mr. M. C. Donald announced in the House of Commons that the opposition parties would be invited to nominate their representatives in the Round Table Conference but that Government would retain complete freedom with regard to the proposals to be laid before the Parliament as the outcome of the conference.

July 30 The Bengal Police raided the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the Bengal Provincial Students Association, the North Calcutta Congress Committee, and the Central Calcutta Congress Committee.

July 31 The British Government declared unlawful thirty Congress Committees and allied organizations.

Aug. 1 The Government of Bihar and Orissa issued two notifications directing that "All Postal articles bearing stamps or other emblems tending to promote a boycott or movement against the Government should be intercepted and made over to the District Magistrate for destruction.

The members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested.

The Tilak Anniversary procession, headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was taken out in Bombay despite the police commissioner's order prohibiting entry in the Fort Area.

Aug. 2 Banaras Hindu University classes were suspended as a result of picketing.

His Majesty the King of England during the course of a speech in the Parliament made a reference to the Indian political condition.

Five members of the Working Committee, namely Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sherwani Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. Hardikar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were arrested in Bombay.

Aug. 3 There was a serious communal riot in Ballia. The police opened fire. The casualties reported were five killed and 16 wounded. Stray cases of assault continued after the firing.

Upendra Nath Ghose and 32 volunteers who were taking rest at the local Congress office in Calcutta, were beaten by the police with *lathis* as a result of which

Shri Ghose and a few volunteers were seriously wounded.

- 1930 Aug. 5 Seth Deepchand who broke the Forest Law was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

At Sukkur a serious communal riot broke out. The police opened fire killing 12 and injuring 150 persons.

There was a mass picketing in Bombay as a protest against the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Malaviya and other Congress leaders.

- Aug. 6 There was much excitement in the Patna jail.

At Talagaon, Nagpur, sixteen volunteers broke the forest laws.

- Aug. 7 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad acted as President of the Congress in succession to Vallabhbhai Patel.

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a few others were convicted for eight months' simple imprisonment.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, convicted the members of the Working Committee.

Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of the *Statesman* was shot at when he was coming down from his motor car but he was saved.

- Aug. 8 Pt. Malaviya declined to pay fine and was jailed.

The Depressed Classes Conference met at Nagpur. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar addressed the Conference.

As a protest against the conviction of Pandit Malaviya Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders, the Satyagraha Committee and the "War Council" observed a three-day hartal.

Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta was again sentenced under Section 124-A to one year's simple imprisonment.

A batch of 26 volunteers headed by Chhagganlal Bharuka, President of the "War Council" and Narayan Rao Vaidya, formed the Garhwal Day procession in front of the "War Council" office.

- Aug. 9 Pt. Malaviya was released on paying the fine.

The Bengal Muslims' Conference and the Calcutta Khilafat Conference were held in Calcutta. The delegates of both the conferences criticised the Simon Report.

- Aug. 10 The Government of Bihar and Orissa asked some of the District Magistrates "to restrict prosecutions with a view to preventing serious overcrowding in the jails."

1930 Aug. 10 The Nehrus accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud left for Yervada.

The police raided in Calcutta the offices of the Bengal council of civil disobedience and Barrabazar Congress committee.

In Bombay the Political Sufferers' Day was celebrated.

Aug. 11 The order not to wear Gandhi cap in the interest of the public peace was set aside by the Madras High Court.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya while addressing a huge meeting of cloth merchants in Bombay, appealed for boycott of foreign cloth and the British goods and for the use of Swadeshi.

Aug. 12 The non-official Hindu members of the Bengal Council condemned "Excesses of the Police" in Bengal to cope with the civil disobedience movement.

Royal Air Force bombed Afridi villages in retaliation for raids on Peshawar.

Aug. 13 Peace talks at Yervada began. Vallabhbhai and Sarojini Naidu were present besides Gandhiji and Nehru.

Aug. 14 Martial law was proclaimed in N.W.F. Province. At Amritsar about seventy people received injuries as a result of lathi charges by the police.

The Congress leaders handed over a letter to Sir Sapru and Jayakar.

Aug. 16 Martial law was proclaimed in Peshawar.

Aug. 17 M^{rs}. Zutshi, Punjab Congress Director, was arrested and convicted.

Aug. 18 In a meeting of the Europeans held in Calcutta, the Government's policy towards the civil disobedience movement was condemned.

Bengal Council condemned Simon Report by a majority.

Aug. 19 There were many arrests and raids in Calcutta.

Aug. 20 Ahmedabad police charged student picketers with lathi.

Aug. 21 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, acting President of the Indian National Congress was arrested and was taken to Meerut jail.

All the Congress Associations in Bombay Presidency and U.P. were declared unlawful.

1930 Aug. 22 S.C. Bose was elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation by 44 to 29 votes.

Mr. Grosby, the additional S.P. of Dacca was shot dead.

Aug. 25 Dr. Sapru and Jayakar interviewed the Viceroy on the Peace Mission.

A bomb attempt on Sir Charles Tagert, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta was made near the south eastern corner of Dalhousie Square.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi declared the Congress Working Committee unlawful.

Congress Working Committee was declared unlawful by the Government of India in Delhi.

Aug. 26 Dr. Ansari officiated as President of the A.I.C.C.

The National Flag Day was celebrated in Lahore and Simla.

Aug. 27 The members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested and convicted. The Magistrate said, "I am sorry gentlemen to sentence you to six months' S.I. in 'A' class."

Shri Deep Narayan Singh was arrested at Delhi along with some other members of the Congress Working Committee, which had just then been banned by the Government as unlawful.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mrs. Zutshi were convicted.

Aug. 28 The All India Congress Committee was declared unlawful.

Under Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Madras Government declared the All India Congress Working Committee an unlawful association.

V.J. Patel, Pandit Malaviya, and Dr. Ansari were arrested.

Aug. 29 The Inspector General of Police, Bengal was shot and was seriously injured.

Aug. 30 There was mutiny in Meerut prison.

Smt. Hansa Melita, President of Bombay "War Council" was arrested.

Two bombs were thrown at the house of Pabirakumar Bose, Inspector, Detective Department, Calcutta.

A youngster named Haripada Bhattacharya who was barely 14 shot Khan Bahadur Asadullah, and killed him when he was returning after seeing a football match in Chittagong. He was given transportation for life. He was spared the rope because of his age.

1930 Aug. 31 At Lahore, Ramachandra Sainik, the Director of the "War Council" was arrested.

G.V. Mavlankar was arrested at Rampur along with other Congress leaders.

Sept. 1 At Lahore, Principal Chhabildas was sentenced to one year's imprisonment under section 174-A, and to four months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment under section 17(2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sept. 2 A Lathi charge was reported in Surat in connection with the election boycott campaign.

At Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Surat, many Congressmen were arrested while picketing at the foreign cloth shops.

Sept. 3 Twelve women picketers of Calcutta were sentenced.

The mail bags of the Rajshahi Post Office were looted.

Sept. 4 Dr. Chatan Chandra Ghosh, President of Frontier Congress Committee was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Sept. 5 The peace negotiations had broken down after an hour's conference with Mahatma Gandhi.

Sapru-Jayakar peace negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi ended in failure. In a statement they said, "We regret to announce that the present peace negotiations have failed. We are releasing the entire correspondence in the course of today or tomorrow."

Sept. 6 At Bilashi in the Satana district in Bombay, two villagers were killed and several injured, while six policemen sustained injuries as the result of an encounter between the police and the villagers.

Sept. 7 Three were killed and several injured in a fracas in Bombay.

- 1930 Sept. 8 Motilal Nehru was released.
- Sept. 9 The students were injured in a police raid on the University campus in Calcutta.
The Punjab Congress Committee was declared unlawful and its office was raided by the police.
- Sept. 10 The personnel of the Indian wing of the Round Table Conference were announced.
- Sept. 11 R.S. Pandit, son-in-law of Motilal Nehru, was arrested on a charge of sedition.
The Viceroy said in his letter to Sir Sapru and Jayakar that the Government cannot contemplate liquidation of debts in "any form or degree".
- Sept. 13 Three persons were killed in a police firing at Bulandshahr.
- Sept. 15 R.S. Pandit was sentenced at Allahabad, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.
- Sept. 17 Several batches of lady volunteers were arrested in Bombay in connection with picketing booths.
- Sept. 18 In Karachi, a crude bomb was thrown at the city police station. The bomb exploded but caused no damage.
The Police raided the Jallianwala Bagh.
By a special Tribunal at Alipore, Dinesh Chandra Mazumdar was sentenced to transportation for life in connection with the bomb outrage on Sir Charles Tagart.
In Jallianwala Bagh, in Amritsar the police raided and arrested Sultan Mohammed a working member of the "War Council" and also Ajit Singh "director" of the Students "War Council".
- Sept. 19 All the Congress committees in Punjab were declared unlawful by the Governor of the Punjab in Council.
- Sept. 22 At Bombay seven members of the ninth Bombay "War Council" were convicted and sentenced on a charge under Section 188 I.P.C. for continuing the publication of the "Congress Bulletin".
- Sept. 23 Asaf Ali, the third Director "of the Delhi War Council" was arrested.
- Sept. 25 There was serious battle between the policemen and the Congress volunteers, killing eight and wounding eight persons. Those killed included Mr. Joshi, Magistrate, and one Forest Ranger.

- 1930 Sept. 25 Decision of the Daspur Riot case was declared convicting 26 persons.
- Sept. 26 At Moradabad, the police opened fire on the Congress volunteers, killing one and wounding forty-six persons. Lord Irwin, in course of a lengthy speech accused Congress leaders of "Double Dealing".
- Sept. 28 Sir Alfred Watson was again shot at from a motor car but he was again saved.
- Sept. 29 Justices Madaokar and Barlee at the Bombay High Court, held, "Peaceful Picketing" was "No offence". During the course of a lengthy speech, Lord Irwin, the Viceroy again accused the Congress leaders for "Double Dealing." He characterised the Congress refusal to participate in the Round Table Conference as "a great betrayal".
- Oct. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said in Moscow that all the problems of humanity may be solved by education. He attributed the grave perils of Indian mankind, poverty, epidemics, industrial backwardness and mutual quarrels to the pitiful condition of education in India. He recognized that Russia had worked 'miracles' in short time in this field.
- Oct. 1 Miss Khursedbehar, grand-daughter of Dadabhai Naoroji was arrested at Ahmedabad and Mrs. Motibai was arrested at Wardha.
- Oct. 2 Shri Patwardhan launched an experimental measure of "military training" in connection with formation of the nucleus of the Congress "Army".
- Oct. 3 An imposing procession of the Congress volunteers was taken out in Bombay to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.
- Oct. 4 The former head of the prosecuting agency in the Lahore "conspiracy" case was shot at.
All U.P. Congress committees were declared unlawful.
- Oct. 6 In a resolution, Mr. Fenner Brockway condemned the British policy of suppressing the Nationalist movement in India.
- Oct. 7 The judgement was delivered after a protracted trial in the Lahore conspiracy case by the special Tribunal in the Lahore jail.

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death; Kishorilal, Mahavirsingh, Vijay Kumar Singha,

Shiv Verma, Gaya Parshad and Premalnath Tewari were transported for life; Kundanlal and Premdutt were awarded 7 and 5 years rigorous imprisonment respectively. Ajay Kumar Ghosh, Jitendranath Sanyal and Desraj were acquitted and Brahmduitt and Ram-sarandas, the two approvers were ordered to be retired.

- 1930 Oct. 8 At Allahabad, the Editor of the *Abhyudaya*, Pandit Krishan Kant Malaviya, was sentenced to one year's R.I. under Section 124-A I.P.C. Kolaba Congress committee was declared unlawful.
- Oct. 9 People from twenty villages gathered in a meeting at Giwdhara and unanimously resolved not to purchase or use foreign cloth or British goods.
In Bombay, a shooting outrage near the Lamington Road police station took place in which sergeant Taylor and his wife were injured.
- Oct. 10 H.E. the Viceroy promulgated Ordinance No. IX of 1930 called the Unlawful Association Ordinance.
- Oct. 11 At the Essex Hall, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the London branch of the Congress. It was attended by about 150 Indians and a contingent of the British communists. In a resolution the participants unanimously resolved to support the cause of the Nationalists in India.
- Oct. 12 The Governor of Bombay declared the Congress Organization in Bombay unlawful.
- Oct. 15 The Bombay police occupied the Bombay Congress House.
- Oct. 16 At Bombay the police arrested over 250 persons, including six Congress office bearers.
- Oct. 17 At Lahore Srimati Parvati Devi, daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai was arrested at the Lajpat Bhawan.
The police raided the Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad, where the All India Congress Committee office was housed.
- Oct. 18 Mr. Reginald Reynolds in a conference of the Independent Labour Party held in London, supported the Congress movement in India.
- Oct. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested a little after nine o'clock in the night while returning home after a public meeting at Purshottamdas Park, Allahabad.
- Oct. 20 The U.P. Gazette declared the Congress committees as unlawful bodies.

1930 Oct. 24 Mahadev Desai was released from jail.

Pandit Govinda Malaviya was arrested at the Naini Central jail premises just after the trial of Jawaharlal Nehru. The arrest was made under section 124-A I.P.C. in connection with the speech he delivered on 8th October, 1930.

At Surat, the Congress Committee was declared unlawful body.

Oct. 25 At Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar J.M. Sen Gupta, acting Congress President, was arrested.

Oct. 26 In Bombay the Police lathi charged on volunteers who gathered together for the Flag Salutation Ceremony.

Oct. 27 Pandit Kunzru appealed for public support to the cause of Indians in East Africa.

The Police raided the Bengali Tola Congress office and camp at Chittaranjan Park, Banaras (Varanasi).

Judgement of the Checkulhat Riot case was delivered by a special Tribunal in Midnapore, sentencing Katri-sh Mondal and seven others to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Oct. 28 Six volunteers were arrested in Calcutta for picketing the Customs House.

President of the Bombay "War Council" Smt. Avanti-kabai Gokhale was sentenced to undergo 6 months simple imprisonment under Sec. 17(1).

Oct. 29 Jawaharlal Nehru was convicted by the City Magistrate, Allahabad.

A serious clash occurred between the police and the Santals at Rajaun Hat, situated about three miles from Godda a subdivisional headquarter in the district of Santal Parganas.

Smt. Sen Gupta and a number of Congress volunteers were arrested as being members of an unlawful public meeting which was held in the Queen's Garden, Delhi. Smt. Bedi, who was the "Director" presided over the meeting.

The City Magistrate, Allahabad, sentenced Jawaharlal Nehru for six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one month's imprisonment.

Oct. 30 Mrs. Sen Gupta was arrested in Delhi.

- 1930 Oct. 30 The Government of India declared the Congress bodies unlawful in Bihar.
- Oct. 31 Prof. B.G. Kothari was sentenced to two months' S.I. in Nagpur.
T.A.K. Sherwani was released from the Thana jail. He was arrested and convicted in connection with the "Tilak Day" procession of August 2, 1930.
- Nov. 1 Brailsford urged general amnesty to make Round Table Conference a success.
- Nov. 2 Smt. Sen Gupta was sentenced to one year's S.I.
- Nov. 3 Jagat Narain Lal, Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, was sentenced to 9 months' R.I.
In a public meeting organized by the women in Bombay, a resolution was passed against the treatment accorded to their sisters by the Bombay Police at the Azad Maidan on October 26, 1930.
- Nov. 4 Smt. J.M. Sen Gupta, Smt. Bedi, Smt. Jairani, S.N. Haksar, F.P. Nayak, Bishannarain Mehta and Paliwal were convicted at Delhi.
- Nov. 5 "Gandhi Day" was celebrated in Bombay and the suburbs.
Smt. Kamla Nehru led a students' procession in Allahabad, in spite of the order not to enter the civil lines area.
- Nov. 7 Dr. Balerakar was appointed the fifteenth President of the Bombay Congress "War Council."
In Bombay two members of the "People's Battalion" pulled down the Union Jack that was flying at the Bombay High Court and hoisted a national tri-colour flag in its place.
- Nov. 8 Political prisoners in Banaras Jail resorted to hunger strike.
- Nov. 9 The Panjab University Senate protested against D.A.V. College police raid.
- Nov. 10 In the Godda police station Santhal Parganas, there was a serious riot.
- Nov. 11 Mrs. Kale, C.P. "War Council" President was arrested and convicted for 4 months' S.I.
The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, the Youth League, the Hindustani Seva Dal and other organizations were declared unlawful.
During the course of "Jawahar Week" in Allahabad, Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru and Miss Krishna Kumari Nehru were arrested.

1930 Nov. 12 The King of England presided over for the first time a Round Table Conference as King Emperor of India which was to discuss the question of India's independence.

Round Table Conference met in London, without Gandhi's participation.

At Jamalpur (Bihar and Orissa) the police opened fire.

His Majesty the King of England inaugurated the First Round Table Conference

Abbas Tyabji was released.

Nov. 14 Mrs. Nawal Kishore and 29 others were arrested at Gaya for picketing cloth shops.

Nobel Prize for physics was awarded to Sir C.V. Raman.

The Delhi offices of *The Hindustan Times* and the *Tej* were searched in order to find out copies of "Jawahar Day Pamphlet".

Nov. 15 Hindu Muslim agreement had been reached in London on the Sind and N.W. Frontier question.

The Congress Flag was hoisted over the Trafalgar Square, London, as a demonstration in favour of self-determination for India.

Nov. 16 The "Jawahar Day" was celebrated throughout the country.

Nov. 17 218 persons were arrested in Delhi in connection with the "Jawahar Day".

The first "Dictator" of Karnatak was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner made a speech at the second plenary meeting of the First Round Table Conference in London.

Nov. 18 Mr. Charlet Huke, the Superintendent of Rajshahi central jail was fired upon but he escaped with slight injuries.

Nov. 19 Lala Dunichand and Santanam, Lahore Congress leaders, were re-arrested.

At Lahore, Srimati Parvati Devi, daughter of the late Lala Lajpat Rai was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment

Nov. 21 At Karachi, Jairamdas Daulatram, President of the Sind Satyagraha Council was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

- 1930 Nov. 23 Mr. Sarladevi Ambalal, Gujarat "Dictator" was fined Rs. 1,000.
- Nov. 24 Brelvi of the *Bombay Chronicle* and Sadanand of the *Free Press* were arrested.
- Nov. 25 Mahadev Desai was arrested under the criminal law amendment act.
- Nov. 26 At Mandvi, the Bardoli Peasants' Day was celebrated. The All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the Communal Award and the protection of minorities.
- Nov. 27 In Calcutta, judgement of the Calcutta Bomb case was delivered convicting Dr. Narain Chandra Roy and seven others for offences under the Explosive Substances Act and the Arms Act and conspiracy. In Bihar, the Congress Committee was declared illegal.
- Nov. 28 In Hyderabad (Sind) a crude bomb exploded in the compound of the bungalow of the deputy superintendent of police.
- Dec. 1 Brelvi, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle* was sentenced to 5 months and Rs. 250 fine. It was declared that Burma should be separated from India. At Chandpur two young men fired at Tarini Mukherjee, an inspector of police, wounding him seriously. The editor and printer of the *Bombay Chronicle* Messrs. S.A. Brelvi and Sorabi Kapadia, respectively were convicted.
- Dec. 2 All Congress organizations all over the country were declared unlawful.
- Dec. 4 The fourth session of the Bihar Women's constituent conference met in the Theosophical Hall at Gaya under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Nand Kishore Lal.
- Dec. 5 Hundred persons were injured in lathi charge in Banaras. "Gandhi Day" in Bombay was celebrated. The police made a lathi charge on the peaceful demonstrators.
- Dec. 6 Mahadev Desai was sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 250 in default 6 weeks further imprisonment. At Ahmedabad Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested.

1930 Dec. 7 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested in Ahmedabad.

Dec. 8 In Calcutta Lt.-Col. N.F. Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal was shot dead in his office in Writers' Building in Calcutta.

Dec. 10 K.M. Munshi broke his fast.

The police lathi-charged at a procession at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.

Dec. 11 Sir W. Churchill bitterly criticised the Congress movement in India.

Dec. 12 Mother of Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested.

In Bombay Babu Gannao, a 25 year old satyagrahi was run over by motor lorry carrying foreign cloth bales. He succumbed to his injuries in the G.T. Hospital after four hours of admission.

Dec. 15 The Viceroy, while addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce, made a bitter attack on the civil disobedience movement.

Dec. 16 Mrs. Hansa Mehta opened the All India Khadi Exhibition at Jalgaon.

At Belgaum the police made lathi charge on the Congress volunteers injuring about a dozen persons.

Dec. 17 The District Magistrate demolished the Bajitpur Congress House in Mymensingh.

Dec. 18 Dr. Syed Mahmud was released.

Jawaharlal Nehru went on fast in protest of flogging of prisoners.

At the Naini Central Prison, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Sardar Narmada Parsad Singh, R.S. Pandit, Govind Malaviya started a three-day fast in sympathy with those political prisoners who were flogged in some of the jails in India.

Dec. 19 Punjab High Court upheld the case of the security of the *Hindustan Times*.

Dec. 20 Lord Willingdon was appointed the next Viceroy of India.

Dec. 21 Forty ladies in the Delhi jail resorted to hunger strike.

Dec. 22 Under Muhammad Ali Jinnah's inspiration "Deliverance Day" was observed after the Congress minis-

tries had resigned in seven provinces. He raised the formidable bogey of domination by caste bound Hindus, in case a democracy on the western model were to be established in India.

There was national uprising in Burma also.

- 1930 Dec. 23 The Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance of 1930 and the Indian Press and Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930 were promulgated.

H.E. the Governor of Punjab on the occasion of the Panjab University Convocation, was shot at three times. His Excellency received two minor wounds. Two students were arrested.

H.E. the Viceroy promulgated two more Ordinances to curb the National movement.

- Dec. 24 K.C. Kamavisdar, Secretary, C.P. Marathi "War Council" and V. Deshmukh, member, "War Council" were convicted to one year's simple imprisonment.

- Dec. 25 Over 200 were injured in the lathi charges by the Bombay Police.

The Police made a lathi charge at a public meeting, held under the Congress auspices, in the Town Hall of Coimbatore, resulting in several injuries to about twenty Congress volunteers and minor injuries to some members of public.

- Dec. 26 At the Delhi Central Railway Station there was a bomb explosion seriously injuring three.

- Dec. 27 A gazette extraordinary announced that under section 22 of the unlawful instigation ordinance (Second), the Governor-in-Council declared the whole province of Bihar and Orissa to be notified area.

At Lucknow, 41 persons including Babu Mohanlal Saxena, and Harprasad Saxena were arrested.

- Dec. 28 At Ahmedabad, a bomb exploded in the house of a tailor, in which he and a friend of his, both low class Congress workers, were seriously injured. The bomb was intended to be used for killing local police officers.

S. Satyamurti, President of the Tamilnad Council of Action, was arrested in Madras for trying to proceed with the Flag Salutation ceremony despite the police ban.

1930 Dec. 29 Mrs. Kamla Nehru was arrested.

Dec. 30 Volunteer organisations in Meerut were declared unlawful.

Dec. 31 In 9 months since the beginning of the civil disobedience campaign in April, 54,000 persons were convicted of offences and 23,000 were in prison at the end of the year.

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1931 *Deepam* was started in Eernakulam.

Jan. Tagore returned to India via London where he had a long talk with Bernard Shaw at a luncheon which the *Spectator* gave for him in the Hyde Park Hotel.

Jan. 1 Elaborate police arrangements were made by the Government all over the city of Bombay to foil the celebrations of Independence Day Anniversary.

Smt. Kamala Nehru wife of Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

N. S. Hardikar was arrested at Hubli under Section 161 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Jan. 4 Maulana Mohamed Ali died in London at 9.30 A.M.

Jan. 5 A Government Gazette Extraordinary declared sixteen Congress organisations as unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in Sind.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to one month's imprisonment.

Jan. 6 Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress, was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, was sentenced by the Additional Magistrate, Surat.

Jan. 9 By an extraordinary order the Governor-General-in-Council declared the Tamluk Civil Disobedience Committee and the Contai Civil Disobedience Committee both within the district of Midnapore to be unlawful associations under Sub-Section (3) of Section 1 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance 1930 (IX of 1930).

Jan. 10 S. Satyamurti and eleven others including a woman and Chinnaswami Iyengar were convicted.

Jan. 11 Congress adherents attempted to hold a meeting on the Rambagh Recreation Ground Karachi, but they were prevented by a strong force of police.

1931 Jan. 12 In Ahmednagar, a bomb was thrown into the compound of the sub jail. It fell near the guard and exploded without causing damage.

Jan. 18 Subhash Chandra Bose was arrested in Berhampur.

Jan. 19 In Mahabavdi (Bombay) a crude coconut shell bomb exploded while the police were dispersing a large crowd which had collected near the Mahabavdi Police Station. No damage was done.

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, issued a Policy Statement, on behalf of His Majesty's Government at the conclusion of the Session of the Indian Round Table Conference.

The Prime Minister of England made a statement regarding the participation of the Indian National Congress on the scheme of constitutional reforms.

Jan. 22 Jinnadas Dwarkadas, a prominent Congress worker of Bombay was arrested.

The Working Committee considered the telegram received by Motilal Nehru from Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Jan. 24 Ramkrishnan Biswas was sentenced to death and Kallipada Chakrabarty sentenced to transportation from India in connection with the Chandpur Inspector Murder Case.

Jan. 25 Lord Irwin, then the Viceroy of India, ordered the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee and cancelled the notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act declaring Committee an unlawful association.

Dec. 26 Gandhi was released from prison along with Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and 25 other leaders.

Feb. 1 Mahatma Gandhi in a press statement said that the members of the Working Committee were unanimously of the view that the movement could not be withdrawn or slackened unless a truce was declared.

Feb. 6 Pandit Motilal Nehru expired at 6.40 A.M. at Lucknow where he had gone for X-ray treatment. Mahatma Gandhi was present at that moment.

"The attainment by India of Dominion Status is no longer in dispute" observed 25 delegates who returned from the Round Table Conference today.

Feb. 7 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru met Gandhi.

Feb. 16 Lord Irwin agreed to meet Gandhi for an interview.

Feb. 17 Gandhi had an interview with Lord Irwin, from 2.30 to 6.10 P.M. in New Delhi.

- 1931 Feb. 18 Gandhi-Irwin talks ended due to the latter's consultation with the White Hall, London.
- Feb. 19 Mahatma Gandhi was suddenly called to the "Viceroy's House" on this day and had half an hour talk with the Viceroy.
- Feb. 20 Gandhi addressed a mammoth meeting in Delhi on the political situation.
- Feb. 22 Congress Working Committee, which met at Dr. Ansari's place, in Delhi, agreed to stand by Gandhi and gave him full authority.
Mahatma Gandhi addressed the meeting of the All India Muslim League.
- Feb. 23 Gandhi addressed the Council of Muslim League.
- Feb. 24 The Viceroy summoned today eight Round Table Conference delegates who were present in Delhi.
- Feb. 25 In a public meeting Sir P.C. Ray adopted a Resolution urging amnesty to political prisoners of all shades and withdrawing orders of death sentences with a view to creating a proper and peaceful atmosphere.
- Feb. 27 Gandhi had an interview with Lord Irwin for the third time.
- Feb. Chander Sekhar Azad, a great revolutionary was shot dead in Alfred Park of Allahabad. Mr. Nott Bomber and Inspector Bisheshar Singh of C.I.D. were wounded. Some say that Shri Azad finding his ammunition exhausted committed suicide.
- Feb. 28 In a largely attended public meeting which was held at Azad Maidan, Bombay a number of speakers supported the proposed idea of sending a memorandum to the Viceroy with a monster petition signed by over two lakhs of citizens requesting H.E. to use his prerogative and commute the death sentences passed on Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev, to one of transportation for life.
- Mar. 1 Gandhi resumed negotiations with the Viceroy.
- Mar. 4 According to the settlement arrived at, consequent upon the conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy, the Civil Disobedience Movement was to be discontinued and certain action taken by the Government of India and local Governments which included amnesty to persons convicted of non-violent offences in connection with civil disobedience, withdrawal of Ordinances, restoration of confiscated, forfeited or attached properties except in certain circumstances, and administrative concession to make salt in certain areas.

- 1931 Mar. 5 The Governor-General-in-Council issued a statement on the Delhi Truce.
Gandhi assumed editorship of the *Young India* and *Navajivan*.
- Mar. 8 Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a big meeting in Bombay in support of Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- Mar. 10 Gandhi received a purse of Rs. 70,000, a gold takli and ten maunds of handspun yarn.
- Mar. 17 Disorderly scenes marred the proceedings of a mammoth meeting in the mill area in Bombay which Mahatma Gandhi addressed.
- Mar. 19 Gandhi interviewed Lord Irwin for the first time after the truce and discussed with him about the release of political prisoners, and the death sentences on Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, for alleged murder of Saunders in Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- Mar. 20 B.P.C.C. passed a resolution of discontent on non-fulfilment of the terms.
- Mar. 23 Bhagat Singh's mercy petition to H.E. the Viceroy was rejected. Bhagat Singh's father, Sh. Kishen Singh, Rajguru's mother and the relations of Sukhdev were intimidated by the authorities to interview them for the last time in jail on this day. At midnight Bhagat Singh was executed. The date of his execution was kept secret as authorities expected trouble.
- Mar. 25 An Indian movie company made a film of Gandhi. While addressing a mammoth meeting Gandhi said, "Gandhi may die, but Gandhism will live for ever."
"Red Shirts", black flags, and shouts of "Leaders go back" and "Down with the Truce" greeted Gandhiji as he reached Milar, 13 miles off Karachi, on this day.
- Mar. 27 In the Naujawan Conference at Karachi, Subhash Chandra Bose, in his presidential address, referring to Bhagat Singh's execution asked of what use the truce terms were if the lives of such heroes could not be saved.
- Mar. 27-28 The All India Congress Committee passed a resolution on the separation of Burma from India.
The All India Congress Committee passed a resolution on the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement.
- Mar. 29 The 45th session of the Indian National Congress assembled at Karachi on this day in an open air

stadium. There were not less than 40,000 visitors. Punctually at 6 P.M. Shri Vallabhbhai Patel, the President, arrived followed by a procession of volunteers. In the procession were Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. The President and Gandhiji were greeted with a tremendous ovation. Vallabhbhai Patel delivered his presidential address, after the welcome address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

- 1931 Mar. 30 "I give no promise and no undertaking that the Congress delegation will bring complete independence but I pledge my word that they will not bring back greater bondage" with these words Gandhiji supported the resolution moved by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru endorsing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in the open session of the Congress on this day.

- Mar. 31 Karachi Congress met in open air. Gandhiji was greeted with black flags by young revolutionaries, and presented him black flowers in token of sorrow of Bhagat Singh's execution. It is to be noticed that Gandhi did not support violent action of India's one of the best known martyrs.

After heated debate extending over many hours the Subjects Committee of the Congress adopted a resolution prepared by Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and re-drafted in the Select Committee of the Subjects Committee, "explaining to the masses what Swaraj means."

- Apr. 1 Addressing the annual session of the Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Hind, Mahatma Gandhi condemned the communal riots in Agra, Kanpur, etc. and said that if one learnt toleration such riots would become impossibilities.
- Apr. 4 Shaikat Ali had an interview with Gandhiji.
- Apr. 5 The All India Muslim Conference, at a special meeting held at Delhi, expressed vehemently in favour of separate electorate and showed an uncompromising attitude in relation to the Congress.

A good deal of heat and a spirit of revenge on the Hindus owing to communal riots were exhibited in speeches delivered at the special session of the All India Muslim Conference at Delhi with Maulana Shaikat Ali in the Chair.

- Apr. 7 The All India Muslim Conference resolutions pained and astonished British supporters of Indian National aspirations, who hoped that Mahatma Gandhi's

generous advances would disarm communal hostility and facilitate unity.

- 1931 Apr. 11 The Saran District Board also passed a resolution, condemning the execution of Bhagat Singh.

- Apr. 17 Gandhi performed opening ceremony of Federation of Indian Chambers.

The new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon arrived in India.

- Apr. 18 Gandhi bade farewell to Lord Irwin.

Presiding over the Nationalist Muslims' Conference at Lucknow, Sir Ali Imam stressed on the necessity of Joint Electorate as in his opinion, Separate Electorate was not only a negation of Indian Nationalism but also positively harmful to the Muslims themselves.

- Apr. 19 Dr. Ansari addressed the Nationalist Muslims' Conference at Lucknow and said that the very idea of Separate Electorate is dangerous to Indian Nationalism.

- Apr. 22 C. Rajagopalacharia, in the course of an appeal to the public said, "This period of truce should be a good period of hard labour on behalf of the Congress. It should not by any means be taken by Congress workers as a holiday."

- Apr. 23 Jawaharlal Nehru landed at Colombo and was given a rousing reception.

- Apr. 26 National Flag Day was inaugurated in the morning in a spectacular way by Smt. Naidu at the Bombay Congress House.

Drastic cut in military expenditure, safeguards for State subjects, complete fiscal autonomy and security of public debts, according to the "Bombay Chronicle" formed the main conditions which Mahatma Gandhi insisted must be fulfilled before he decided to attend the Round Table Conference when it assembled in London.

- Apr. 28 A meeting of over 4,000 people representing employees and operators in the cotton industry in Blackburn district, protested against the economic policy of the Government of India and the boycotting and picketing policy directed against Lancashire goods by the Indian National Congress.

- May 2 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, speaking at the U.P. Political Conference at Mirzapur, referred to present political situation and pointed out that the Hindu Muslim disharmony was the greatest hindrance to political progress.

- 1931 May 6 To counteract the propaganda for separate electorates, a largely attended meeting of Karachi Mohammedans was held under the Presidentship of Maulana Mohamed Sikik, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee of the Congress.
- May 7 Jagdish Chandra, a front rank revolutionary, was killed at the Shalimar Gardens of Lahore, in an encounter with the police.
- May 15 A public meeting was held on the Ridge in Simla to welcome Mahatma Gandhi. In conclusion, Gandhiji exhorted the audience to work for the spread of Khaddar and boycott of liquor.
- May 17 Gandhi left Simla with Kasturba Gandhi for Nainital.
- May 22 Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in an interview said, "Mr. Gandhi's attitude towards R.T.C. has been undergoing constant changes, which is certainly disconcerting."
- May 28 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views in *Young India* on the abolition of Zamindari system.
- May 29 Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy that he would attend the Round Table Conference only to place Congress views.
- May 30 An emphatic reiteration of the Delhi All India Muslim Conference demands as irreducible minimum was voiced at the All India Khilafat Conference, which opened at Bombay under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni.
- May 31 In reply to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement, Gandhiji said that he would fully participate in the proposed R.T.C. discussions.
- June 3 In Hyderabad (Sind) Hans Raj *alias* Wireless, a very important member of the Hindustan Socialists Republican Association and an absconder in the 2nd Lahore Conspiracy case was arrested.
- June 5 The Second Berar Provincial Conference began its session at Khaurgaon under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian Congress.
- June 7 Abdul Gaffar Khan addressed a largely attended public meeting in Bardoli. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi presided.
- June 8 Mahatma Gandhi was interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the statement of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in connection with his attitude towards the Round Table Conference.

- 1931 June 10 Congress Working Committee unanimously bestowed full authority in Gandhi to represent the Congress in the R.T.C.
- June 12 In Bombay bombs exploded in Gunpowder street.
- June 14 In an interview Gandhi disclosed that he was twice in the firing line during the Boer War.
- June 17 Gandhi explained his position regarding the Congress Working Committee's resolution on R.T.C.
- June 22 Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an article in the *Navajivan* strongly condemned the attempt on the Bombay Governor at Poona.
- June 23 Gandhi dined with a few young Europeans of Bombay at the Taj Hotel.
- June 24 Gandhi attended the Congress of Cloth Merchants of Bombay at the Congress House, Bombay.
Gandhi Reception Committee in London was formed.
- June 25 Gandhi informed the Viceroy of his ultimatum to Collectors of Surat.
- June 27 B.R. Gorlic, district and sessions judge, 24 Parganas, was shot dead in his Court by a Bengali youth at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The assailant was shot dead by the police immediately following the incident.
- July 18 Gandhi interviewed with Lord Willingdon regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
In Poona, information was received that two thefts of arms had occurred in Poona on 28th May and 10th June, when two rifles and one gun were stolen by some youths who were arrested. The arms were to be utilized in murdering certain British officers.
- July 20 Gandhi's name for the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference was included.
- July 22 Three country bombs were thrown in two liquor shops in Arrab town in the night.
In Poona, an attempt was made on the life of the acting Governor (Sir Ernest Hoston), by a student while H.E. was on a visit to the Fergusson college, Poona. The assailant fired point blank at H.E. who had a miraculous escape, the bullet striking a metal button on his pocket book. Two revolvers and a dagger were recovered. The Assailant was convicted.
- July 23 In Muhtio village, Nithi Taluqa (Sind), Thar Parkar distt., an armed dacoity had taken place. The object was to collect money for the purpose of avenging the death of Bhagat Singh, one of the murderers of Mr. Saunders.

1931 July 25 Gandhi informed the Viceroy of his ultimatum to collector of Surat.

July 30 Mahatma Gandhi in an article in *Young India* congratulated H.E. Sir E. Hoston on his providential escape and warned believers in violence to take a lesson from "this happy tragedy" happy because none has suffered but the assailant. Continuing Gandhi wrote : "Bhagat Singh worship has done and is doing incalculable harm to the country."

The 13th Annual Session of the National Liberal Federation of India opened at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay, with C.Y. Chintamani in the Chair, in the presence of over 400 delegates, and a large number of distinguished visitors.

Aug. 1 Congress Working Committee adopted Gandhi design of National Flag with certain changes i.e., saffron, white and green, and the Charkha across the white colour only. Saffron colour is for courage and sacrifice ; white for peace and truth ; green for faith and strength ; Charkha is for welfare of masses.

Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of a temple constructed by Sir Shunibai for untouchables.

Aug. 6 & 8 The Indian National Congress passed a resolution on fundamental rights as awarded by the All India Congress Committee.

Aug. 1 In heavy rains a large gathering assembled in the Congress House in Bombay, when Vallabhbhai Patel in the presence of the members of Working Committee and other prominent Congress leaders hoisted the newly designed Congress flag.

Aug. 11 Gandhi wired the Viceroy regarding the violation of Gandhi-Irwin Pact by Provincial Governments.

Aug. 13 Viceroy's reply was deemed unsatisfactory and Gandhi decided not to go to London. Congress Working Committee ratified his decision.

Aug. 19 Gandhi released for publication his letter to Lord Willingdon.

In an article Mahatma Gandhi exposed the sabotage tactics of the bureaucracy to undermine the whole basis of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement.

Aug. 23 Government of India issued a statement replying to Gandhi's charge-sheet.

Aug. 26 Gandhi had an interview with Lord Willingdon in Simla.

1931 Aug. 27 A fresh agreement was signed by Gandhi and Willingdon reserving right of Congress to adopt defensive direct action.

Gandhi left Simla by Special Train.

Aug. 28 The Government of India published the terms of the settlement with Mahatma Gandhi. It was emphasized that the Delhi Pact remained operative, and that the Congress would be represented at the Round Table Conference by Mahatma Gandhi.

Aug. 29 Mahatma Gandhi sailed for London by *S.S. Rajputana* from Bombay. He was being accompanied to England by his son, Devadas Gandhi, two Secretaries and Miss Slade (Miraben). Other delegates to the Round Table Conference, sailing by the same boat, were Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mahatma Gandhi also addressed a public meeting and gave a message to the Press just before his departure.

Sept. 3 Arabs and Indians, at Aden gave Gandhi a rousing reception and presented him a purse of 328 guineas.

Sept. 7 Gandhi received another welcome address at Port Said. Shaukat Ali joined him and had a long discussion with him.

The Round Table Conference entered on its second and more important phase, with the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee.

Sept. 11 Subhash Chandra Bose addressed Tamilnad Naujawan Conference.

Sept. 12 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in London to attend the Round Table Conference.

Sept. 13 Mahatma Gandhi broadcast to America for half an hour.

Sept. 14 Gandhi attended (in silence, being Monday, his silence day) the Federal Structure Committee.

Sept. 15 Mahatma Gandhi spoke in the Federal Structure Committee for the first time today, the second day of the general discussion.

Sept. 16 Mahatma Gandhi addressed practically all labour ranks present in the Committee Room of the House of Commons.

Sept. 17 Mahatma Gandhi in his speech at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee protested against the manner in which action was taken in regard to the rupee and said he was unable to give the support which Sir S. Hoare had requested.

- 1931 Sept. 22 Gandhi protested against the Government's decision on exchange over the heads of the Legislature, in the Federal Committee.
- Sept. 23 Four weavers from the Mills in the immediate vicinity of Manchester met Mahatma Gandhi.
- Sept. 26 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Punjab Political Conference held at Jhang.
- Sept. 27 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views regarding foreign cloth to a representative of *Reuter*.
- Sept. 30 Lord Burnham declared Mahatma Gandhi the greatest enemy of the British.
- Oct. 1 While presiding the non-official Minorities Conference, Mahatma Gandhi discussed Dr. Ambedkar's motion for special representation of minorities like Muslims.
- Oct. 3 The houses of Babu Chottan Prasad Singh and Babu Jadu Singh at Ambara, Patna District were searched by the A.S.P., Dinapur, and the S.I. of Police Maner.
- Oct. 6 The Labour Party Conference at Scar-Borough unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming its belief in the right of the Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination and supporting the Round Table Conference as a means of establishing this right.
- Oct. 8 Gandhi announced the failure of the informal talks at the Minorities Committee meeting.
Mahatma Gandhi at the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee announced the failure of the negotiations to find an agreed solution to the question of minorities.
- Oct. 13 Mahatma Gandhi addressed the National Labour Club in London.
- Oct. 17 24th session of the Bihari Students' Conference was & 18 held at Arrah.
- Oct. 19 An attempt was made on the life of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Northern Division, Kolaba, at Panvel.
- Oct. 23 The Peasants' Conference held at Allahabad passed a resolution emphasising that rent remissions in that district were inadequate and that there appeared to be no other alternative than to re-start the no tax campaign under the guidance of the Congress.
- Oct. 24 Dr. Ansari addressed the Punjab Nationalist Muslims' Conference held at Lahore.
- Oct. 28 Mahatma Gandhi circulated a Memorandum which was in fact the Congress Scheme for a Communal Settlement.

- 1931 Oct. 29 The Muslims, Depressed Classes, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans put forward provisions for a Settlement of the Communal Problem, for consideration by the Minorities Committee of the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference.
- Oct. 30 In Bombay, on the arrival of S.S. "*Hirawati*" from Goa on the 30th October, 1932, a passenger was noticed suspiciously thrusting his bedding in a gunny bag near the custom hall. On a search of the bedding, 4 revolvers (one of which was loaded with 5 cartridges) and 25 cartridges were found there tied in a piece of cloth.
- Oct. 31 Mahatma Gandhi condemned the New Bengal Ordinance.
- Nov. 1 The U.P. Congress Committee discussed the question of a "no-rent" campaign.
- Nov. 3 Subhash Chandra Bose deplored the terrorist outrages and appealed to the revolutionary element in Bengal to rally round the Congress banner and to follow its creed and programme.
- Nov. 5 Mahatma Gandhi met King George for the first time in his life.
- Nov. 8 Congress Working Committee meeting held at Bombay, cabled its instructions to him.
- Nov. 10 Mahatma Gandhi addressed a mass meeting at the Friends' meeting House in London.
- Nov. 13 Mahatma Gandhi made a speech at a meeting of the Minorities Committee.
- Nov. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru along with other leaders discussed the U.P. Agrarian distress.
- Nov. 17 Mahatma Gandhi while explaining the Congress stand on the question of Army, stated that the present Army is an army of occupation.
- Nov. 19 The Allahabad District Congress Committee decided to withhold payment of rent and revenue while negotiations were pending with the Government.
- Mahatma Gandhi stated at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee that it was impossible to commit the Congress, much less the future Government of India to a sweeping resolution of the character of the formula adopted in the last session on providing for non-discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community and the Indians.
- Nov. 25 Mahatma Gandhi explained the Bengal situation before the Federal Committee.

- 1931 Nov. 26 There was heated discussion between Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sir Samuel Hoare in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.
- Nov. 30 Mahatma Gandhi made a speech at the Second Plenary Meeting of the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference.
Nawab Liaquat Hyat Khan made a speech at the 2nd Plenary Meeting of the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference.
- Dec. 1 Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, spoke at the final plenary Session of the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference.
Second Act of the Round Table Conference drama was concluded.
- Dec. 4 Negotiations between the U.P. Congress and the Government ended in failure.
- Dec. 5 Gandhi left England for India.
- Dec. 11 Preparation for launching *No Rent Campaign* began to be made in U.P.
- Dec. 15 The U.P. police searched the Anand Bhavan, and Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad.
- Dec. 21 Purushottamdas Tandon was tried and sentenced under the U.P. Ordinance for disobeying the order of the Magistrate.
- Dec. 23 Allahabad Congress Office was raided by the police.
- Dec. 25 Abdul Gaffar Khan, leader of the "Red Shirts" was arrested.
- Dec. 26 Jawaharlal and T.A.K. Sherwani were arrested who left for Bombay to welcome Mahatma Gandhi.
Jawaharlal Nehru proceeded to meet Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay, but was arrested on the way.
- Dec. 28 Mahatma Gandhi precisely at 8 a.m. landed at Bombay by *S.S. Pilsna*.
He condemned the arrests of political leaders and issued a statement.
- Dec. 29 Mahatma Gandhi requested for an interview with the Viceroy who refused to meet him.
- Dec. 30 Gandhi in consultation with the working committee sent a message to the Viceroy asking him whether the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was at an end.
- Dec. 31 Congress Working Committee discussed the Viceroy's reply to Gandhi.
- * * *

1932

Visvaranataka was started from Bangalore.*Sakal* was started in Bombay.*Gujarati Samachar* was started in Ahmedabad.

- Jan. 1 The Congress Working Committee revised the Civil disobedience movement subject to seven conditions.

Viceroy's reply to Gandhi and the latter's rejoinders were published.

- Jan. 2 The Government passed an ordinance that all kinds of correspondence of the Congress workers shall be intercepted and detained by the District Magistrate concerned.

Subhash Chandra Bose was arrested aboard the train at Kalyan under Regulation of 1818.

- Jan. 3 Viceroy declined to have interview with Gandhi.

- Jan. 4 Mahatma Gandhi was arrested at "Mani Bhawan" Bombay.

The Government of India declared the Congress Working Committee unlawful.

Walker raided the Patna Town Congress office and arrested there Sh. Jagdish Narayan and about half a dozen people all of whom were youths.

Government arrested Gandhi at 3 p.m. in Bombay under Regulation XXV of 1927 and detained him at Yervada Central Jail.

H.E. The Viceroy promulgated four ordinances for the purpose of meeting the situation created by the Civil Disobedience movement.

- Jan. 5 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President in succession to Sardar Patel, was arrested, and Ansari was appointed.

There was war on the Congress all over the country. Thousands of people were arrested.

- Jan. 6 Congress Working Committee was declared unlawful and four new ordinances were promulgated. V.J. Patel and forty others were arrested in Bombay.

- Jan. 8 Dr. Ansari was arrested and Sardar Sardul Singh was appointed in his place.

- Jan. 9 C. Rajagopalachari and Satyamurty were arrested in Madras.

- Jan. 10 Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Mehubenpetit and Miss Patel were arrested near Bardoli.

- Jan. 13 The police occupied the "Swaraj Bhawan" in Allahabad where the A.I.C.C. office was located.

- 1932 Jan. 14 Under an order issued by the District Magistrate, the office of the Navajivan was locked up. Mohanlal Bhatt, the Editor, was also arrested.
- Jan. 18 106 American religious leaders appealed to the Prime Minister for the release of Gandhi.
- Jan. 19 Influential non-Congressmen in Madras had issued a statement protesting against the lathi charge.
- Jan. 22 Congress funds in Bombay banks were forfeited.
- Jan. 26 Constituent Assembly in New Delhi had adjournment motion on the arrest and internment of Gandhi.
There were mass arrests and convictions all over India on Independence Day.
- Jan. 27 Mira Ben interviewed Gandhi in Yervada prison.
- Jan. 29 R.T.C. Committee Members arrived in Bombay.
- Jen. 30 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was elected Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.
- Feb. 1 Correspondence between Gandhi and Sir Samuel Hoare was released to Press.
The offices of the District Congress Committee, Seva Dal, the Gandhi Ashram, the Azad Sabha, and the Bal Bharat Camp, in Lahore, were raided by the police and arrests were made.
- Feb. 2 Pandit Malaviya's long letter to the Viceroy was published.
- Feb. 6 Sir Stanley Jackson was fired at by a girl student at the Convocation.
- Feb. 9 The Congress Flag was removed from the Poona Municipal Office.
- Feb. 11 Pandit Malaviya's 70th birthday was celebrated at the Banaras Hindu University with great enthusiasm.
- Feb. 13 Amritlal Seth was arrested on board *S.S. Kenya* when he landed in Bombay.
- Feb. 14 Sardar Sardul Singh, Congress President was arrested.
- Feb. 15 Bina Das, who attempted to shoot the Bengal Governor, was sentenced to 9 years' R.I.
- Feb. 19 Morarji Desai, who resigned his post as Deputy Collector during the last Civil Disobedience Movement and became Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Committee, was tried and sentenced for breach of "parole" to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine.
- Feb. 29 There was a debate in the House of Commons on the political situation in India.

- 1932 Mar. 1 Smt. Leelavati Munshi was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, in default to three months' further imprisonment.
- Mar. 12 Seth Jannalal Bajaj was released on "parole" was re-arrested for failing to report himself to the police and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.
- Mar. 15 Smt. Kasturba Gandhi was arrested and sentenced by the Bardoli Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment.
- Mar. 17 Thakur Ramanand Singh, ex-M.L.C. of Muzaffarpur, was arrested at Sitamarhi in connection with Civil Disobedience and Pandit Yamuna Kasjee, Editor *Lok Sangraha*, a nationalist weekly of Muzaffarpur, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment at Darbhanga.
- Mar. 30 Government carried Bengal Detenus Bill with one amendment in the Assembly.
- Apr. 2 "Buy Indian" procession was banned in Lahore.
- Apr. 4 Maulana Shaukat Ali complained against the Congress volunteers who picketed in front of the Muslim firms in Bombay.
- Apr. 5 A.H. Lyard, District Magistrate, Delhi refused to grant permission to hold the 47th session of the Congress.
- Smt. Sarojini Naidu, acting president of the Congress, issued a statement on the ban on the 47th session of the Congress.
- Apr. 7 Sarojini Naidu performed the opening ceremony of of Swadeshi Bazar in Bombay.
- Apr. 9 Forrester Paton, protested against the ordinance regime in India.
- The Congress flag was flown in London over Trafalgar Square.
- Apr. 17 Pethick Lawrence addressing the Unitarian's Christian Assembly at Birmingham, said that the Indian people wanted self-government and while for the time we might by force keep them in subjection, a time would come when the people would rise and win independence.
- Apr. 19 The Reception Committee of the Delhi session of the Congress was declared unlawful by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

1932 Apr. 21 The members of the Reception Committee of the Delhi session of the Congress were arrested in Delhi.

Smt. Usha Malaviya, daughter-in-law of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default six months' further imprisonment.

Apr. 22 Smt. Sarojini Naidu was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

Apr. 24 Amrit Ranchhoddas Seth delivered the 46th Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi. The (Delhi) Congress session was held under the clock tower in Chandni Chowk. In spite of police vigilance, about 500 delegates found their way to the meeting. The police suspecting the announcement regarding the place of meeting as a mere rumour, were looking for the delegates somewhere in New Delhi, and others were busy dealing with procession of Akalis elsewhere, and before they could arrive at the Chandni Chowk in sufficient numbers, the delegates had assembled and commenced business. It is said that Seth Ranchhoddas Amritlal of Ahmedabad presided.

The Annual Report was presented and four resolutions were passed, the first, reiterating complete Independence as the goal of the Congress, the second, wholeheartedly endorsing the revival of Civil Disobedience, the third congratulating the nation on its splendid response to Mahatma Gandhi's call and expressing complete faith in his leadership, and the fourth, reaffirming deep faith in non-violence and congratulating the country, particularly the brave Pathans of the Frontier Province, upon their non-violence in face of acts of gravest provocation from the authorities.

"Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the President-elect of the Delhi Congress but he was arrested *en route*. During the whole of this period he was the only leader of note amongst Congressmen who was out, and ever since the date he landed after his return from the Round Table Conference, in spite of growing frail health, he never spared himself and was very busy issuing statements exposing the high-handed action of the authorities, ever encouraging and inspiring Congress workers by his indomitable will and phenomenal energy. In all moments of doubt and difficulty, it was to him that the Congress workers turned and were never disappointed". *History of the Indian National Congress, Vol. I (1885-1955) B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Padma Publications, Bombay, p. 581.*

1932 Apr. 30 Robert Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, was shot dead by a Bengali youth.

May 1 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, his son Pandit Govind Malaviya and his grandson, Pandit Sridhar Malaviya along with two companions, who were arrested in connection with the Delhi Congress session, were released today.

Dr. Jivaraj Mehta was sentenced.

May 11 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was released from Jail.

May 16 Casualties in the Bombay riot were 100 dead, and 1,000 injured.

May 19 Mira Ben (Miss Slade) was released.

May 21 Seth Ranchhordas, millowner of Ahmedabad, who presided over the Delhi session of the Congress, was tried under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance on a breach of the conditions of the restraint notice served on him and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 in default, six months' additional imprisonment.

May 22 The Editor of *Bombay Samachar* and the Manager of *Navajivan* were sentenced to one year's R.I.

May 26 British Socialists in meeting, presided over by Mr. Brockway, sent fraternal greetings to the Congress "especially the 80,000 persons in prison".

May 28 Bengal Anti-Terrorist Ordinance was renewed.

May 29 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya while speaking in a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Banaras, in connection with the "All India Swadeshi Day" appealed to help the Swadeshi Movement.

May 30 Communal riots in Bombay broke out.

June 1 The police seized the Wardha Satyagraha Ashram and three other places belonging to Seth Jammalal Bajaj.

June 4 Over forty Congressmen were arrested in Bombay.

June 7 Gandhi declined to avail himself of weekly interviews if Miss Slade, or Mira Ben, was not allowed to see him.

June 12 An attempt on the life of the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Rajbani was reported.

June 15 The Ahmedabad police carried out 300 arrests in connection with the Gujarat Conference.

June 17 Dr. Sapru and Jayakar interviewed the Viceroy.

- 1932 June 21 Four members of the Servants of India Society interviewed Mrs. Naidu in jail.
Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Karnatak Congress leader, and President of the All India Congress Committee, was arrested in Belgaum by the Deputy Superintendent of police under Ordinance No. 2 of 1932.
- June 22 Over 180 persons were arrested in Agra following an attempt to hold a conference.
- June 23 Security of Rs. 6,000 was demanded of the "*Amrita Bazar Patrika*".
- June 27 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Irwin made a statement regarding the setting up of a Joint Select Committee of Parliament before the introduction of the Government of India Bill.
Kamakhya Prasad Sen, Special Magistrate of Munshi Ganj was shot dead at Dacca.
- July 1 Situation in Bombay was grave. The police opened fire twelve times to disperse crowds.
- July 4 Prisoners' day was celebrated at Patna and some other places.
- July 6 Dr. Ansari was released.
- July 7 Sir S. Hoare, in a speech at the dinner of the Central Asian Society, London, said that the new procedure meant no change of policy but was necessary to speed up constitutional reforms.
J.B. Kripalani was arrested in Banaras.
- July 8 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.R. Jayakar, and N.M. Joshi, resigned from the membership of Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference.
- July 9 A procession was organised in the compound of the Imamganj Police Station (Gaya) to hoist the National Flag.
Some delegates of the Round Table Conference met in Bombay to consider the Secretary of States' recent announcement.
- July 10 The R.T.C. delegates, meeting in Bombay, issued a statement protesting against the policy of S. Hoare.
The Council of the National Liberal Federation condemned Hoare's statement.
- July 13 Sir S. Hoare explained the Indian situation in House of Commons in London.
- July 16 Lord Irwin, expressed his views on the Round Table Conference.

- 1932 July 17 A meeting was held in the Model School at Gaya for the uplift of Depressed classes. A *Melhtar* (sweeper) of Gaya addressed this meeting and distributed *elaichi* and *supari* (betelnut) to the audience, most of whom took these.
- July 18 Acharya J.B. Kripalani was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (A) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.
- July 25 Bhulabhai Desai and others were arrested in Bombay. At Monghyr, the Congress volunteers succeeded in hoisting the National Flag at the Congress office at 5.30 A.M. while the Police guards posted there were dozing after keeping up for the whole night.
- July 26 Dr. Ansari left Delhi for Bombay en route to Europe.
- July 29 Mr. Elison, the additional D.M. of Tippera (Midnapore) was shot dead.
- July 30 H.N. Kunzru unveiled a statue of Motilal Nehru at Allahabad.
- Aug. 4 Two persons were arrested at Dinapur for attempting to hoist the National Flag on the Sub jail.
- Aug. 5 Alfred Watson, Editor of the *Statesman* narrowly escaped from a revolver shot.
- Aug. 7 Dr. Ansari sailed for Europe. Permission to interview Gandhiji was refused.
- Aug. 8 Leaders' manifesto on S. Hoare's policy was issued from Servants of India Society, Poona.
- Aug. 11 Miss Maniben Patel was arrested in Ahmedabad.
- Aug. 14 Maniben Patel was sentenced to fifteen months' R.I.
- Aug. 16 The Prime Minister's award regarding communal representation in Indian Provincial Councils was announced simultaneously in England and India.
- Aug. 16 Mira Ben was arrested in Bombay on arrival from Ahmedabad.
- Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister issued a statement at the time of the publication of the Communal Award.
- The Communal Award was released by the Government.
- Aug. 17 Shivaprasad Gupta of Banaras was arrested.
- Aug. 18 Abhyankar was released on medical grounds.
- Aug. Shivaprasad Gupta was produced before the Magistrate and was sentenced.

- 19 2 Aug. 21 Punjab Hindu Conference at Lahore protested against Communal award.
Executive Board of the Muslim Conference meeting in Delhi also protested against the Award as inadequate.
- Aug. 23 Bengal Council talked out M.K. Basu's adjournment motion regarding the Communal Award.
- Aug. 24 U.P. Liberals meeting at Allahabad deprecated persistent agitation against Communal Award though disapproving Government's decision.
- Aug. 25 Tagore commenting on the Communal Award appealed to focus all attention on the reforms rather than on the Award.
- Aug. 27 Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the All India Congress Committee, was arrested under the Special Powers Ordinance for violating the notice served on him not to enter the Lahore and Ambala divisions and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 250 fine.
- Sept. 5 Communal Award motion was talked out in the Assembly.
- Sept. 6 The Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Bill was passed by 58 votes to 12 in the Bengal Council.
- Sept. 8 Premier replied, imputing to Gandhi inimical intention in respect of depressed classes.
- Sept. 12 Mahatma Gandhi resolved to undertake "Fast unto Death", if the Government's decision was to give separate electorates for the depressed classes.
Gandhi-Hoare-MacDonald correspondence was released to the Press.
- Sept. 14 Malaviya summoned a Conference to decide the Communal issue.
- Sept. 15 Gandhi wrote a letter to the Bombay Government.
The Home Minister worked out a programme regarding restrictions on Gandhi after his release from prison.
- Sept. 18 In Allahabad twelve temples were thrown open to members of the Depressed Classes, among which was one belonging to Madan Mohan Malaviya.
People all over India decided to fast on Mahatma Gandhi's fast.
- Sept. 19 Meetings were held all over India, against the Communal Award, demanding withdrawal of disruptive

electoral scheme separating untouchables from Hindu community.

1932 Sept. 20 Mahatma Gandhi started his fast exactly at 12 noon.

At the eve of his fast unto death Mahatma Gandhi addressed a letter to Rabindranath Tagore for his blessings.

Sept. 21 It was reported that the doors of temples were thrown open all over India for untouchables.

Dr. Ambedkar, C. Raja and Pt. Malaviya interviewed Gandhi in Yervada Jail.

Sept. 22 Gandhi disapproved of sympathetic facts by others.

Sept. 24 Malaviya Conference cabled to Premier urging immediate release of Gandhiji.

A bomb was thrown on the European Club at Chittagong resulting in the death of several Europeans. At a distance of a hundred yards from the club the dead body of Preeti Lata was recovered.

Sept. 25 The Poona Pact was signed.

Sept. 26 A meeting was held at Arrah and the audience offered a prayer for the life of Mahatma Gandhi and dispersed amidst cries of "Shanti, Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jal, Swatantra Bharat Ki Jal."

Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 5 P.M. by taking a glass of sweet lime juice. Prior to the breaking of the fast Mahatma Gandhi held prayers along with his friends and relatives who were present in the jail.

Sept. 27 Untouchability Abolition Week was observed from 27th Sept. to 3rd October.

Sept. 28 Gandhi invited any suggestion for the Congress R.T.C. Co-operation.

Sept. 30 All India Anti-untouchability League was inaugurated. Government withdrew the special privileges allowed to Gandhi during his fast.

Oct. 1 Kelappan broke his fast after receiving Gandhiji's message.

Oct. 3 Wedgwood Benn, speaking at the Conference which began at Leicester, on an emergency resolution moved by Lansbury reaffirming Indians' right to choose their own form of government and urging the revival of the policy of the Delhi Pact with a view to an amnesty and the renewal of an effective Round Table Conference, reminded the Conference that Labourites had found India sullen, resentful and unwilling to co-operate.

- 1932 Oct. 5 Malaviya and Shaukat Ali discussed inter-communal settlement.
- Oct. 10 Conciliation group in England appealed to the India Office for Gandhi's release.
- Oct. 15 The All Parties Muslims Conference held at Lucknow passed unanimously a resolution embodying complete agreement among the different sections of the community.
- Oct. 17 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar interviewed Gandhi in prison.
- Oct. 22 Maulana Shaukat Ali postponed his American voyage due to the Hindu Muslim unity talks.
- Oct. 24 Samuel Hoare made a statement in the House of Commons on the method of the third R.T.C.
- Oct. 31 Viceroy refused permission to Maulana Shaukat Ali for interviewing Gandhiji in the Jail.
- Nov. 1 The Madras Council passed a resolution acknowledging the right of the untouchables.
- Nov. 5 Gandhi issued his first statement regarding untouchability.
- Nov. 6 An anti-untouchability Conference was held in the Anjuman-i-Islamia Hall, Patna, with Raja Radhika Raman Prasad Sinha of Surajpura as its President. Pandit Brij Behari Chaube, an eminent Ayurvedic Physician of Bihar and Chairman, Reception Committee for this function, delivered an appealing speech stressing the need of eradicating the evil of untouchability which was eating into the vitals of the Hindu Society.
- Nov. 7 Punjab Hindus and Sikhs walked out of the Legislative Council as a protest against the treatment meted out to them in the Communal Award.
- Government removed all restrictions on Gandhi, after protracted correspondence.
- Nov. 17 The third and last session of the Indian Round Table Conference opened in the Conference room of the House of Lords.
- Babu Purushottam Das Tandon was arrested in Allahabad.
- Nov. 25 Punjab Government released Dr. Mohammed Alam unconditionally.
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- 1932 Dec. 4 Gujarat Political Conference met at Ahmedabad ; over 200 persons were arrested.
- Dec. 10 All Parties Muslim Conference met at Lucknow under the Presidency of Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
- Dec. 14 Plenary session of the Unity Conference met in Allahabad under the Presidency of C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
- Dec. 15 Unity Conference Committee decided to depute C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Dr. Moonjee to visit Calcutta for meeting Bengal leaders.
- Dec. 16 Mahatma Gandhi issued a programme for the Anti-Untouchability Day.
- Dec. 22 The Burma Legislative Council passed a resolution on the separation of Burma from India.
- Dec. 24 The final meeting of the Round Table Conference in London was held.
- Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, made a speech at the Third Session of the Indian Round Table Conference.
- Under the Presidentship of Madan Mohan Malaviya the Unity Conference met in Allahabad.
- Dec. 29 Mahatma Gandhi postponed his intended fast indefinitely in view of the official announcement that the Viceregal sanction to Dr. Subhrayan's Bill could not possibly be announced before the 15th January, while contemplated fast was to take place on the 2nd. Gandhi issued a statement regarding his decision in the course of which he recalled the Bombay Conference, soon after the Yervada Pact and said that there could be no rest for him until untouchability became a thing of the past.
- Dec. 30 Gandhiji postponed his fast over the Guruvayur Temple Entry issue.

1933 The first English Daily which was started in Nagpur, was the *Daily News*. It was edited by Shri V. S. Venkataraman who was earlier editor of the *Hitavada Weekly* for 12 years. In 1939, the *Daily News* was converted into the *Nagpur Times*.

According to J. Natarajan the following newspapers came into existence this year:—

Name of Paper	Language
1. <i>Gajanan Auneshun</i>	English and Bengali
2. <i>The Mofussil Ukbar Agra</i>	English
3. <i>Mahatma Afrose</i>	Persian

- 1933 Jan. 1 Sir T. B. Saprú expressed his views on the Round Table Conference.
- Gandhi announced plan to undertake a fast in sympathy with Kelappan for getting the temple opened to *Harijans*. Fast was averted as a result of referendum in which people voted in majority for temple entry.
- Jan. 2 In Bombay alone it was reported that 41,931 people were arrested and convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Jan. 4 In connection with the Civil Disobedience Day celebrations many arrests were made all over India.
- According to the instructions of Shri Rajendra Prasad, the acting President of the Congress, on the Gandhi Day, a statement was prepared for this occasion and was read in the meeting held at different places in the midst of lathi charges and arrests.
- Prof. J. B. Kripalani was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and was sentenced on 13th, to five months' rigorous imprisonment at Patna, under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.
- Jan. 6 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acting President of the Indian National Congress was arrested at Bankipore Jail gate where he came to watch Prof. Kripalani's trial.
- Jan. 7 Pyarelal, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary was arrested under the Special Powers Act at "Mani Bhawan" by the Bombay C. I. D.
- Jan. 8 H. E. The Viceroy at the Calcutta European Association dinner in the course of his speech referred to the terrorist movement in Bengal.
- Jan. 9 Sir T. B. Saprú and M. R. Jayakar issued a joint statement on the Round Table Conference.
- Jan. 11 Pyarelal was sentenced to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300.
- Jan. 12 R. T. C. Delegates landed at Bombay.
- Jan. 13 H. S. L. Polak interviewed Gandhi in Jail.
- Jan. 14 Kelappan met Gandhiji at Yervada to discuss the Guruvayur issue.
- Jan. 15 42 Congressmen were arrested at Aminudoula Park, Lucknow.
- Jan. 16 Judgement in the Meerut case was pronounced convicting twenty-seven accused and acquitting one.
- Jan. 18 Rajendra Prasad was sentenced to 15 months' R. I.

- 1933 Jan. 21 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on religious tolerance.
- Jan. 22 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views on the Guruvayur Question.
- Jan. 23 Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy refused sanction to Dr. Subbarayan Temple Entry Bill in the Madras Council.
- Jan. 24. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views on Lord Willingdon's refusal regarding Temple Entry Bill.
- Jan. 26 Numerous persons were arrested at different places and many of them were sent into prison for celebrating the Independence Day.
- Jan. 31 In the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the merchants had threatened India to call on its Parliamentary representatives for action to redress the situation of obvious inequity.
- Feb. 1 The Viceroy addressed the Assembly regarding the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Feb. 3 The Government of India decided to drop "The Delhi conspiracy" case after 21 months trial.
Smt. Kasturba Gandhi and six other women were arrested in the village of Ras in Borsad Taluka.
- Feb. 5 Sir S. Hoare reviewed the Indian political situation.
- Feb. 7 Dr. Ansari returned from Europe.
- Feb. 8 A question in the Assembly was raised in connection with hardships of political prisoners.
- Feb. 12 Labour members in the Commons demanded release of Indian political leaders from prison.
- Feb. 13 Sir Samuel Hoare made a statement regarding the conditions of Mahatma Gandhi's release.
- Feb. 14 T. B. Sapru in a statement to the Press demanded release of Gandhiji and other political prisoners.
- Feb. 15 There was a debate on the question of Mahatma Gandhi's release in the Bombay Assembly.
- Feb. 18 Pandit Malaviya in a communication to Gandhiji disapproved of the Temple Entry Bill.
- Feb. 20 Shri M. S. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress, announced that the next annual (47th) session of the Congress would meet at Calcutta on the 31st March and 1st April.
- Feb. 23 Subhash Chandra Bose sailed for Europe from Bombay.
- Feb. 27 Deputation of orthodox Hindus waited on the Viceroy regarding Temple Entry Bill.

- 1933 Mar. 1 The Government banned the Calcutta session of the Congress.
- Mar. 2 Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman of Lucknow discussed in a meeting held at Banaras the "White Paper".
- Mar. 5 The police raided a house in Nimtola Street, Calcutta, where a "Congress Camp" was located.
- Mar. 9 The Reception Committee of the Calcutta Session of the Congress was banned by the Government.
- Mar. 16 The Reception Committee of Calcutta session of the Congress was declared unlawful.
- Mar. 17 The "White Paper", containing His Majesty's Government's Reform proposals was published.
- Mar. 19 It was announced that Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside over the Calcutta Congress session.
- Mar. 21 Sir T. B. Saprú issued a statement on the "White Paper".
- Mar. 26 T. B. Saprú conferred with the Congress leaders on the "White Paper" proposals at Banaras.
- Mar. 27 Council of State discussed the "White Paper".
The Bengal Muslims expressed their views on the "White Paper".
The Hindu Mahasabha commented upon the "White Paper".
- Mar. 31 Madan Mohan Malaviya, his son Govind Malaviya, and grandson Shridhar Malaviya and party were arrested at the Asansol Station *en route* to Calcutta to attend the Calcutta session of the Congress.
V. J. Patel condemned the "White Paper" in a huge meeting in London.
- Apr. 1 Mrs. Sen Gupta delivered the Forty-Seventh Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta. The Calcutta Session of the Congress, like the preceding Delhi Session of April, 1932, was also held under ban. Though it was organised when the Civil Disobedience Movement was on the decline, the enthusiasm and spirit of resistance manifested were greater than at Delhi. Several Provinces sent their full quota of delegates. In all, about 2,200 delegates were elected from different parts of the country. The fact that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had consented to preside at the session lightened the enthusiasm of the nation. The decision of Mrs. Motilal Nehru to attend the Congress despite age and infirmity was an inspiration to the coming delegates.

- 1933 Apr. 1 "The session met at Calcutta on March 31st in tense atmosphere. Dr. Prafulla Ghosh was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Government spared no effort to prevent the holding of the Congress. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was not allowed to reach Calcutta. He was arrested at Asansol, an intermediate station. With him were arrested Mrs. Moti Lal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and others who formed the Presidential Party. All were removed to Asansol Jail. Syt. M. S. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress, was also arrested and imprisoned while on his way to Calcutta.

The office bearers of the Reception Committee were put under arrest and several Congress leaders served with restraint order at Calcutta. Chief among the leaders were Mrs. Sen Gupta and Mohammad Alam. Nearly a thousand delegates were arrested before their start on way to Calcutta. The remaining delegates succeeded in reaching the city. In fact at the face of ban, about eleven hundred delegates met at the place selected for the session.

"The police reached soon upon the scene and *lathis* rained on the peaceful assembly of the Congressmen. Many of the delegates were seriously injured and Mrs. Sen Gupta and other leading Congressmen were arrested. The police attempt to prevent the session by force, however, failed, for despite the continuance of the *lathi* blows the inner group of the delegates maintained their seats until all the seven resolutions which were to be submitted for adoption, were read out and passed. On release from prison on 3rd April, Pandit Malaviya proceeded to Calcutta and soon placed before the country unimpeachable testimony as to the brutal manner in which the police had tried to break up the Congress. He challenged the Government to hold an enquiry, but the challenge has never been taken up. *History of the Indian National Congress, Vol. I, 1885-1935*. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Padma Publishers, Bombay, pp. 556, 557.

- Apr. 3 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya was released.
- Apr. 7 In Bombay, a road robbery occurred on the 7th April, when a school master was relieved of the pay of his staff. The investigation of the crime disclosed the existence of the terrorist group "Anand Mandal", which was organized by one of the acquitted accused in the Lamington Road Shooting case of 1930.
- Apr. 8 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his ideas on the "White Paper".

- 1933 Apr. 13 Sarojini Naidu was released from Poona Women's Jail.
- Apr. 17 The Liberal Federation expressed their views on the "White Paper".
- Apr. 20 Sentence on M. N. Roy of transportation for 12 years was reduced to 6 years imprisonment.
- Apr. 21 In Ahmedabad, following two unsuccessful attempts to set fire to two foreign cloth shops, two men suspected to be the culprits were arrested in the early morning on the 21st April as they were proceeding in the motor car. In their possession were found a loaded revolver, explosive substances mixed with pellets and gramophone needles and four bottles of kerosene oil mixed with petrol.
- Apr. 23 Dr. Ambedkar had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.
- Apr. 30 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views on Dr. Ambedkar's proposals.
- May 1 Mahatma Gandhi announced his intention from Yerwada Jail to go on fast for twenty-one days in connection with Harijans' work.
- May 2 General Smuts cabled Gandhi to desist from the fast.
- May 4 Lansbury appealed to the Viceroy to release Gandhi.
- May 8 Gandhi started self-purificatory fast for 21 days from 12 noon. The Government released Gandhi the same day.
- Government issued a communique at 9-30 P.M. releasing Mahatma Gandhi, who went on a car to "Parnakuti" Lady Thackeray's house in Poona.
- Mahatma Gandhi began his 21-day fast exactly at 12 noon.
- Mahatma Gandhi announced the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement for a month.
- May 9 The Government of India published their views on Mahatma Gandhi's proposal, *i.e.*, an emphatic "no".
- May 10 Kasturba Gandhi was released.
- May 13 M. A. Jinnah addressing Indian Students' Union, urged the need for united front in India.
- May 23 With reference to Sir Samuel Hoare's accusation against

Malaviya, the latter challenged the Secretary of State to prosecute him or order a public enquiry.

- 1933 May 28 The prisoners at the Andamans went on hunger strike.
- May 29 Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 12-20 P.M., taking two ounces of orange juice.
- June 7 Explanation was demanded from the Chief Commissioner, "why Andamans prisoners resorted to "hunger strike."
- June 16 In Hyderabad (Sind), a bomb was thrown by two youths on bicycles near two British soldiers who were walking in a street. One of the soldiers was slightly injured in the neck. The assailants made good their escape.
- June 18 At a meeting of the Kisan sabha, held at Bihta, resolutions were passed opposing the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill, demanding reduction of the canal rates and asking the cane growing tenants not to enter contracts with mill-owners except through the Sugarcane Provincial Sabha.
- June 29 Jawaharlal Nehru favoured withdrawal of civil disobedience.
- July 4 Bhulabhai Desai was released from the Nasik Jail.
- July 14 Poona Conference authorized Gandhiji to interview the Viceroy to negotiate an honourable settlement.
- July 15 Gandhi sent a telegram to the Viceroy seeking an interview.
- July 17 Sir Samuel Hoare expressed his views in the House of Commons not to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi.
The Viceroy refused to meet Mahatma Gandhi.
- July 21 Mahatma Gandhi commented on the Viceroy's refusal of meeting him. M. S. Aney made a statement regarding the Congress Policy.
- July 24 Mahatma Gandhi commented on M. S. Aney's statement.
- July 26 Gandhi inaugurated campaign of individual civil disobedience, disbanding Sabarmati Ashram, as gesture of sympathy with those who lost their property in struggle for India's independence.
- July 30 Gandhi communicated his decision to the Bombay Government of marching from Ahmedabad to Ras with 33 followers.
- July 31 The Government arrested Gandhi with his followers and lodged them at the Sabarmati Prison.

- 1933 Aug. 1 Mahatma Gandhi, Smt. Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, and thirty-two inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram were arrested at 1-40 a.m. at Seth Ranchodlal's bungalow.
- Aug. 2 Gandhi was transferred to the Yeravada prison.
- Aug. 4 Gandhi was released and was re-arrested for breaking a restraint order served on him.
Mahatma Gandhi was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate of Poona.
- Aug. 6 Devadas Gandhi was arrested at midnight in New Delhi.
- Aug. 7 Smt. Kasturba Gandhi was convicted to six months' imprisonment.
- Aug. 10 Devadas Gandhi was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
- Aug. 14 Aney was arrested.
- Aug. 16 Mahatma Gandhi addressed a letter to the Government requesting them to allow him all facilities for carrying on the Harijan upliftment work on the same terms as he was doing during his last fast.
- Aug. 17 Mahatma Gandhi not being satisfied with the Government's terms giving him facilities for *Harijan* work from prison started a fast.
- Aug. 18 C. F. Andrews interviewed Gandhi in prison.
The Government proposed to release Mahatma Gandhi provided he abandons Civil Disobedience.
- Aug. 20 Gandhi was removed to Sasson Hospital because of his serious condition, but he was still a prisoner.
Smt. Kasturba Gandhi was released.
- Aug. 23 Mahatma Gandhi was released unconditionally. He was taken to "Parnakuti".
- Aug. 30 Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was also released from the Naini prison, just a few days before his term of imprisonment was to expire, to enable him to see his ailing mother whose condition had been recently causing anxiety.
- Sept. 1 Mahatma Gandhi issued an appeal on 'Harijan Day'.
- Sept. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji.
- Sept. 12 All India Library Conference met in Calcutta.

- 1933 Sept. 15 Mahatma Gandhi announced temporary retirement from active Civil Disobedience upto 3rd August next.
- Sept. 15 The first series of the letters of Jawaharlal Nehru to Mahatma Gandhi after their talks at Poona, was released for publication.
- Sept. 20 Dr. Annie Besant passed away.
- Sept. 21 Gandhi laid the foundation of the Ahmedabad Municipality Library.
- Sep. 22 Miss Maniben Patel was released.
- Sept. 24 Mahatma Gandhi appealed for funds for the relief of famine-stricken Orissa.
- Oct. 2 Gandhi's 65th birthday was celebrated throughout the country.
- Oct. 3 About 30 Congressmen of Madras met at Congress House to form a new party with a Council programme.
- Oct. 9 Meeting of Democratic Swaraj Party in Bombay ended in a fiasco.
- Oct. 12 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya issued a Press statement pointing out the urgent need for arriving at a unanimous national policy for the speedy attainment of Swaraj.
- Oct. 15 Swami Gobindanand, left-wing Congressman, appealed to summon a meeting of the A. I. C. C.
- Oct. 18 Nila Nagini Devi, Gandhiji's American disciple, left the Wardha Ashram.
- Oct. 22 V. J. Patel died in the clinic at Geneva.
- Oct. 25 Indian women witnesses to the Joint Select Committee criticised the "White Paper" at a Bombay Meeting.
- Oct. 30 Dr. B. Pattabhai Sitaramayya was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.
- Oct. 31 Bhai Parmanand criticised the "Communal Award".
- Nov. 5 Kathiawad States Peoples Conference met under the presidentship of Prof. Abhyankar.
- Nov. 7 Gandhi started Harijan (untouchable) tour, from his Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha.
- Nov. 10 Vithalbhai Patel was cremated in Bombay.
- Nov. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a crowded meeting of University students of Banaras, condemned strongly the point of view of the Hindu Mahasabha.

- 1933 Nov. 17 The British Indian Delegation, submitted a Joint Memorandum.
- Nov. 25 The All India Muslim League, passed a resolution & 26 on the Communal Award and Minorities' protection.
- Nov. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru issued a long statement on Hindu and Muslim Communalism.
- Nov. 30 Bhai Parmanand expressed his views on the Communal question.
- Dec. 6 U. Kyaw Din made a speech on the separation of & 7 Burma from India.
- Dec. 7 Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, made a speech on the separation of Burma from India.
- Dec. 20 Gandhi arrived in Madras and declared open the Swadeshi exhibition.

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- 1934 *Janavani* was started in Bangalore.
- Prabhatham* was started in Quillon.
- Jan. 15 A disastrous earthquake occurred in North India and shock was felt in the whole area from Assam to Kanpur. Bihar was affected the most.
- Jawaharlal Nehru toured Bihar after the earthquake and organised relief for sufferers.
- Jan. 16 Mahatma Gandhi and party left Calcutta for Trichur. Gandhi stayed at the Ramakrishan Gurukul Mandir.
- Jan. 18 Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a meeting of students in Calcutta said that a few terrorists in Bengal had given the Government an excuse to crush every single activity in the province.
- Jan. 24 Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate of Allahabad to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Press Act.
- Jan. 31 With the object of dealing more effectively with terrorism a bill known as Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill 1934 was introduced at the Bengal Council by the Home Member Mr. R. N. Reid.
- Feb. 2 Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to foreign countries to help devastated Bihar.
- Feb. 5 Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the *Hindu* (Madras) died at 1.45 A. M.

- 1934 Feb. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested in the evening at Allahabad.
- Feb. 14 Mahatma Gandhi returned from his tour in the Coimbatore where he was presented addresses and purse.
- Feb. 18 Mr. Sutherland wrote in the Indian Gazette on Ram-mohan Roy's stay in England. Later Miss Mary Carpenter wrote a book entitled "*Last days in England of the Rajah*". This book was published in 1869 by Trubner & Co.
- Feb. 20 M. A. Jinnah criticised the "White Paper".
- Feb. 23 Sir Ghose while answering a short question in the Bengal Council said that a large number of political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail stopped work on January 15, and immediately went on hunger strike.
- Feb. 28 While addressing the Sikh National Conference, held at Lahore, Sardar Kharak Singh said that the "Premier's Communal Award" was a gross injustice to the Sikhs.
- Apr. 1 The Congress Leaders Conference held at the residence of Dr. Ansari at Delhi on 1st and 2nd April, unanimously decided to revive the All India Swaraja Party which had ceased to function since the Lahore Congress as an effective political organisation under the auspices of the Congress.
- Apr. 4 Gandhi gave an interview to the Indian National Congress Leaders who urged the revival of the Congress Swaraj Party.
- Apr. 7 The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha in its meeting held at New Delhi declared, "The Communal Award constitutes a grave injustice to the Hindu community, and is a negation of all principles of democracy."
- Apr. 16 In the Assembly, Sir Harry Haig announced that the Government would raise no obstacles to the meeting of the All India Congress for ratifying Mahatma Gandhi's new policy with regard to Congress organisation and release of prisoners would be expedited.
- Apr. 18 Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in a message appealed to the Government to release the political prisoners.
- Apr. 24 Sir C. Sankaran Nair passed away after a short illness.
- May 1 Addressing a public meeting at Peshawar Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that Hindu Muslim unity was the chief weapon for the attainment of early

freedom and emphasized the importance of industrial development and encouragement of Swadeshi.

- 1934 May 8 Sir Johan Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, was shot at but he escaped by a hair's breadth. The brave assailant Bina Das was sent to Andamans. She later became a member of Bengal Assembly.
- May 9 Pandit Malaviya, in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the formation of the Swaraj Party, said that he had "grave doubts about the wisdom of forming the Swaraj Party, as a party distinct from the Congress."
- May 13 Mahatma Gandhi decided, and accordingly began, the remaining portion of his Harijan tour on foot.
- May 15 Acharya Narendra Dev, Principal, Kashi Vidyapith, in his presidential address to the first Socialist Conference, said that he favoured an early special session of the Congress, because the present members of the A.I.C.C. did not represent the country as they were elected in 1931.
- May 18 The All India Congress Committee met at Patna on May 18 and 19, under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- May 27 Lord Linlithgow submitted his draft report for consideration by the members of the Select Committee on Reforms.
- May 30 While welcoming the decisions of the All India Congress Committee to suspend civil disobedience and to enter the legislatures, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior) in the course of a joint statement said that there were still fundamental differences between Liberals and the Congress.
- May 31 Sir Samuel Hoare condemned Winston Churchill's and Lord Lloyd's reactionary policy towards India.
- June 6 Government of India issued a communique lifting the ban on Congress organisation throughout India.
- June 12 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress & 13 passed a Resolution on the "White Paper" and the Communal Award.
- June 14 Indian National Congress published its Election Manifesto.
- June 17 The Working Committee of the Congress approved of recommendations of the Congress Parliamentary Board in respect of the election manifesto, constitution and rules of the Parliamentary Board.
- June 18 Lord Linlithgow in his draft report submitted to the

Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, expressed his views on Indo-British Relations.

- 1934 June 21 Miss Slade left for England by S. S. Conte Rosso on a political mission.
- June 25 Mahatma Gandhi had a narrow escape when some person threw a bomb on the car by which Gandhi was proceeding to the Municipal building, Poona, to receive an address.
- June 29 The election campaign of the Congress Parliamentary Board was inaugurated in Bombay at a meeting held under the presidentship of Smt. Sarojini Naidu.
- July 1 Mahatma Gandhi attended a Conference of the Congress Socialists of Gujarat in the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati.
- July 4 The Home Department of Government of India passed a resolution on reservation of posts for Minorities and Backward Classes.
- July 7 Mahatma Gandhi commenced one week's fast at 6 a.m. after prayers at Wardha Ashram.
- July 13 Mahatma Gandhi advised students that the service to Harijans should be their foremost duty.
- July 28 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Aney formed a new party under the name of the Nationalist Party.
- Aug. 2 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his views on the abolition of Zamindari System.
- Aug. 7 Mahatma Gandhi commenced his seven day fast at 6 A.M. at the Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha.
- Aug. 8 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Aney campaigned against the Communal Award.
- Aug. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru was released temporarily.
- Aug. 13 Madras Corporation presented an address of welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
- Aug. 18 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya convened the Nationalist Party Conference at Calcutta. He himself was its President.
- Aug. 23 Jawaharlal Nehru was re-arrested and was taken to the Naini Central Jail.
- Aug. 24 India was invited to participate in the Centenary Celebrations at Melbourne.
- Aug. 27 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan were released but prohibited from proceeding to Frontier Province.

- 1934 Aug. 29 The Second Provincial Kisan Conference met at Gaya
& 30 with Sh. Purushottam Das Tandon as President;
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brothers were also
present.
- Sept. 3 Six members of the Progressive Party walked out of
the Council of State as a protest against the ruling of
the President.
- Sept. 4 Gandhi issued a statement regarding the report of his
retirement from the Indian National Congress.
- Sept. 6 At Wardha the unity talks between the Congress
Parliamentary Board and Pandit Madan Mohan
Malaviya's Nationalist Party on the issue of Assembly
elections broke down.
- Sept. 17 Mahatma Gandhi explained the reasons for retirement
from the Congress.
- Sept. 25 Congress Socialist Party in a manifesto issued in
Bombay attacked Gandhiji's proposals for the reorga-
nisation of the Congress.
- Sept. A manifesto issued in Bombay by the Congress
Socialist Party, criticised Gandhi's proposal for the
reorganisation of the Congress.
- Sept. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru's application for release was
rejected in the Allahabad High Court.
- Sept. 29 South Indian Liberal Federation at its Confederation
lifted the ban on the admission of Brahmins into the
Federation.
- Oct. 1 Dr. Rajendra Prasad accepted the Presidentship of
the Congress.
The leading Congress socialists held a meeting at
Banaras and decided not to participate in the Congress
in contesting the elections. Dr. Sumpurnanand
presided.
The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, addressing the
Bombay Young Men's Hindu Association said, "The
Congress is not meant for saints and sages. It is meant
for the common man and woman."
- Oct. 11 Mira Ben arrived at New York and stayed with
Dr. Holmes.
- Oct. 15 Gandhi issued a statement in connection with his
proposals for the re-organisation of the Congress.
- Oct. 21 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President-elect of the Congress
arrived in Bombay.

- 1934 Oct. 23 Subjects Committee of the A. I. C. C. met in Bombay and endorsed the decisions of the Working Committee.
- Oct. 25 The All India Anti-Communal Award Conference was held at the Arya Samaj Pandal, opposite the Congress Nagar in Bombay.
- Oct. 26-28 Rajendra Prasad delivered the Forty-Eighth Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress. The 48th Session of the Congress met under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad after three years and a half of strenuous efforts and sufferings. After having reviewed the recent history of the Indian Congress the President commented on the following current issues : Indians abroad, the dual policy, the White Paper, four tests, composition of Federal Legislature, Powers claimed to be transferred, Finance, Future in the air, suspension of Civil Disobedience, Council programme, Gandhi's statement on political issues, Reform of constitution, and civil entry programme. Explaining the meaning of independence Dr. Prasad said, "Independence is the natural outcome of all that the freedom movement in India has stood for. It cannot mean isolation particularly when we remember that it has to be achieved by non-violence. It means the end of exploitation of one country by another and of one part of the population of the same country by another part. It contemplates a free and friendly association with other nations for the mutual benefit of all. It forebodes evil to none, not even to those exploiting us except in so far as they rely upon exploitation rather than goodwill. The sanction behind this Independence movement is non-violence which in its positive and depressive aspect is good-will of and for all."
- Oct. 30 Dr. Rajendra Prasad forms the new Working Committee of the Congress.
Mahatma Gandhi in a statement to the Associated Press said, "My interest in the Congress organization will henceforth be confined to watching from a distance, enforcement of principles for which the Congress stands."
- Oct. 31 Gandhi made a statement proposing some constitutional changes in the Congress.
Report of the Joint Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reform, the Communal Award and the Poona Pact was published.
- Nov. Subhash Chandra Bose published his own account of Indian nationalism, *The Indian Struggle*.

- 1934 Nov. 7 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in a statement explained the relationship of the Indian States with the Congress.
- Nov. 10 Bombay Women's Conference met under the presidency of Mrs. Hansa Mehta.
- Nov. 11 India celebrated the Amritsar Day.
- Nov. 19 Sixth death anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai was celebrated.
- Nov. 21 Mira Ben returned from her tour abroad.
- Nov. 30 T. B. Sapru and M. R. Jayakar issued a joint statement on the J. P. C. Report.
- Dec. 1 Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was arrested on a charge of sedition and let off on bail.
- Dec. 3 Subhash Chandra Bose arrived at Karachi by the Dutch Air Liner in order to be by the side of his dying father Shri Janaki Nath Bose. The police served on him a restraint order, directing him not to leave his residence.
- Dec. 5 National Council of Conservative and Unionist Associations approved the J. P. C. Report on Indian Reforms.
- Dec. 7 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Frontier Congress Leader (now a citizen of Pakistan) was arrested at Wardha.
- Dec. 8 Western India Liberals issued a statement condemning the J. P. C. Report.
- Dec. 9 Public meeting at Bombay protested against the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- Dec. 11 House of Commons discussed Indian Reform Bill.
- Dec. 12 Gandhi released to the Press his correspondence with the Viceroy regarding Gandhi's visit to the North West Frontier Province.
- Dec. 15 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.
- Dec. 18 Dr. Satyapal was sentenced to one year's R. I. on a charge of sedition.
- Dec. 19 Shri Abdul Bari visited Sasaram to start a centre of Village Industries Association there.
- Dec. 21 The Council of Action of the Bihar Socialist Party meeting, considered it essential to organize the masses into Kisan Sabhas and Labour Unions with a view to

bring pressure on the Government for the redress of their grievances.

- 1934 Dec. 22 U. P. Liberals condemned the J. P. C. Report as unacceptable.
- Dec. 26 Eighth All India Liberal Conference met in Madras under the Presidency of Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai.
- Dec. 28 Indian National Liberal Federation met in Poona under the presidency of H. N. Kunzru.
- Dec. 29 All India Educational Conference met in New Delhi.

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1935 *Viduthalai* (Tamil) was started in Madras.

The Government of India Act was passed which provided for provincial autonomy and a federal Government at the Centre.

Mahakoshal was started in Raipur.

Lokashakti was started in Poona.

A. H. Joyce, Director of Information (India Office), visited India to study the problems of the Indian Press and to reorganize the Bureau of public information.

- Jan. 2 M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-law, Central Provinces Congress leader, passed away in Bombay.
- Jan. 14 Acharya Gidwani, ex-principal of the Gujarat Vidya-pith and a Congress leader died of heart failure.
- Jan. 15 Bhulabhai Desai was elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly.
- Jan. 15 A Political Conference was held at Chapra in the & 16 Hazaribagh District.
- Jan. 17 The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council also adopted an amendment to the Government motion for consideration of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.
- Jan. 19 Acharya J. B. Kripalani resigned the General Secretaryship of the All India Congress Committee.
- Jan. 20 M. A. Jinnah was elected Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly.
- Jan. 22 Adjournment motion censuring the Government for not giving S. C. Bose facilities for attending the Assembly was passed in the Assembly.
- Jan. 24 His Excellency, the Viceroy addressed the members of the Assembly and reviewed the administrative and constitutional problems in India.

- 1935 Jan. 26 M. S. Aney was elected leader of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly.
- Jan. 27 All India Muslim League condemned the J. P. C. Report.
- Jan. 31 At a public meeting in Calcutta, resolution was passed protesting against the continued detention of Sarat Chandra Bose and demanding his unconditional release.
- In a message to the workers of Ahmedabad Mills, Gandhi urged them to call off strike.
- Feb. 1 India Bill was published.
- Feb. 4 Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly, made a speech on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.
- Feb. 6 Sir Samuel Hoare made a speech on the Preamble to the Government of India Act.
- Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons that Dominion Status is the goal of India.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad declared open the All India Swadeshi Exhibition at Allahabad.
- Feb. 7 Congress amendment on the J. P. C. Report was defeated and M. A. Jinnah's amendment was passed by a majority in the Assembly.
- Feb. 10 Second Reading of the India Bill was approved by the House of Commons.
- Feb. 14 Amendment of Yamin Khan on J. P. C. Report in the Council of State was carried by 32 votes against 14.
- Feb. 15 Gandhi wrote an article for Navajivan of four pages, on "Green leaves and their food values."
- Feb. 16 M. A. Jinnah discussed with the Congress President regarding the Communal settlement.
- Feb. 18 M. A. Jinnah appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Feb. 20 Ministers of Indian States met in Conference at Delhi to examine the Government of India Bill.
- Feb. 22 Gandhi wrote another article on "Cow's milk v. buffalo's".
- Feb. 23 All India Anti-Communal Award Conference met in New Delhi. C. Y. Chintamani presided.
- Feb. 25 Princes and their Ministers in Conference in Bombay demanded change in the India Bill.

- 1935 Feb. 26 Churchill's motion for adjournment was defeated in the Commons' Committee on the India Bill.
- Mar. 1 Resolutions condemning the Communal Award and the India Bill were passed at the All India Communal Award Conference at Delhi. C. Y. Chintamani was in the chair.
- Mar. 18 A "White Paper" containing Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to the Princes' objections to the India Bill was issued.
- Mar. 20 Military opened fire on Karachi mob resulting in the death of 40 and injury to 100.
- Mar. 22 T. A. K. Sherwani, Muslim Congress member of the Assembly, died at Delhi.
- Mar. 23 Gandhi began his four, week silence to cope with arrears of work.
- Mar. 24 S. C. Bose unveiled Memorial Tablet to the late V. J. Patel in Switzerland.
Musalmans of Delhi passed resolutions supporting the Communal Award.
- Apr. 25 All India Congress Committee met at Jubbulpore and adopted the resolution congratulating the Parliamentary Party on its success in the Assembly.
- Apr. 27 Bhulabhai Desai criticised the Congress Socialist Party at Vile Parle, Bombay.
- Apr. 28 U. P. Kisan Conference passed a resolution urging reduction of land revenue.
- May 6 India celebrated H. M. the King's Silver Jubilee.
- May 13 During the debate on the India Bill, Churchill defended the cause of the Backward Classes.
- May Tamilnad Congress Committee elected S. Satyamurti as President in place of C. Rajagopalachari who resigned.
- May 18 Mohan Lal Pandya, one of Gandhi's old co-workers and the first satyagrahi prisoner in India died.
- May 23 Kamla Nehru, wife of Jawaharlal Nehru sailed for Europe and was seen off at Bombay by Gandhiji and Congress leaders.
- May 31 Gandhi had an interview with Abdul Gaffar Khan in Sabarmati Jail.
Quetta and the surrounding districts were scenes of death and desolation owing to earthquake shocks of very severe intensity.

- 1935 June 2 The Viceroy and the Congress President appealed for funds for relief of sufferers in Quetta Earthquake.
- June 4 Editor of *Riyasat*, an Urdu Weekly, was convicted to 9 months' R. I.
- June 6 M. Visvesvaraya left for Europe in connection with starting a Swadeshi Automobile industry in India.
- June 9 Great Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer granted £50,000 for Quetta Relief.
- June 22 Acharya Narendra Dev presiding over the Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference held at Ahmedabad, said, "A new orientation of policy in the Congress is much needed at the present juncture."
- July 8 Curfew order was promulgated in Lahore following Sikh and Muslim tension.
- July 13 District Magistrate of Tipperah prohibited Mohanlal Saxena from entering Comilla.
- July 23 Privy Council refused the application of the editor and publisher of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* for leave to appeal against the sentence passed by the High Court.
- July 24 House of Lords passed the Third Reading of the India Bill.
- July 26 Sarat Chandra Bose who was a State prisoner from February 1932 under Regulation III of 1818 was released unconditionally.
- July 27 Dr. Ansari and other Congressmen issued a statement urging Congress to accept Office under the New Reforms.
- July 29 Congress Working Committee commenced its sessions at Wardha.
- July 30 There was a debate on the India Bill in House of Commons.
- Aug. 1 The Congress Working Committee defined Congress policy towards the Indian States and State Subjects.
- The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution concerning the policy of the Congress with regard to the Princes and the people of the States.
- Congress Working Committee resolved not to consider the question of acceptance of office.

- 1935 Aug. 2 The Government of India Bill received the Royal assent.
- Aug. 6 Trial of 130 Lahore Muslim prisoners began at the Central Jail, Lahore.
- Sept. 1 A mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, in Jinnah Hall to observe the "All India Abyssinia Day."
- Sept. 4 Jawaharlal Nehru immediately after he was released from prison left for Europe by Air to see his ailing wife.
- Sept. 8 A public meeting was held at Nagpur under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress in connection with the "Anti-Represion Day" and a resolution was passed condemning the repressive policy of the Government of India.
- Sept. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru reached Badenweiler.
- Sept. 16 Assembly again rejected the Criminal Law Bill, recommended by the Viceroy by 69 votes to 57.
- Sept. 19 The Congress Party resolution demanding an enquiry into the handling of relief, salvage, and evacuation measures during the recent Quetta earthquake, was defeated in the Assembly.
- Sept. 22 Indian Journalists Council met at Calcutta and condemned the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
- Sept. 24 Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said in an appeal to all parties to work the new constitution "India's case for reforms was spoiled by Congress threats of boycott and bungling."
- Assembly took up for consideration the Bill for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.
- Sept. 27 Many Indian newspapers suspended publication as protest against Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
- Oct. 2 Gandhi's 67th birthday was celebrated all over India.
- Oct. 5 The first session of the Dehri Thana Kisan conference & 6 was held at Darihat in Police Station Dehri under the Presidentship of Shri Jadunandan Sharma.
- Oct. 6 A Pandit broke his fast after 31 days, regarding prevention of animal sacrifice at the Kalighat Temple, Calcutta.
- Oct. 10 Dr. Satyapal was released.
- Oct. 11 Gandhi presided over the meeting of the Council of & 13 All India Spinners' Association held at Maganwadi, Wardha.

- 1935 Oct. 14 Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived in Madras to preside over the A. I. C. C. meeting.
- Oct. 17 All India Congress Committee met at Madras.
- Oct. 20 Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Madras on tour in Tamilnad.
- Oct. 22 Gandhi laid the foundation-stone of little hut at Segaon, near Wardha for Miraben.
- Oct. 23 Conference of Harijans held at Ahmedabad condemned the Nasik decisions asking Harijans to change their religion.
- Oct. 30 The Third session of the Muzaffarpur District Kisan to 31 Conference was held under the presidentship of Shri Ganga Sharan Singh.
- Nov. 9 The Purnea District Political Conference was presided over by Shri Anugraha Narayan Sinha.
- Nov. 16 G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, passed away in Bombay.
- Nov. 18 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's 75th birthday was celebrated.
- Nov. 26 The Third Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference met to 27 at Hajipur with Swami Sahajanand as its President.
- Nov. 27 Dr. Rajendra Prasad opened the Khadi Exhibition at Bombay.
- Nov. 28 The Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress was celebrated all over India.

PART V
1936-1947

1936

Malabar Mail was started in Ernakulam.

M. N. Roy was released after six years' rigorous imprisonment. He joined Indian National Congress and was hailed as the mystery man and had to tour the country with his warm suits on for Congress election propaganda.

M. N. Roy presented to the Indian National Congress his programme for transforming the Congress into the "State within State" but his scheme was not accepted. He formed his League of Radical Congressmen within Indian National Congress.

- Jan. 1 Mass Satyagraha for Temple Entry by Depressed classes was started in the United Provinces (now called "Uttar Pradesh").
- Jan. 2 The Congress Working Committee in Bombay authorized the Congress President to nominate after consulting Sarat Chandra Bose a Provisional "Bengal Provincial Congress Committee" in order to carry out the work of the Congress in Bengal until a proper Congress Committee was duly elected. This had the effect of satisfying the rival Congress groups in Bengal.
- Jan. 4 At the Khilafat Conference which met in Calcutta, the Nawab of Dacca in his Presidential address described the political ideal of the Muslims as equal status with other communities in a self-governing India.
- Jan. 6 Dr. Kitchlew delivered a lecture in a college, at Lahore. The subject of his talk was "The Congress during the next ten years."
- Jan. 11 Sir Mohammad Yakub in a speech at Bombay said, "The Congress attitude on the acceptance of Office was in itself the best proof that India had accepted the reforms."
- Jan. 19 The Congress Socialists, it was understood, proposed to remain in the Congress in order to be in a position to fight the reforms.
- Jan. 25 The name of Jawaharlal Nehru was recommended for the Presidentship of the Lucknow Session by a large number of Provincial Congress Committees.
- Jan. 29 There was a big Kisan Conference at Jitaura in the Shahabad District where Swami Sahajanand and Shri Jai Prakash Narayan were the prominent speakers.
- Feb. 4 Jawaharlal Nehru answered questions put to him at a meeting held in London under the auspices of the Indian Conciliation Group.

- 1936 Feb. 13 Sir Dinsha Wacha, the oldest Congress President, died at his residence in Bombay.
- Mar. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India by air and brought with him the ashes of his late wife Smt. Kamla Nehru. The ashes were immersed in the Ganges with the ceremony. A spontaneous and complete *hartal* was observed in Allahabad in memory of Smt. Kamla Nehru. Nehru kept with him a portion of her ashes which were immersed in the Ganges, alongwith his in 1964.
- Mar. 15 A rousing reception was accorded to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya when he arrived at Nasik in connection with Harijan movement.
Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing the Volunteer Corps at Motinagar, Allahabad said, "Discipline should be our sheet anchor."
- Mar. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhi at Delhi to discuss the political situation.
- Mar. 21 Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Cabinet meeting in Delhi.
- Mar. 31 Mahatma Gandhi in a communication to the Editor of *Harijan* wrote, "Local Sanghs should make a sustained effort to have the existing temples thrown open, and even to build new ones not for Harijans (untouchables) only, but for all."
- Apr. 2 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President appealed to different political parties in India to adopt a tolerant attitude to one another.
- Apr. 11 The Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress accepted the Working Committee's resolution, condemning the "India Act" and postponing the Office acceptance issue.
- Apr. 11-12 The All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Apr. 12-14 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered the Forty-ninth Presidential Address held at Lucknow. After a period of twenty years, the Indian National Congress held its sessions for the second time at Lucknow. At 7 P.M. the President Jawaharlal Nehru, began his address in Hindustani which took nearly two hours and a half. One of the paragraphs of his English rendering of the address speaks of his mind, "Sixteen years ago, under the inspiration of our leader, we took a new and long step converting this Congress from an ineffective body, freely functioning amongst upper classes, into a powerful democratic organisation with its roots in the Indian

soil and the vast masses who live on it. We sensed the new spirit of mass awakening, of psychological escape from the cramping effect of long subjection we glorified in the breaking of the mental bonds that encompassed us. And because our minds became free we felt that political freedom would not be far, for it is often harder to break the bonds of the spirit than physical bonds and chains of iron and steel. We represented the spirit of the age and were marching step by step without countless others in our country and outside. The exhibition of being in tune with masses and with world forces came upon us and a feeling that we were the agents of historic destiny". Reviewing the activities of Lucknow session Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in his History of Indian National Congress added, "The Lucknow session committed then two important duties to the care of the All India Congress Committee. One was the final shaping of the agrarian programme and other was the preparation of the election manifesto. The two were virtually connected with each other. At the end of six years (June, 1941) and with the experience of Congress ministers in eight provinces and their remarkable achievements in the all too short period of two and a quarter years in which they cared to function, the relevancy of the Lucknow decision to later history, in fact the outstanding place they could claim in shaping that history, becomes as clear as crystal."

- 1936 Apr. 12 The All India Muslim League passed a resolution opposing the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Apr. 12-14 The Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Apr. 14 The Congress Session concluded at Lucknow after drafting an agrarian programme.
- Apr. 29 While addressing public meeting at Nagpur, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Congress President, said, "I will not ask you to cast a single vote in favour of Congress if you do not wish to vote for Independence."
- Apr. 30 Gandhi made Segaon (Sevagram) a village five miles from Wardha—his headquarters.
- May 10 Dr. M.A. Ansari, ex-president of the Congress, passed away in train, while he was travelling from Dehradun to Delhi.
- May 20 Subhash Chandra Bose was brought to Kurseong under escort and was detained in his brother's home.
- May 21 In a manifesto, issued by twenty-one members of the Bombay business community, opposed Jawaharlal Nehru's socialist views and propaganda.

- 1936 May 26 Jawaharlal Nehru made another effort to include Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to join his proposed "Civil Liberties Union."

The Congress launched its foreign campaign for the overthrow of Imperialism.

- May 31 While addressing a meeting of the Punjab peasants Jawaharlal Nehru made the significant remark that he did not wish them to copy everything that is practised in Russia.

The Punjab merchants told Jawaharlal Nehru that his socialist views, including the cancellation of debts were dangerous doctrines to preach to illiterate villagers.

- June 2 Jawaharlal Nehru drafted a provisional constitution for the Indian Civil Liberties Union.

- June 19 Jawaharlal Nehru performed opening ceremony of the new congress house at Karachi.

- June 22 Some Congressmen at Bombay expressed contrary views in a report advocating ways of establishing contact with "the masses".

- June 29 Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha.

- July 19 The attitude of the Socialists towards the Congress was explained at the Sind Socialist conference, held at Karachi, and attended by Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Punjab Nationalist Congress Party decided to oppose the "Communal Award" and to submit a memorandum to the Secretary of State for India demanding its repeal.

- Aug. 16 Madam Cama quietly passed away, unsung, unwept and unhonoured in the Parsi General Hospital, where she was taken for treatment. She was in exile for 35 years. The British Government allowed her to enter India because of her illness on condition that she will not write or speak against the British Raj.

- Aug. 22 The All India Congress Committee voted against a decision on Office acceptance being taken at the Faizpur session of the Congress in December.

- Aug. 23 A resolution demanding that Hindi should be the official language of the Congress was lost on the concluding day of the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay.

- Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi's 68th birthday was celebrated all over India.

- Oct. 7 Contrary views on the "Office Acceptance" issue were expressed by Jawaharlal Nehru and S. Satyamurti in Madras.

- 1936 Oct. 8 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to Congressmen for funds for the party's election campaign.
- Oct. 25 Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the temple of Mother India at Banaras.
- Nov. 3 The All India Socialist Party decided to appeal to the Congress and the country to prepare for a nation-wide *hartal* on April 1st next as a protest against the new Constitution for India.
- Nov. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a public meeting in Calcutta said that Socialism was the only solution for India's poverty and unemployment problems.
- Nov. 17 The All India Kisan Conference arranged for a number of peasants to march to Faizpur to attend the Congress Session there.
- Nov. 25 The Bombay Congress Socialist Party passed a resolution deciding to boycott the King's Coronation.
- Nov. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru's claims to re-election as President of the Congress were advanced by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who withdrew from the contest.
- Dec. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru was re-elected President of the Indian National Congress for another term.
The Congress Working Committee at Bombay passed a resolution reiterating the determination of the Congress to reject the new Constitution.
- Dec. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru said in Bombay that the main aim of the Congress was to secure India's independence.
The Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress announced that the village venue was chosen with the idea of getting closer to the heart of village India.
- Dec. 23 All India Socialist Congress met at Faizpur under the Presidentship of Jai Prakash Narain.
- Dec. 26 Indian National Congress met at Faizpur under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Dec. 27-28 Shri Jawaharlal Nehru delivered the Fiftieth Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Faizpur. The Faizpur Congress was from all accounts a great success. Perhaps it was a better success than anticipated. For one thing the talk about 'mass contacts' conceived in a particular spirit, became not merely a programme for the future but a *fait accompli* in the organization of the Faizpur Session itself, for the power behind the Congress was Gandhi and Gandhi in the penumbras of retirement was no less a force than Gandhi in the lime-light.

"The real object before us," President Nehru said, "is to build up a powerful joint front of all the anti-Imperialistic forces in the country. The Congress has been indeed in the past and is today such a united popular front, and inevitably the Congress must be the basis and pivot of limited action. The active participation of the organized workers and peasants in such a front would add to its strength and must be welcomed. Co-operation between them and the Congress organization has been growing and has been a marked feature of the past year. This tendency must be encouraged. The most urgent and vital need of India today is this united national front of all forces and elements that are ranged against Imperialism. Within the Congress itself most of these forces are represented and in spite of their diversity and difference in outlook they have co-operated and worked together for common good". *History of Indian National Congress*, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Vol. II, p. 34.

1936 Dec. 27 Mahatma Gandhi while addressing the Faizpur congress told the audience that in his view there was plenty of room in the country for Europeans and Indians to work side by side and that the expulsion of Europeans had no part in his conception of Swaraj.

Dec. 28 18th Session of the Liberal Federation met at Lucknow under the Presidency of Cowasji Jehangir.

* * *

1937 M.N. Roy married Elen at Bombay. He met her in 1928.

Jan. 1 M.A. Jinnah made a strong plea for Hindu-Muslim Unity at Nagpur.

Jan. 3 M.A. Jinnah warned the Congress not to interfere in Muslim affairs.

Jan. 26 Congress offices in Allahabad, Calcutta, and other places were raided by the police in connection with ban on the Independence Pledge.

Jan. 30 Bengal Government released 41 detenus after giving them agricultural training.

Feb. Tagore delivered the Convocation address of the Calcutta University, a landmark in the history of that University for it was the first occasion in the eighty years of its history when a private citizen was offered this privilege hitherto reserved for British Viceroys and Governors. It was also the first occasion when the address was delivered in Bengali, and not in English.

Feb. 5 Assembly passed Dr. Deshmukh's Bill giving widows the right to inherit property.

- 1937 Feb. 21 Lucknow District Congress Committee voted for acceptance of Office.
- Feb. 22 The President of the Congress put a ban on premature moves by Congress to form ministries in the provinces.
- Feb. 23 Socialists in U.P. opposed Office acceptance by the Congress.
- Feb. 27 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Mar. 1 Act, 1935.
- Feb. 27 A.I.C.C. met at Wardha to decide the office acceptance question.
- Mar. 1 Meeting at Wardha on the 27th and 28th February and 1st March, 1937. The Congress Working Committee congratulated the nation on its "wonderful response to the call of the Congress during the recent elections", and laid down the policy to be followed by the Congress members of the Provincial Legislatures.
- Mar. 3 C.R. Reddy resigned from the Congress.
- Mar. 8 The Instrument of Instructions to the Governor of Madras issued under the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Mar. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President was not in favour of the proposal that Congressmen should be elected as Speakers of Provincial Legislatures in those provinces where the Congress party was in a majority.
- Mar. 15 A.I.C.C. decided for acceptance of office where Congress was in majority.
- Mar. 17 Subhash Chandra Bose, a prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 was released in Calcutta.
- Mar. 18 The All India Congress Committee passed a resolution on the formation of Provincial Ministries.
- Mar. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the members of the All India Congress Committee and the members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures belonging to the Congress party.
- Jawaharlal Nehru performed the opening ceremony of the National Convention at New Delhi.
- Jawaharlal Nehru in his Presidential address to the All India National Convention of Congress Legislators expressed his views on development of contact with Muslim masses.
- Mar. 19- The All India Legislators passed a resolution on "The 20 National Demand."

1937 Mar. 20 President of the National Convention administered the Congress oath.

The Congress Convention concluded its two-day session at Delhi.

Mar. 21 All India Political Prisoners' Relief Conference met in New Delhi under the presidency of Sarat Bose.

Mar. 22 Madan Mohan Malaviya agreed to re-enter the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mar. 24 The leaders of the Congress Parties in various Provincial Assemblies had conversation with Governors regarding the formation of Ministries.

Mar. 25 Gandhi delivered convocation address of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, at Madras.

Mar. 28 Congress leaders declined to form Ministries without assurance of non-interference by the Governors.

Mar. 30 Mahatma Gandhi issued a Press statement on the formation of Provincial Ministries.

Mar. 31 Interim Ministries were formed in six provinces.

Apr. 1 India observed *hartal* as a protest against the new Constitution.

Apr. 6 Rajendra Prasad appealed to Muslims to join the Congress.

Apr. 7 Punjab Government forfeited Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar's *jagirs*.

Apr. 16 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement urging the appointment of a tribunal.

Apr. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru's move to make Muslims join the Congress in large numbers received warm reception.

Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview at Poona, clarified the Congress point of view in the present political deadlock.

Apr. 25 150,000 workers of jute, paper and cotton mills went on strike.

Apr. 26 All India Congress Committee met at Allahabad to consider the present political condition in India.

Apr. 26-29 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the formation of Provincial Ministries.

Apr. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru and M.A. Jinnah issued counter-statements on the present political condition in India.

- 1937 Apr. 29 The Congress Working Committee resolution on the political deadlock was stated to be another triumph for Mahatma Gandhi.
- May 4 Jawaharlal Nehru left for Rangoon.
- May 5 Dr. Khan Sahib and other Muslim leaders appealed to Muslims to join the Congress.
- May 7 Jawaharlal Nehru in a reply to a civic address in Rangoon urged for co-operation between Indians and Burmese.
- May 9 N.C. Kelkar was arrested in Poona.
- May 16 C. Rajagopalachari, in a press statement explained the Congress view point regarding the suggestion that there was no serious difference between a Ministry's resignation and dismissal.
- May 20 The General Secretary of the Congress, in a statement explained the Congress attitude towards the minorities.
- June 2 Hindu Muslim riots took place in Bombay. Police opened fire. About 2,000 were arrested.
- June 10 Rahindra Banerji, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for an attempt to shoot the Governor of Bengal at Libon race course was released.
- June 22 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, in a Broadcast Message analysed the importance of the formation of Provincial Ministries.
- June 26 Jai Prakash Narain was released.
- July 2 Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President had three hours' discussion with Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram on the constitutional deadlock and the Congress attitude towards the question of office acceptance.
- July 3 M.N. Roy addressed an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi regarding the constitutional deadlock appealing to the Mahatma to advise the Working Committee to decide in favour of Congressmen accepting Office for the purpose of carrying out the Congress policies.
- July 5 The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha for its most momentous session in recent years to take a decision on the office issue and dispersed without coming to any decision.
- July 7 Congress Working Committee unanimously favoured Office acceptance.
- July 8 Interim Ministries in the Central Provinces and Bihar resigned.
- July 9 Dr. Khare in the Central Provinces formed the first Congress Ministry.

1937 July 15 C. Rajagopalachari formed the Congress Ministry in Madras.

July 20 Congress Ministries were soon formed in several Provinces, and in Bihar such a Ministry came into being with Shri Shrikrishna Sinha as the Premier.

July 24 Bapat, the Maharashtra Leader, who was in jail since 1931 was released by the Bombay Government.

The Political Prisoners' Day was observed and the National day, one day after.

July 26 Madras Government remitted the whole sentence on Yusuf Meharally and ordered his immediate release.

Sampurnanand, President of the All India Congress Socialist Party and Secretary of the U.P. Congress Socialist Party, resigned from the Party.

July 30 A large number of terrorist convicts in the Andamans went on hunger strike following rejection of their petition in which they made several demands.

Aug. 1 Tagore addressed a public meeting in Calcutta to voice the nation's protest against circumstances leading to the hunger strike of political prisoners in the Andamans.

Aug. 2 M.A. Jinnah replied to Dr. Rajendra Prasad's statement on the question of settlement of the Communal issue.

Aug. 3 Bombay Government passed orders lifting the ban on 227 Associations which were declared unlawful.

Aug. 4 Viceroy met Gandhi at New Delhi.

Aug. 6 Bihar Government passed orders for the repatriation of Bihar prisoners from Andamans.

Aug. 8 Fifty thousand workers of Kanpur mills went on strike.

Aug. 11 Kanpur strike came to an end.

Aug. 14 The Congress Working Committee which met at Wardha discussed the general policy to be followed by the Congress Ministers.

Aug. 15 The Congress Working Committee concluded its deliberations with Congress Premiers and acquainted them with the views of the Committee regarding the general policy to be followed in respect of the release of political prisoners, ban on political organizations etc.

- 1937 Aug. 17 Bengal Assembly threw out the Congress adjournment motion regarding the Police *lathi* charges in connection with the Andamans Day Celebrations.
- Aug. 24 A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Provincial Youth League was held.
- Aug. 27 Congress Members in the Bengal Assembly staged a walk out during the debate on Andaman prisoners.
- Aug. 28 Gandhi urged prohibition in Indian States and in provinces where Congress had no majority.
- Aug. 29 Mahatma Gandhi sent a personal message to the Andamans prisoners urging them to give up hunger strike.
- Sept. 4 Mahatma Gandhi commented on the Office acceptance by Congress.
- Sept. 5 Dr. Khan Sahib formed the Frontier Ministry.
- Sept. 8 Viceroy met Party leaders including the two Congress leaders, i.e., Bhulabhai Desai and Satya Murti.
- Sept. 17 Bombay Government issued orders for returning all property confiscated in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.
- Sept. 24 Seventy-four political prisoners from Andamans arrived at Calcutta.
- Sept. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru issued an appeal for the boycott of Japanese goods.
- Oct. 2 Gandhi's 69th birthday was celebrated all over India.
- Oct. 10 All India Political Prisoners Release Conference met in Gandhiwala.
- Oct. 14 Sardar Patel inaugurated "Vithal Nagar" at Haripura, the venue of the next Congress.
- Oct. 17 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on Andamans prisoners.
- Oct. 22-23 Gandhi presided over the Educational Conference at Wardha.
- Oct. 26 Congress Committee issued a communique adopting eleven resolutions for consideration of the Congress Ministers.
- A resolution demanding the retention of *Bande Matram* as the national anthem of India, was passed at a Poona meeting in celebration of *Bande Matram* day.
- Oct. 29 The All India Congress Working Committee met at Calcutta.
- Oct. 31 Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and other Congress leaders delivered speeches on the "Labour

Rally" and appealed to the people of India to "Unite" and join hands with Congress.

- 1937 Nov. 2 The Working Committee resolution on the Patel-Nariman controversy accepted the findings of the Gandhi Bahadurji Inquiry Committee.
- Nov. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement regarding the Congress Ministries.
- Nov. 9 Mahatma Gandhi had an interview for two hours with Sir John Anderson, and the topic of discussion mainly centred on release of the political prisoners and detenus.
- Nov. 13 Mahatma Gandhi expressed his strong disapproval of the action of A.I.C.C. members in criticising Congress Ministries and accepting of resolution regarding Mysore at the recent meeting of that body in Calcutta.
- Nov. 20 Gandhi condemned the action of Congress Ministers in handling the labour disputes and communal riots.
- Nov. 21 Hindu Muslim Unity Association of Bengal was inaugurated.
- Nov. 22 J.C. Bose died.
A.I.C.C. Office announced that the total number of primary congress members enrolled this year was 31,34,249.
- Nov. 24 Wardha Education Committee submitted its report to Gandhi.
- Nov. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a meeting at Tezpur, emphasized the need for a wider outlook among Indians.
- Dec. 5 Bengal Government released all women detenus unconditionally.
- Dec. 19 Jai Prakash Narayan, a Socialist leader, issued a statement condemning the action of the Bihar Congress in putting a ban on the Kisan Sabha.
- Dec. 20 Jawaharlal Nehru disapproved the action of Allahabad students in resorting to a strike over a dispute regarding the Congress flag.
- Dec. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered presidential address at the fifteenth session of the Indian National Congress at Faizpur.
- Dec. 28 Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha education scheme was discussed at the resumed sitting of the All India Educational Conference held in Calcutta.
- Dec. 29 National Liberal Federation met at Calcutta under the presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

1938

Deccan Chronicle was started in Secunderabad.

- Jan. 1 Mr. Jinnah again came to Bihar and addressed a largely attended meeting at Gaya.
- Jan. 4 Congress Working Committee met in Bombay.
- Jan. 6 Gandhi returned from Juhu to Wardha.
- Jan. 9 In response to the Congress President's appeal, the China Day was observed throughout India.
- Jan. 10 Smt. Motilal Nehru passed away at her residence Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.
- Jan. 11 Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a statement on the Kisan Congress differences in Bihar.
- Jan. 12 When a correspondent interviewed Subhash Chandra Bose in London, the latter explained the Congress attitude towards the Indian Constitution.
- Jan. 14 Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the prisoners on hunger strike in the Punjab to give up their fast.
- Jan. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the U.P. delegates to the Congress, condemned party squabbles in the U.P. and referring to Jinnah's statement on the communal question, he said that the Congress had its basic principles regarding minorities.
Subhash Chandra Bose was unanimously recommended by all the Provincial Congress Committees, for the Presidentship of the Haripura session of the Congress.
- Jan. 17 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress.
It was reported that Jai Prakash Narayan, Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party while addressing a meeting at Patna said that Mahatma Gandhi's ideas were too old and should be replaced by new ones.
- Jan. 18 Lord Lothian had an interview with Gandhi at Sevagram.
- Jan. 22 Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference met at Bachevara under the Presidency of Jadunandan Sharma.
- Jan. 23 Subhash Chandra Bose arrived at Karachi from England.
- Jan. 24 Subhash Chandra Bose, reviewing the political situation in India, stated that he was not opposed to the idea of Federation on principle but he was opposed to the scheme of Federation as proposed in the Government Act, 1935. We wanted Federal Republic for India.
- Jan. 25 Subhash Chandra Bose and M.N. Roy had a long talk in Calcutta on the present political situation in the country.

1938 Jan. 26 "Independence Day" was observed all over India.

Jawaharlal Nehru, in a speech that he delivered at Bannu, criticised the "Forward Policy" in the Frontier.

Jan. 30 Harendranath Munshi, hunger striking prisoner of Dacca jail, died.

Feb. 3 The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Feb. 4 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution reiterating its opposition to Federation.

Feb. 5 Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Congress, wrote to M.A. Jinnah for a definite statement on the Muslim League's demands.

Feb. 6 The Congress Working Committee decided not to set up Congress organizations in Indian States.

Feb. 9 Bengal Assembly threw out the adjournment motion on the death of a hunger striker in Dacca jail.

Feb. 10 Gandhi performed opening ceremony of the All India Khadi and Village Industries exhibition at Haripura.

Feb. 11 All Berar Kisan Conference met in Amraoti.

Feb. 12 Mysore Government released all the political prisoners.

Feb. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of the Annual Report of the Indian National Congress said that India would unhesitatingly join in economic sanctions against an aggressor nation, subject to the congress policy of non-violence.

Feb. 15 Bihar and U.P. Ministries resigned on the issue of the release of Political prisoners.

Govind Ballabh Pant wrote a letter to the Governor of the Province regarding the resignation from the Ministry.

Feb. 16 A.I.C.C. met at Haripura.

Feb. 17 The Subjects Committee of the Congress passed the resolution on Federation at Haripura. The Congress to reject the new constitution declared that a constitution for India, that can be accepted by the people, must be based on independence and can only be framed by the people themselves by means of a Constituent Assembly.

Feb. 18 The Congress Committee constituted a Sub-Committee to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi the various aspects of the constitutional crisis.

Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President elect arrived at Haripura.

- 1938 Feb. 19- Subhash Chandra Bose delivered the Fifty-first Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress held at Haripura. This fifty-first session of the Congress met at Vitthal Nagar, Haripura on 19th, 20th, 21st of February in some peculiar circumstances. Gandhi who though was not a member of the Congress, was still the tower behind the throne, the fountain spring of all ideas of constructive nationalism and the architect of that mighty barrage which helped to stem successfully the tide of violence. There were the younger folks who felt impatient over the slow progress of the ideas rooted in non-violence and were hard put to it to discover short cuts to vertical heights or make long jumps over impassable gulfs. The formation of Ministries in particular did not achieve that millennium nor did the popular Government's help to hasten the advent of that far off divine event, the emancipation of the Kisans. People began to ask in wonder how it was that the Zamindars stayed where they had been, that the *Zulum* of the police continued unabated, that the sufferings and miseries of the cultivators were still awaiting redress, while the prisoners convicted of crimes of violence were pining away in jails in Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab and in the Andmans, as a result of the hunger strike they had embarked upon. After having commented on the current political, social and economic problems, President Bose concluded as "We are faced with a serious situation today. Inside the Congress there are differences between right and the left which it would be futile to ignore. Outside there is the challenge of British Imperialism which we are called upon to face. What shall we do in this crisis? Need I say that we have to stand four square against all the storms that may beset our path and be impervious to all the designs that our rulers may employ? The Congress today is the one supreme organ of mass struggle. It may have its right bloc and its left but it is the common platform for all anti-imperialist organizations striving for Indian emancipation. Let us, therefore, rally the country under the banner of the Indian National Congress".

Feb. 22 Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy made a statement on the constitutional crisis in U.P. and Bihar.

Feb. 23 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on H.E. the Viceroy's statement on the Ministerial crisis in Bihar and U.P.

- 1938 Feb. 24 Govind Ballabh Pant interviewed the U.P. Governor regarding the release of political prisoners.
- Mar. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed about 50,000 Kisans, who marched to the U.P. Assembly Chamber. He advised them to be true to the tri-colour.
- Mar. 2 *The New Times* of Lahore criticised the Congress Administration in U.P. and Bihar.
- Maharaja of Indore allowed temple entry to Harijans in his State.
- Mar. 3 Sardar Patel explained in Bombay the Haripura Congress resolution on work, in Indian States.
- Mar. 6 Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President in a statement on the boycott of Zanzibar cloves said, "I appeal to dealers in cloves, both wholesale and retail to hand over to the Congress Committees any stock of cloves they might still be possessing."
- Mar. 13 Subhash Chandra Bose, in a speech in Calcutta said that the psychological moment had arrived when Indians should press their united demands on the British nation, who at the present moment were powerless to resist them.
- Mar. 15 Gandhi left Wardha for Calcutta.
- Mar. 18 Mahatma Gandhi and the Home Minister of Bengal had a long talk on the question of release of political prisoners in Calcutta. Records were shown to Gandhi.
- Mar. 22 Gandhi interviewed Lord Braborne regarding release of the remaining political prisoners in Bengal.
- Mar. 28 Gandhi presided over All India Charka Sangha meet in Berboi.
- Apr. 1 The Congress Working Committee in Calcutta, adopted a resolution on the subjects of discrimination against commercial enterprises in India.
- Apr. 3 The Congress Working Committee discussed in Calcutta questions regarding the formulation of a practical scheme for minimising communal disturbances and the evolving of a formula for the Congress party in the Bengal Assembly to enable them work in collaboration with other progressive groups with a view to giving effect to the programme of the Congress Parliamentary Board; Mahatma Gandhi participated in the deliberations.

- 1938 Apr. 5 Sardar Patel launched the prohibition campaign in Saran district.
- Apr. 6 The Congress Working Committee decided to consult a legal expert before pronouncing on the C.P. convicts, release of which led to the resignation of the Minister concerned.
- Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah on Congress Policy towards Muslims and the Muslim League.
- Apr. 8 Mahatma Gandhi, in connection with the discussion with the Government of Bengal about the release of political prisoners interviewed 14 Regulation III prisoners and four women political prisoners at the Presidency Jail, Calcutta.
- Apr. 9 Gandhi interviewed political prisoners of Bengal.
- Apr. 10 Subhash Chandra Bose urged mass contact with Muslims and Schedule Castes while addressing the annual meetings of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.
- Apr. 12 Mysore Congress Convention opposed the Federation Scheme.
- Apr. 14 Subhash Chandra Bose appealed to Muslims to join the Congress, while addressing a meeting at Contal.
- Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement at Allahabad, deprecated repeated Kisan demonstrations, as he said, they were being made cheap and ridiculous.
- Gandhi left Calcutta for Delhi to meet the Viceroy.
- Apr. 20 40 out of 41 political prisoners were released in Bihar.
- Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement on agrarian reforms in the U.P. in which he commented on the abandonment of the proposed Kisan demonstrations in Lucknow.
- Apr. 21 Mohammad Iqbal died.
- Apr. 23 All India Education Board met at Wardha.
- Apr. 24 India observed Cloth Boycott day.
- Apr. 26 A serious clash occurred at Viduraswatham (Mysore State) between a crowd and the police resulting in the deaths of several persons.
- Jawaharlal Nehru's efforts to lay a solution of the question of the Congress v. the "Red" flag proved to be successful. All agreed that there should be one flag, and that no flag which was a rival to the Congress flag should be patronised by the members of the "Kisan Sabha."

- 1938 Apr. 28 Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with M.A. Jinnah at Bombay regarding the communal question.
- Apr. 29 Gandhi issued a statement regarding J.R. Dain's appointment as Governor of Orissa.
Mahatma Gandhi wired Subhash Chandra Bose to proceed to Bombay to continue the talks on communal issue with M.A. Jinnah.
- Apr. 30 Rural Workers' Conference met at Coimbatore under the presidency of Dr. T.S.S. Rajan.
Jawaharlal Nehru in a press statement commented on the "failure" of the League of Nations to avert wars and to "check" the aggressor and protect the law abiding among the nations.
- May 1 C. Rajgopalachari announced Rural Sports Programme in selected 75 villages in Madras Presidency.
The Congress party in the Orissa Assembly passed a resolution asking the Ministry to resign if the appointment of J.R. Dain, as acting Governor was not cancelled.
- May 4 Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with H.E. the Governor of the Frontier Province at Peshawar.
- May 7 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel met the Diwan of Mysore with a view to arriving at a settlement between the State Congress and the Government, the flag controversy among the issues raised.
- May 8 Presiding at the Jaipur State Subjects' Conference, Seth Jammalal Bajaj expressed the Congress attitude towards Indian States.
- May 10 Congress Working Committee met at Bombay.
- May 11 Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President, and President of the Muslim League had five hours discussion at Bombay over the communal question. According to a joint statement issued by them to the Press the discussion was "friendly".
Jawaharlal Nehru while inaugurating the Mahakoshal Provincial Conference at Karachi declared, "Unless and until full control is transferred to the public we cannot solve the difficulties of the problems facing us."
- May 12 The Presidents of the Congress and the Muslim League resumed the discussion on the communal question at Bombay.
Congress Premiers Conference met at Bombay.
- May 13 Subhash Chandra Bose and Jinnah met and discussed about the Hindu-Muslim question.

- 1938 May 14 All India Kisan Conference met at Coilla under the presidency of Swami Sahajanand.
- May 15 The Congress Working Committee in Bombay passed a resolution welcoming the formation of independent organisations for prosecuting the national struggle in the States but stating that it was undesirable to have the word "Congress" in the name of those organisations.
- May 19 The Congress Working Committee ratified the Mysore settlement on firing in the Mysore State and hoped that the Maharaja should establish a responsible Government in his state.
Subhash Chandra Bose, addressing a meeting of the Indian and European Progressive groups, declared, "The Congress attitude towards the Federation can be summed up as one of uncompromising hostility."
- May 20 Gandhi interviewed M.A. Jinnah at latter's residence.
- May 31 Jawaharlal Nehru declared at a meeting in Bombay, "Let not Lord Zetland and the British Cabinet have any illusions about the Congress attitude towards the Federal Scheme; if there is one subject on which the entire country is one, it is the opposition to the scheme."
- June 2 Jawaharlal Nehru sailed for Europe.
- June 4 The All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the controversy over the Muslim League claim to act as the sole representative of the Muslims.
- June 11 Subhash Chandra Bose, addressing a meeting at Chittagong, made an appeal to youths to give up violent methods and strengthen the Congress in the work for the attainment of Swaraj. The Congress President in this connection referred to the success of the non-violent movement in the North Western Frontier Province.
- June 13 D. Sen, Editor of *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) was sentenced to 2 months' S.I.
Subhash Chandra Bose, in an interview at Feri (Bengal) regarding the release of political prisoners, pleaded for patience as negotiations were going on between Mahatma Gandhi and the Bengal Government.
- June 15 Text of the Gandhi-Jinnah correspondence was published.
- June 16 C. Rajgopalachari opened All India Radio Station at Madras.
- June 20 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Subhash Chandra Bose called to Wardha to decide upon the reply to Jinnah's letter.
- June 23 Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President resigned

the leadership of the Calcutta Congress Municipal Party as well as the Aldermanship of the Corporation.

1938: June 24 Discussion at Sevagram between Mahatma Gandhi and several Congress leaders were mainly limited to the negotiations for a communal settlement and the Bengal prisoners' problems.

June 26 Punjab Government released Shahidgunj prisoners.

June 30 Jawaharlal Nehru was invited to meet Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

July 1 Jawaharlal Nehru had a long interview with Lord Halifax in London.

July 4 Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President had two hours interview with Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal, at the latter's Calcutta residence on the question of the release of the Bengal detenus and political prisoners.

July 6 Jawaharlal Nehru while criticising Chamberlain's foreign policy in London, paid a handsome tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

Subhash Chandra Bose threatened to resign the presidency of the Congress, if necessary, in order to be free to carry on the agitation against the Federal Scheme.

July 9 In an article in *Harijan*, Gandhi once again upheld Congress non-intervention in affairs of States.

July 10 Jawaharlal Nehru enjoyed his week-end stay with Lord Lothian at his country home in Norfolk.

July 21 N.B. Khare, the C.P. Premier, resigned and formed the new Cabinet.

Subhash Chandra Bose, the Congress President, left Calcutta for Wardha to preside over the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. The discussion mainly centred round important subjects like communal settlement and the Federation.

July 25 Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah about the communal problem.

Subhash Chandra Bose wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah regarding the claim of the Muslim League that it was the sole representative of the Muslims in India.

July 26 The Congress Working Committee "convicted" Premier Khare, remarking in the resolution on the C.P. Ministerial crisis that "he (Khare) was guilty of indis-

cipline, and he exposed Congress to ridicule, he also brought down its prestige."

- 1938 July 27 R.S. Shukla was elected leader of the C.P. Congress Assembly Party.
- July 28 R.S. Shukla formed the C.P. Ministry.
- July 30 R.S. Shukla and his colleagues were sworn in as Ministers in C.P.
- Aug. 2 Dr. Atla, Leader of the Congress Ambulance Unit, arrived in Bombay.
M.A. Jinnah replied to Subhash Chandra Bose's letter dated 25th July, 1938.
- Aug. 5 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, issued a statement relating to the Cabinet crisis in the U.P.
- Aug. 6 Mahatma Gandhi made a stern criticism of Dr. N.B. Khare, Premier of C.P. and Sir Francis Wylie, Governor of C.P. in the *Harijan*.
- Aug. 13 Subhash Chandra Bose presiding at a students rally in Calcutta, appealed to students to carry the message of the Congress among the masses.
- Aug. 16 Subhash Chandra Bose, with the permission of M.A. Jinnah released the correspondence which passed between him and Jinnah regarding Muslim settlement.
- Aug. 20 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit left for England by air.
- Aug. 24 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Karachi to advise the Congress Party there on the Congress difficulties.
- Aug. 26 Sind Congress Committee attempted an agreement with the Ministry.
- Aug. 29 Dr. Satyapal resigned the Presidentship of the Punjab Congress Committee.
- Sept. 6 Smt. V. Pandit, in an interview in London, said that India was deeply concerned with the question of her own freedom, and not so much with minor political details.
- Sept. 13 Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President issued a statement on the recent Ministerial crisis in the C.P. He said, "One cannot fail to notice that in the pro-Khare propaganda which has agitated certain parts of our country, a number of individuals and agencies have joined who have been long known for their antipathy towards the Congress."
- Sept. 22 The Congress Working Committee which met at Delhi passed a resolution recommending to the A.I.C.C. to

endorse the action taken by the Working Committee in connection with the Ministerial crisis in the Central Provinces.

- 1938 Sept. 25 At New Delhi, the Congress Working Committee, in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi decided that no specific resolution relating to war and the international situation should be placed before the All India Congress Committee but a short resolution should be moved, empowering the W.C. to take whatever action it thought necessary in the event of the outbreak of hostilities.
- Sept. 26 At the All India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi an official resolution on civil liberty evoked heated discussion.
- Sept. 30 The Congress Working Committee considered the resolution of the U.P. Provincial Congress Tenancy Sub-Committee forwarded to the Congress President and the President of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee.
- Oct. 2 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution expelling Dr. Khare, the C.P. ex-Premier, from the Congress and calling upon him to resign his membership of the C.P. Assembly on behalf of the Congress.
- Oct. 5 Gandhi received a rousing reception at Peshawar.
- Oct. 17 The Congress attitude towards the Sind Ministerial dispute was explained by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Oct. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the India League in London.
- Oct. 24 The Congress President issued an appeal for funds for relief work in the flood-stricken areas of Bengal.
- Oct. 28 Jawaharlal Nehru declared in London that British Imperialism was facing a difficult problem of its own creation in Palestine and made a sorry mess of it.
- Oct. 29 The Congress opposition to this Federal Scheme was reiterated by Subhash Chandra Bose at a public meeting at Shillong.
- Nov. 1 Subhash Chandra Bose, speaking to Congressmen, at Gauhati advised them to devote more attention to Assam's tribal people.
- Nov. 9 Gandhi concluded his N.W.F. Province tour and left Peshawar for Wardha.
- Nov. 15 Mahatma Hans Raj died.
- The Report of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Council of the All India Muslim League to inquire into Muslim League grievances in Congress Provinces, was published.

- 1938 Nov. 16 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit resumed charge of Health Ministership of U.P. Government.
- Nov. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his daughter Indira (Now Smt. Indira Gandhi) returned to India.
- Nov. 20 At Lucknow Subhash Chandra Bose addressed a huge gathering. He said, "India wants to attain her goal not through the weakness of Britain."
- Nov. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji at Wardha.
- Nov. 25 Subhash Chandra Bose, addressing a public meeting at Jullundur, declared that if the Federal constitution was forced upon India, a Satyagraha would be inevitable.
- Nov. 26 Gandhi expressed his sympathies with the Jews.
- Dec. 3 In an article, Gandhi appealed to the Princes to co-operate with the Congress.
Gandhi in an article, appealed the Provinces to co-operate with the Congress.
- Dec. 3-4 Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference at Saini decided to resort to Satyagraha.
- Dec. 4 Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President discussed at Karachi with the Sind Premier matters relating to the Provincial Ministry.
- Dec. 10 The Congress President, Subhash Chandra Bose, issued a statement on the Jute Ordinance and the strike situation in certain Jute Mills in Bengal.
- Dec. 11 At Wardha among the subjects discussed by the Congress Working Committee were the Indian States and the Bihar Bengali controversy in Bihar.
- Dec. 16 The Congress Working Committee discussed the Hindu Muslim question but did not come to any definite conclusions.
- Dec. 23 Pandit Jadunandan Sharma started Kisan Satyagraha by the cutting of crops in the disputed lands at Reora for which he and his three principal volunteers were arrested.
- Dec. 24 Gandhi made an appeal for prohibition throughout India.
- Dec. 26 The twenty-sixth session of the All India Muslim League met at Patna and continued for the next three days under the presidency of Mr. M.A. Jinnah.
- Dec. 29 All India Muslim Students' Conference met at Patna. It was inaugurated by Mr. Jinnah and presided over by the Raja of Mahmudabad.

1939

The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was formed, to act as a central organization of the Press of India, and to promote and safeguard their common business interests.

Sandya Kal was started in Bombay.

Prabhat was started in Ahmedabad.

Powradhwani was started in Kottayam.

M.N. Roy supported the cause of the 2nd World War long before Russia joined the allied cause.

M.N. Roy co-operated with Subhash Chandra Bose but he had broken with him afterwards.

Inquilabe-Jldid (Urdu) was started in Bombay.

Hindustan (Urdu) was started in Bombay.

Daily Kal was started in Poona.

All plans for the gradual fulfilment of the Congress Election Programme were, however, suspended in 1939 on account of the play of international forces.

- Jan. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the All India Students' Conference in Calcutta, warned the students against resorting to strikes except for very grave reasons.

- Jan. 4 Gandhi shed tears on Shaikat Ali's death.

In a letter to Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President, B.C. Chatterjee suggested that the Congress ideal of independence could be fulfilled in India as a partner in a Federation of the British Empire.

- Jan. 5 M.A. Jinnah replying to Jawaharlal Nehru's offer of inquiry into the complaints of the Muslim League against the Congress Government said in a statement that if Nehru was really earnest about it he should communicate to him (M.A. Jinnah) what should be the sanction behind the proposed inquiry.

- Jan. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement in Allahabad, replying to M.A. Jinnah, suggested the institution of an impartial inquiry by men preferably not connected with Congress or Muslim League Politics into the specific charges against Congress Government by the Muslim League.

- Jan. 11 The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and considered Mahatma Gandhi's new draft on the minorities question.

- Jan. 13 The Congress Working Committee concluded its deliberations at Bardoli after adopting a resolution of the Bihari-Bengali dispute.

- Jan. 17 Dr. Rajendra Prasad's report on the Bengali-Bihari controversy was published. In accordance with a

resolution of the Working Committee he was authorized to go into the Bihari-Bengali controversy relating to the question of (1) Domicile (2) Public Services (3) Education and (4) Trade and Commerce and settle it finally.

- 1939 Jan. 20 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, whose name was among three proposed for Presidentship of the Tripuri Session of the Congress, withdrew from the contest, thereby having the field left to Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. In Bengal there were four groups regarding the election of the President for the Tripuri session.
- Jan. 21 Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article in *Harijan* regarding the ban on the entry of Seth Jammalal Bajaj into Jaipur State.
- Jan. 23 The statements regarding election of Congress President, issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Subhash Chandra Bose gave rise to considerable speculation in political circles on the result of the election of the next President of the Congress.
A statement was issued over the signatures of seven members of the Working Committee of the Congress appealing to Bose to withdraw from the contest.
- Jan. 24 Subhash Chandra Bose, replying to the statement of seven members of the Working Committee said, "The Presidential election is wholly an affair of the delegates and should be left to them. Let the "Right Wing" who are in a decided majority in the Congress, make a gesture to the "Left Wing" by accepting a leftist candidate even at this late hour."
- Jan. 25 Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya announced in a statement issued from Bardoli that he would contest the Presidential election, in which the other candidate was Subhash Chandra Bose. "I cannot" said he "withdraw in favour of Mr. Bose, because, I must not resist the will of valued colleagues."
- Sardar Patel, in a statement replied to the "amazing statement" by Subhash Chandra Bose, and revealed that after an informal consultation at Bardoli (at which Bose was not present) by Gandhi and Nehru "We were clearly of the opinion that it was unnecessary to re-elect Subhash Chandra Bose."
- Sarat Chandra Bose (Elder Brother of Subhash Chandra Bose) in a statement, disapproved of the step taken by the seven members of the Working Committee in issuing the statement, asking Subhash

Chandra Bose to withdraw from the contest of Presidential election.

- 1939 Jan. 26 Subhash Chandra Bose, in a statement repeated his fears regarding Federation and said that it was generally believed that a prospective list of members of the Federal Cabinet had already been drawn up. He also repeated his offer to withdraw if a "genuine" anti-Federation were accepted as Congress President."

- Jan. 27 Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a statement recalling a part declaration on Federation by Bose and after complaining against its lack of clarity of ideal by saying "I wonder if any of the so-called "Right Wing" members of the Congress Working Committee has said anything approaching this."

Subhash Chandra Bose issued another statement giving his version of the issues involved in the Congress Presidential election.

Jai Prakash Narayan and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati issued a joint statement on the Congress Presidential election. The statement said, "We do not think that even those who do not agree with his views believe that Bose would not be an asset to the Congress Presidentship at the present juncture."

Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement on Congress presidential controversy.

Acharya Narendra Deva, in a statement to the Press said, "There is no question of "Right" and "Left" in this matter. Every delegate should consult only best interests of the country and cast his vote in an unbiased manner."

- Jan. 28 Mahatma Gandhi, in an article, in the *Harjan* drew attention to the increasing indiscipline of Congressmen. He also said, "My time and that of co-workers is largely taken up in going through complaints about corruption among Congressmen." In another article in the *Harjan* on "The State", Mahatma Gandhi remarked "the movement for liberty within the States is entering a new stage."

- Jan. 29 Following Gandhi's advice passive resistance in Transvaal was suspended.

Subhash Chandra Bose polled a majority of vote at the Congress Presidential election held simultaneously in all the 21 linguistic Congress provinces excluding Mahakoshal (C.P.). Bose led by 205 votes.

- 1939 Jan. 31 Gandhi issued a statement on Subhash Chandra Bose's election to the Congress Presidentship.
- Mahatma Gandhi said, "Mr. Bose has achieved a decisive victory over his opponent Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. I must confess that from the very beginning I was decidedly against his election for reasons into which I need not go. I do not subscribe to his facts or arguments in his manifesto. I think that his references to his colleagues were unjustified and unworthy. Nevertheless I am glad of his victory and since I was instrumental in inducing Dr. Pattabhi not to withdraw his name as Azad withdrew, the defeat is more mine than his"
- Feb. 1 Seth Jammalal Bajaj, leader of Praja Mandal reached Jaipur to defy the ban on his entry into the State.
- Feb. 2 Subhash Chandra Bose met Jawaharlal Nehru at Santiniketan (now Vishwabharti University) and discussed with him the implication of the Congress Presidential election.
- Feb. 3 Kasturba Gandhi and Maniben Patel were arrested at Rajkot on their entering the State to offer Satyagraha.
- Feb. 4 Gandhi wrote an important article on Rajkot. Kasturba Gandhi entered Rajkot to court arrest.
- Feb. 5 Sardar Patel, in a speech in Bombay protested against the Paramount Powers interference in Rajkot.
- Seth Jammalal Bajaj was arrested at the Railway Station of Likri Bansi between Reengus and Sikar.
- Feb. 6 Dr. Rajendra Prasad addressed the Conference at Suri (Birblum). He said, that Swaraj could not be bargained.
- Feb. 7 Seth Jammalal Bajaj was released at the frontier of Bharatpur State, close to the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh).
- Feb. 9 Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a statement issued to the Press observed, "The more I think of what is happening in the States of India, I see nothing but a dark future for this unhappy land if the Paramount Power remains helpless witness to the tragedy that is being enacted with Princes' India for, what is happening in Rajkot and going to happen presently in other States."
- Feb. 13 Subhash Chandra Bose arrived in Wardha to consult Gandhi.
- Feb. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru, in his presidential address to the All India States People's Conference at Ludhiana said

that the States were checking the progress of India, and said that "The Congress will certainly intervene in the States if the Indian Government intervene to crush the people."

1939 Feb. 15 States' People Conference urged dropping of Satyagraha in Hyderabad.

Feb. 21 Congress leaders met Gandhi at Wardha.

Feb. 22 Thirteen of the fifteen members of the All India Congress Working Committee resigned from the Committee following an informal Conference with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha.

Feb. 25 Gandhi left for Rajkot via Bombay.

Feb. 26 Subhash Chandra Bose, the Congress President, accepted the resignations tendered by 13 members of the Working Committee.

Feb. 27 Gandhi arrived at Rajkot on mission of peace.

Subhash Chandra Bose, in his letter accepting the resignations of the 13 members of the Working Committee hoped that the leaders would give him co-operation and assistance in the discharge of his duties as the Congress President.

Mar. 2 Gandhi wrote to Thakore of Rajkot, intimating his plan of fast unto death from next day.

Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President issued a statement replying to the various charges made against him after the Presidential election by several members of the Congress Working Committee.

Mar. 3 Gandhi went on fast at noon.

Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy pleading intervention.

Mar. 4 Three of the Congress Ministries urged viceroy to intervene in the Rajkot dispute.

The illness of Subhash Chandra Bose took a serious turn. His temperature shot up to 104 degrees, with all the former painful depressing symptoms.

Mar. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru in the absence of Gandhiji, declared open the Khadi Exhibition at Tripuri.

Subhash Chandra Bose, Congress President arrived at Tripuri, he had earlier detrained at Jubbulpore and from there he travelled in an ambulance car.

Mar. 7 Settlement reached on the Rajkot crisis through the Viceroy's intervention. Gandhi broke his fast.

Mar. 8 Subhash Chandra Bose presided over the All India Congress Working Committee meeting at Tripuri. He

lay on an invalid's chair carried by Congress volunteers.

- 1939 Mar. 9 The A.L.C.C. at Tripuri again discussed the resolution which expressed confidence in the old Working Committee and urged Bose to nominate the new W.C. according to Mahatma Gandhi's wishes.
- Mar. 10 Subhash Chandra Bose delivered the Fifty-Second Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Tripura. The 52nd plenary session of the Indian National Congress opened at 6.30 P.M. on March 10, 1939 in the vast amphitheatre at Vishnu Nagar Tripura. The harmony of proceedings and deliberations of this session were greatly marred by three events namely the Presidential election, the Rajkot fast of Mahatma Gandhi and the illness of the President. President Bose who was carried on a stretcher by friends, spoke a few words. The most important issue which he put before the nation is summarized in the following sentences. He said, "What more opportune moment could we find in our national history for a final advance in the direction of Swaraj, particularly when the international situation is favourable to us? Speaking as a cold blood realist, I may say that all the facts of the present day situation are so much to our advantage that one should entertain the highest degree of optimism. If only we sink our differences, pool our resources and pull our full weight in the national struggle, we can make our attack on British imperialism irresistible. Shall we have the political foresight to make the most of our present favourable position or shall we miss this opportunity, which is a rare opportunity in the life time of a nation?"
- Mar. 14 Subhash Chandra Bose on his way back to Calcutta from Tripuri was detained at Dhanbad owing to his ill health.
- Mar. 15 Gandhi met the Viceroy at Delhi and stayed there till April 7.
- Mar. 19 Mahatma Gandhi had a prolonged talk with a number of former members of the Working Committee of the Congress at New Delhi.
- Mar. 20 Gandhi advised to suspend the Jaipur Satyagraha.
- Mar. 23 On Gandhi's advice Travancore Civil Disobedience movement was suspended.
- Mar. 24 Gandhi conferred with the Congress leaders in Allahabad.
- Mar. 25 Subhash Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in a statement to the Press, set forth the reasons for the

delay in announcing the new Congress Working Committee.

1939 Mar. 27 Travancore Civil Disobedience prisoners were released.

Mar. 28 Subhash Chandra Bose the Congress President, made an appeal to the Congressmen in the Punjab to join hands in strengthening the Congress cause in the province and uphold the honour of the province and of the country as a whole.

Apr. 3 Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, gave his verdict on the Rajkot dispute.

Apr. 4 Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy.

Apr. 7 Subhash Chandra Bose issued a statement to the press regarding the award of Sir Maurice Gwyer on the Rajkot affair.

Apr. 9 Gandhi arrived in Rajkot.

Apr. 9-10 In the midst of excitement in Bihar the Annual Session of the All India Kisan Conference met at Gaya with Acharya Narendra Dev as its President.

Acharya Narendra Deva in his presidential address to the All India Kisan Conference at Gaya, declared, "A revolutionary change has come over the peasants' way of thinking. There is a new urge of knowledge."

Apr. 11 Mahatma Gandhi had a 75 Minutes' talk with E.C. Gibson, President, Western India States, on Rajkot affairs.

Apr. 14 Gandhi submitted a list of seven names for the Rajkot Reforms Committee.

Apr. 18 Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore and Sir P.C. Ray sent telegrams to Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose requesting that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President should meet before the Congress meeting with a view to putting an end to the present state of affairs.

Apr. 23 Gandhi announced that the negotiations with Virawala for the settlement of Rajkot issue had failed.

Apr. 24 A resolution reiterating the Congress policy of non-participation in an "Imperialist War" was passed at a meeting held in connection with the observance of an "anti-war day" in Calcutta. Subhash Chandra Bose presided.

Apr. 27 Mahatma Gandhi had a long discussion with the Congress President, Subhash Chandra Bose at Sodepure Ashram, near Calcutta regarding the personnel of the Congress Working Committee and various other matters connected with the future programme of the

Congress. Nehru was also present and took part in the discussion.

- 1939 Apr. 29 Subhash Chandra Bose, the Congress President, tendered his resignation when the All India Congress Committee met at Wellington Square, Calcutta for the first time since Tripuri.

Nehru made a moving appeal to Bose to withdraw his resignation.

Some socialist leaders met Bose to withdraw his resignation after the A.I.C.C. meeting and discussed with him Nehru's resolution.

- Apr. 30 Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected President of the Indian National Congress in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose at the resumed meeting of the A.I.C.C.

- May 1 The A.I.C.C. concluded its three-day session. The names of the members of the new Working Committee were announced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President.

- May 2 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a public meeting at Calcutta, stressed on the need for unity and for cultivating an All India outlook; he also gave reasons for not serving on the Congress Working Committee. He said that by remaining outside it, he would unite the new forces that were abroad in the country.

- May 3 Subhash Chandra Bose announced in Calcutta, the formation of a new bloc within the Congress, to be called the "Forward Bloc". The object was to "Rally the radical and anti-Imperialist progressive element in the country on the basis of a minimum programme, representing the greatest common measure of agreements among radicals of all shades of opinion. "The Forward Bloc", Bose said, "would function as an integral part of the Congress."

- May 6 U.N. Dhebar, the leader of the Praja Parishad, Rajkot sent a message to Gandhiji giving the maximum concessions which Darbar Virawala was prepared to grant.

- May 7 Gandhi advised self-purification to members of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, which met at Brindavan.

- May 8 Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a statement explained why he and his colleagues in the Working Committee of the Congress could not agree with Subhash Chandra Bose. Subhash Chandra Bose explained the future programme of the "Forward Bloc."

- May 12 Gandhi arrived in Rajkot.

- 1939 May 13 The correspondence that passed between Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose was divided on fundamental issues of policy and how personalities widened the gulf between the Gandhian group and the "Forward Bloc" under the leadership of Bose.
- May 14 Gandhi-Bose correspondence was released.
- May 16 Subhash Chandra Bose addressing the delegates of the Youth League Conference explained the policy of his "Forward Bloc".
- May 17 Gandhi renounced the advantages of the Rajkot award and appealed to the Prince to concede to the Peoples' wishes.
- May 18 Subhash Chandra Bose, addressing a public meeting of Journalists at Kanpur reiterated his reasons for forming the "Forward Bloc", and outlined the programme of the party.
- May 21 In a speech at Kanpur, Jawaharlal Nehru deprecated Bose's move of forming the Forward Bloc.
- May 22 Subhash Chandra Bose, addressing the Bogra District Political Conference at Dhupcharchia, reiterated his faith in "non-violent non-cooperation", as the last weapon for fighting the country's cause and added that if the people took up their method on a wider scale than hitherto, they would attain freedom in a very short time.
- May 24 Gandhi issued a statement on the segregation legislation in South Africa.
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, formerly Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All India Congress Committee, was arrested in Calcutta, under Sec. 125—A, I.P.C. Section.
- May 25 Thakore Sahib of Rajkot entertained Mahatma Gandhi.
- May 31 The All India Congress Committee decided to intervene in the Labour strike at Digboi.
Jawaharlal Nehru in an article on "Federation" in the *National Herald*, said, "Federation cannot come. It is dead and there is no magic wand that will give it life."
- June 1 Gandhi left Rajkot for Bombay.
- June 3 Subhash Chandra Bose's announcement of the list of office bearers and members of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee gave rise to considerable resentment among members of the groups in the B.P.C.C. in opposition to Bose.

- 1939 June 4 Gandhi issued a statement on Travancore embodying new plans, adopted in connection with Rajkot crisis.
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President referred to the dissension in the Congress ranks.
- June 8 Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist leader, criticised in Patna the aims of Subhash Chandra Bose's party, the Forward Bloc.
- June 9 Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President visited Calcutta and resumed the discussions of the situation at Digboi, where the workers of the Assam Oil Company went on strike for some time.
- June 15 Subhash Chandra Bose issued a statement in Lahore on the question of adopting the Federation.
- June 18 Subhash Chandra Bose was accorded a great welcome on his arrival at the Peshawar City Railway Station.
- June 21 Congress Working Committee meeting at Bombay adopted the report of the Constitution of the amendment to clause 5 (c) of the Congress Constitution.
- June 23 Congress Working Committee in Bombay adopted a resolution sympathizing with Indians abroad and deputing Jawaharlal Nehru to Ceylon.
- June 24 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President addressing the All India Congress Committee which met in Bombay for its three-day session made an appeal for unity and discipline among the Congressmen to meet the situation facing the country in various spheres.
- June 25 The All India Congress Committee passed practically all the amendments to the Congress Constitution suggested by the Sub-Committee with a view to purging the organization of "Corruption".
- June 26 Congress Premiers met in Bombay and discussed the increasing communal disharmony. The All India Congress Committee concluded its four-day session in Bombay after passing the Working Committee's resolution on the Digboi dispute, and non-official motion for the formation of a separate Andhra Province.
- July 5 Gandhi left for the Frontier tour, accompanied by Mahadev Desai.
- July 7 The Congress President asked S. C. Bose to desist from indiscipline.
- July 8 Jawaharlal Nehru denounced S.C. Bose's move to organize agitation against decisions of the A.I.C.C.
- July 9 S.C. Bose declined to call off All India Day.
- July 10 Minakshi Temple, Madura, was thrown open to Harijans.

- 1939 July 13 Gandhi replied to Bose's attack on prohibition and invited him to retrace his steps and work with forces accelerating prohibition.
- July 14 Jawaharlal Nehru left for Ceylon.
- July 16 Jawaharlal Nehru was given warm welcome at Colombo.
Brihadiswara Temple, Tanjore was thrown open to Harijans.
- July 17 S.C. Bose, addressing a gathering at Zaberiwada, Ahmedabad, declared "Swaraj is no longer a dream. It will be achieved in a short time."
- July 18 S.C. Bose, in the course of a statement from Ahmedabad observed, "A wave of intolerance is now sweeping over the higher ranks of Congress leadership. The slightest criticism of any action of theirs throws them into a rage and the whole machinery of propaganda in their hands is at once put into operation. In this way the ordinary Congressman is terrorized into silence."
- July 21 Speaking at a Colombo meeting Jawaharlal Nehru advised Indians to cultivate the goodwill of the Ceylonese.
- July 22 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President in a statement from Ranchi, said, "Public meetings should be organized and held throughout the country for reiterating the demand for the immediate release of political prisoners in Bengal.
- July 23 Gandhi advised South African Indians to postpone passive resistance movement.
- July 25 Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Madras.
- July 26 Gandhi sent a message to the Bengal prisoners asking them to give up hunger strike.
- July 29 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, arrived in Calcutta, and had a talk with S.C. Bose and the Congress leaders regarding the hunger strike of prisoners in the Alipore Jail. He went to the Jail and had long interviews with the prisoners. Later he visited the Dum Dum jail and met the prisoners there.
- Aug. 2 Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement issued at Wardha on the hunger-strike of the political prisoners in Bengal, said that "this fast is not justified" and that "their refusal to give it up will embarrass the Congress Working Committee in taking any action".
- Aug. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing Congress organizers and other Congress Workers at Allahabad, observed that the conflicting ideologies obtaining in the country,

unless directed into proper channels, would lead to disintegration of the country.

1939 Aug. 9 Seth Jammalal Bajaj was released.

The Working Committee of the Congress which began its session at Wardha passed a resolution directing the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Legislative Party to expel from membership A.N. Udhoji, a member of the City Assembly.

Aug. 11 The All India Congress Committee disqualified Subhash Chandra Bose from Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and debarred him from membership of any elective Congress Committee for three years from August, 1939.

Aug. 12 Subhash Chandra Bose, in a statement on the disciplinary action taken against him by the Congress Working Committee welcomed the decision.

Aug. 13 Some Congress leaders expressed their views in favour of as well as against the Congress Working Committee's disciplinary action against S.C. Bose.

Aug. 17 Rajendra Prasad declared null and void the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress held at Calcutta on July 26 for the purpose of electing a new Executive Council for the Provincial Congress Committee.

Aug. 18 Bengal Government released political prisoners.

Aug. 19 Dr. Tagore laid foundation stone of the "Mahajati Sadan", Bengal's Congress House in Calcutta.

Aug. 20 Jawaharlal Nehru left for China by aeroplane.

Aug. 24 Maulana Azad sent a telegram to the President of the Congress at Wardha suggesting an emergency meeting of the Working Committee to consider the grave international political situation.

Aug. 30 The Bengal Provincial Congress passed a resolution expressing confidence in S.C. Bose.

Sept. 4 Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy.

Sept. 5 Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on his meeting with the Viceroy said that he told His Excellency that his own sympathies were with Britain and France from purely humanitarian point of view. "It almost seems as if Her Hitler knows no God but brute force."

Sept. 6 The Viceroy gave assent to Madras Temple Entry Bill.

Sept. 9 The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha. Mahatma Gandhi, S.C. Bose, M.S. Aney, Acharya Narendra Deva and Jai Prakash Narain were also present by special invitation.

1939 Sept. 10 The Congress Working Committee adjourned without reaching any conclusion on the question of the Congress attitude to war.

Sept. 12 The Congress Working Committee again met at Wardha and discussed the War issue on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's statement at Simla.

Sept. 14 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the War Crisis.

The Congress Working Committee after a long meeting issued a statement deferring its decision on the Congress attitude towards the war, so as to allow time for further elucidation of the issue at stake.

Sept. 17- The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the War crisis.

Sept. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a meeting at Allahabad explained the Wardha statement on War.

Sept. 26 Mahatma Gandhi had another interview with H.E. the Viceroy at Simla.

Sept. 28 Gandhi commented on Lords' Debate in London.

Sept. 29 Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement on Lord Zetland's speech in the House of Lords on India and the War.

Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi's 70th Birthday was celebrated all over India. "*Mahatma Gandhi*" edited by S. Radhakrishnan was presented to him.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, and Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Delhi for their interview with H.E. the Viceroy.

Oct. 4 H.E. the Viceroy, continuing his consultations with political leaders, had a three quarter of an hour talk with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Oct. 5 Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy for the third time.

Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah, Muslim League President, had interviews with H.E. the Viceroy.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah in connection with the inquiry into Muslim grievances in Congress Provinces.

Oct. 6 S.C. Bose was invited by H.E. the Viceroy for interview on October 10.

Oct. M.A. Jinnah replied Dr. Rajendra Prasad's letter dated October 5, 1939.

- 1939 Oct. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru sent a message to the *News Chronicle*, London, regarding World War II.
- The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha—the Committee heard accounts of the interview which Mahatma Gandhi and members of the War Sub-Committee had with H.E. the Viceroy and also Jawaharlal Nehru's conversation with M.A. Jinnah.
- Oct. 9 The Congress Working Committee which met at Wardha passed a resolution seeking the All India Congress Committee approval. It was on the War situation and repeating the invitation to the British Government to state war and peace aims. The resolution was duly placed before the All India Congress Committee which also met at Wardha. The All India Congress Committee adjourned after about 22 amendments had been moved to the Working Committee's "War Crisis" resolution. Most of the movers of the amendments belonged to the Leftist Group and the burden of their amendments was to ask the Congress to stand by past declarations regarding war.
- Oct. 10 The Congress Working Committee's resolution on war was passed by the A.I.C.C. by 188 votes to 58.
- Oct. 13 Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement on the resolution of the All India Congress Committee on War, appealed the Europeans in India "to remain themselves alongside the Congress and advised Congressmen to divert from any action that would savour of indiscipline or defiance". He described the A.I.C.C. resolution as moderate and wise.
- Oct. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement on the Viceroy's declaration.
- Oct. 18 Gandhi criticises the Viceroy's declaration of Oct. 27 regarding World War II.
- Lord Linlithgow, the then Viceroy, made a statement on "War Aims" and "War Efforts."
- Jinnah-Prasad correspondence regarding League's allegations against Congress Government was released.
- Mahatma Gandhi characterized H.E. the Viceroy's statements on India's political future as "profoundly disappointing."
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru issued a joint statement regarding the Viceroy's statement.
- Oct. 19 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President in the course of a statement on Viceroy's declaration said, "There

is no room now left for anyone to doubt that British policy remains as it always has been.

- 1939 Oct. 21 Dr. Rajendra Prasad in an interview at Wardha said, "There is no need for calling a special session of the Congress as there is nothing to discuss. In the Working Committee too we have nothing to discuss. We have only to decide. The *Dussehra* is an auspicious day for taking decisions and the Working Committee will take them."
- Oct. 22 The Congress Working Committee at Wardha passed a resolution calling upon the Congress Ministers in the Provinces to resign and appealing to the nation to sink all internal differences in this hour of grave crisis."
Mahatma Gandhi in an interview at Wardha commented on the Working Committee's resolution and the declaration of H. E. the Viceroy.
- Oct. 23 Parliamentary Sub-Committee instructed Congress Government to resign by 31st October. Speakers, Deputy Speakers, Presidents and Deputy Presidents to retain their offices.
- Oct. 25 Chief Minister of Bombay moved the Congress Party resolution disapproving the Viceregal declaration.
Jawaharlal Nehru met some Journalists at the Conference in Bombay and explained the Congress view point regarding the minorities with particular reference to the Muslims.
- Oct. 26 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and Bhulabhai Desai addressed a public meeting at Bombay and explained the Working Committee's view on the war situation.
- Oct. 27 The Congress Ministry in Madras resigned. Mahatma Gandhi in a statement appreciated the conciliatory tone of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, but asked for proof that "Britain had shed her imperialistic ambitions even before India is declared independent."
Congress leaders exchanged views at Lucknow with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Muslim League leader Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman.
- Oct. 29 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in explaining the implications of the resolution of Congress Working Committee, in a circular letter to the Provincial Congress Committees expressed the view regarding Hindu-Muslim Unity.
- Oct. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a press statement accepted Fazlul Haq's "Challenge" and invited his co-operation to investigate his "Fantastic" charges against Congress Govt.

1939 Oct. 31 U. P. Ministry tendered resignation. Bombay and Bihar Ministries also resigned.

H.E. the Viceroy's decision to invite Congress and Muslim League Leaders to a joint discussion gave deep satisfaction in all quarters.

S. C. Bose, criticising some of the statements by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad regarding the weakness in Congress Organisation and the Congressmen, said, "In my opinion this failure is largely due to bad leadership both before the outbreak of war and after."

Jawaharlal Nehru, in an address at Lucknow, said that the differences between the Congress and British Government were fundamental.

Nov. 1 Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and M. A. Jinnah held joint conference with H. E. the Viceroy in New Delhi.

Nov. 3 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, informed the pressmen at New Delhi, that the Congress reply to be made to the Viceroy was ready and was expected to be sent on the 4th November.

Nov. 4 Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy in the morning while M. A. Jinnah had in the afternoon.

Nov. 5 Lord Linlithgow made a statement while releasing his correspondence with Indian leaders on "War Crisis". M. A. Jinnah wrote a letter to Lord Linlithgow on "War Crisis."

The correspondence which passed between H. E. The Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad while the negotiations in Delhi were in progress, was published alongwith the Viceroy's statement.

In a statement that M. A. Jinnah issued in New Delhi said, "I assure Mr. Gandhi that the Musalmans of India depend upon their own inherent strength and we are determined to fight and fight to the last ditch for rights to which we are entitled in spite of the British or the Congress and we do not depend on anybody."

Nov. 6 Jawaharlal Nerhu, in the course of a statement issued to the press from Lucknow said that the Viceroy's statement surprised him, as it conveyed an entirely different impression of what transpired in Delhi from what he had gathered from contact with some of the principal parties concerned.

Nov. 8 Mahatma Gandhi in a statement issued at Wardha said, "There can be no civil resistance so long as the

Viceroy's exploiting the possibilities of a settlement with the Muslim League blocks the way, and there is indiscipline and disunity in congress ranks."

Mahatma Gandhi made a statement on "War Crisis."

1939 Nov. 15 C. Rajagopalachari made a statement on Constituent Assembly.

Nov. 17 Gandhi cabled to the *News Chronicle* asking if Britain intended to recognize India's independence or not.

Nov. 19 Gandhi laid the foundation-stone of the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, at Allahabad.

The three-day session of the Congress Working Committee began at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President envisaged the possibility of the Congress Ministries returning to office at an early date if a more definite declaration of the British Government's war aims in their application to India was forthcoming.

Nov. 19- The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a Resolution on "War Crisis."

Nov. 22 The Congress Working Committee considered a draft resolution prepared by Mahatma Gandhi on the political situation in India. He explained in detail the implications of his resolution.

Nov. 23 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution on the political situation in India.

Nov. 25 Gandhi approved the idea of Constituent Assembly.

Dec. 1 Sir Henry Gridney, President, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, criticised the Congress attitude to Anglo-Indians and made an appeal to the community to offer its services to the King Emperor unconditionally in the address at the annual meeting of the Association in Calcutta.

Dec. 7 Sir Stafford Cripps, interviewed on his arrival at Karachi, appreciated that the Congress still had the door open for negotiations. Adding further he said that there is a distinct change even on the part of conservatives with regard to India and nobody wants to lose the sympathy of India.

Dec. 8 M. A. Jinnah issued an appeal to Muslims to observe December 21 as "Deliverance Day" from Congress regime.

Dec. 9 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement appealing to Jinnah and Muslims to desist from observing the day of Deliverance and Thanksgiving in view of the

communal unity talks and following the resignation of the Congress Ministries.

- 1939 Dec. 14 M. A. Jinnah issued a statement on the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly, 1939-40.

Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting in Bombay expressed the view that the communal problem in the country was not communal in the accepted sense of the term, but purely political.

- Dec. 17 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President stated his view on Jinnah's demand for a Royal Commission.

- Dec. 19 The Congress Working Committee resumed its adjourned sitting at Wardha and discussed among other things the "Independence Day" on January 26.

- Dec. 21 The Congress Working Committee at Wardha did not come to a decision on the main resolution on the political situation.

- Dec. 22 The Congress Working Committee concluded its day session at Wardha after passing a resolution criticising the statement of the Secretary of State for India and reiterating the faith of the Congress in a Constituent Assembly as the "only way to attain a final settlement. The communal question would not be satisfactorily solved so long as different parties were to look to a third party through whom they expected to gain special privileges even though it may be at the expense of the nation."

B.G. Kher and Mirza Ismail opened the All India Swadeshi Exhibition in Madras.

The All India Muslim League passed a resolution at the Deliverance Day.

- Dec. 23 Lord Linlithgow wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah on "War Crisis."

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, delivered an address on Constituent Assembly, at the 22nd Session of the Convocation of the Banaras Hindu University.

- Dec. 24 Sikandar Hyat Khan met M.A. Jinnah at Bombay.

- Dec. 25 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Nagpur Provincial Congress Workers' Camp at Wardha declared: "The world is in a vortex and a new order is being evolved in which India has to contribute her share."

- Dec. 26 Sir Stafford Cripps left Calcutta for Rangoon, at the conclusion of his tour of India. During his stay in the country he met many congress leaders including

Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and leaders of the Muslim League including Jinnah, A.K. Fazlul Haq etc.

Sardar Patel addressing Bombay Congress legislators denounced Jinnah's appeal to Muslims.

- 1939 Dec. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered an inaugural address at the fifteenth session of the All India Educational Conference held at Lucknow.

Dec. 27- Dr. R. Paranjpe in his Presidential address which he delivered at the 21st Session of the National Liberal Federation, made a plea for the Constituent Assembly.

Dec. 30 Mahatma Gandhi in a leading article in the Harijan, in which he enjoined on Congressmen to note the preamble to the Working Committee's resolution on the "Independence pledge", said, "If congressmen had honesty and lived up to the constructive programme of 1920, there would be Purna Swaraj today."

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- 1940 The All India Newspaper Editors' Conference came into existence.

M.N. Roy fought for the presidency of the Indian National Congress, and was defeated after securing only 183 votes.

Bharat Devi (Tamil) was started in Madras.

Amar Ujala was started in Agra.

- Jan. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the twenty-third session of the Indian Economic Conference at Allahabad. He said that the present structure of the world is breaking up.

Jan. 6 The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which met in Calcutta adopted a resolution defining its attitude to the ad hoc committee appointed by the Congress Committee for the election of delegates to the Congress session.

Jan. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru, defining the Congress attitude stated that the Congress regarded the League as an influential organization of Muslims, but not as the sole representative of the Muslims of India. Finally he said that as he and Jinnah had not found some common ground for discussion there would be no use continuing the negotiations.

Jan. 8 The executive committee of the Ramgarh Congress at a meeting at Patna sanctioned the budget for the expenditure to be incurred on constructive work, fixed the quotas for the collection of funds from the district and decided on various other arrangements.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, issued a statement from Wardha in reply to the statement made by Maulvi Ashrafuddin, Ahmad Chowdhry on the audit report of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee account.

- 1940 Jan. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a meeting at Ghaziabad, declared that there could be no question of a settlement with the Government or of the return to office of the Congress Ministries till the question of India's freedom was finally settled.
- Jan. 11 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, described the Viceroy's pronouncement in Bengal as "the clearest of all the declarations hitherto made", but argued in support of the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly.
- Jan. 13 C. Rajagopalachari, the Madras ex-Premier, arrived at Wardha, together with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President. He went to Sevagram in the afternoon to see Mahatma Gandhi.
- Jan. 14 S.C. Bose, in a Press interview at Bombay, stated, "I do not think it would be any use having leftist candidate elected as Congress President." The Ramgarh Congress, he asserted, would in effect be a Rightist Congress.
- M.N. Roy supported Dr. Rajendra Prasad's statement issued after the Viceroy's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay. "All Congressmen", he said, "should endorse the reply that India wants independence."
- Jan. 15 S.C. Bose issued instructions to members of the "Forward Bloc" on how to observe "Independence Day."
- Jan. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru issued a circular to all town and district Congress Committees regarding how to observe "Independence Day."
- Jawaharlal Nehru left Allahabad for Wardha to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee there.
- Jan. 19 The Congress Working Committee which assembled at Wardha, reviewed the political situation in India and made careful study of the points contained in H.E. the Viceroy's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay. It was generally held that the Viceroy's statement was an advance on recent declarations on Indian affairs made on behalf of the British Government.
- M.A. Jinnah published an article in *Time and Tide* (London) in which he expressed his views on the formation of Ministries in the Congress Provinces without Muslim League.

1940 Jan. 20 The Congress Working Committee decided that with a view to ending the political deadlock in India, Mahatma Gandhi "should seek for the Viceroy's clarification of certain points" in His Excellency's speech at the Orient Club, Bombay.

Jan. 21 The Congress Working Committee invested in Gandhi the authority of negotiating with the Viceroy.

The Congress Working Committee concluded its three day session at Wardha after having heard Sarat Chandra Bose and Satyaranjan Bakshi who had been deputed by the Bengal Congress Committee to present its view on the Bengal Congress dispute.

Jan. 25 S.C. Bose issued a statement regarding the celebration of "Independence Day."

Jan. 26 "Independence Day" was celebrated all over India.

Jan. 29 Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a statement on the Bengal Congress affairs.

Jan. 30 Dr. Rajendra Prasad in reply to S.C. Bose's telegram protesting against the Working Committee's decision and requesting the Congress President to hold a referendum of Bengal Congressmen on the issue stated that the Congress constitution did not provide for an appeal against the working committee to a referendum, but suggested that Bose might be allowed to appeal to A.I.C.C.

S.C. Bose made an attack on the policy of the Congress High Command at a meeting in Calcutta. He traced the history of the differences between the Working Committee and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee beginning from the Tripuri Congress and said that the appointment of an ad hoc committee over the head of the B.P.C.C. was nothing but an attempt on the part of the Working Committee to suppress the Leftists of Bengal.

Feb. 1 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in a letter to Sarat Chandra Bose referred to "Defiance" by the Bengal Congress Committee of the Congress Working Committee.

Feb. 5 Mahatma Gandhi had a talk with the Viceroy at his residence for about 2½ hours.

Feb. 6 Mahatma Gandhi made a statement on his talks with the Viceroy on "War Crisis".

Feb. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurating the All India Maharshta Congress Conference in Bombay appealed to the youths of the country to discard provincialism. N.V. Gadgil presided.

- 1940 Feb. 12 Dr. Rajendra Prasad made a statement regarding Lord Zetland's appeal to Congress leaders.
Jaya Prakash Narain, General Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party, expressed his views on the Congress Presidential election.
- Feb. 14 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement to the Press on the interview by Lord Zetland to the *Sunday Times* (London).
- Feb. 15 Maulana Abul Kalam led by 1841 votes to 181 against M.N. Roy in the Congress Presidential election for the Ramgarh session.
- Feb. 16 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee announced that Maulana Azad was elected as President of the Congress.
- Feb. 17 Gandhi visited Rabindra Nath Tagore, at Santiniketan. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made a statement in Lahore regarding the political situation in India and said that after the Ramgarh session the Congress must take a step forward.
- Feb. 20 Mahatma Gandhi addressed to Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference meet at Malikanda.
- Feb. 28 The Congress Working Committee met at Patna and discussed the political condition in India.
The Congress Working Committee decided to suspend the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for act of defiance.
- Mar. 1 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution at Patna, declaring the determination to resort to Civil Disobedience unhesitatingly as soon as the organization was considered fit enough for the purpose.
- Mar. 2 Mahatma Gandhi in a statement said that the question had come from London as to whether the Congress had closed the door to negotiation and a compromise.
Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Patna stated that Mahatma Gandhi like a true *Satyagrahi* had negotiated and was always prepared to negotiate with the British Government.
- Mar. 5 Mahatma Gandhi renamed Segaon to Sevagram (a village of service).
- Mar. 7 Jaya Prakash Narain, in a statement at Patna, made an appeal to the Leftists to close up their ranks and maintain unity in the Congress. He was later arrested by the Government.
- Mar. 10 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress in his annual report dealt with the statement in the Congress after the Tripuri session, the disciplinary

- action against S.C. Bose, the war crisis and the resignation of Congress Ministries, the celebration of "Deliverance Day" by the Muslim League and the beneficent measures undertaken by Congress Ministries.
- 1940 Mar. 11 His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes made a statement on the negotiations for the revision of the Draft Instrument of Accession.
- Mar. 14 Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Ramgarh Congress exhibition.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President met Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha. Later, the Maulana in an interview stated that they took stock of the political situation in the country and discussed the agenda before the Working Committee.
- Mar. 15 The Congress Working Committee held its first meeting at Ramgarh. The view was held that there should be only one resolution for the Congress session in view of the critical political situation.
- Mar. 16 The Congress Working Committee, at Wardha, had another prolonged discussion on the political situation with particular reference to the Hindu-Muslim question and the situation created by the Lahore resolution of the Muslim League.
- Mar. 17-19 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad delivered the 53rd Presidential Address of the Indian National Congress held at Ramgarh.

Ramgarh was the first Congress that since Satyagraha began to rule the destinies of the Nation, witnessed a war in being. The Congress had passed many resolutions warning the country against participation in all war efforts and when the Nation met at Ramgarh, they had already seen through over six months of this horrible holocaust and were agitating as to how best to shape the fate of India at this juncture consistently with its cult of non-violence.

Maulana Azad based his presidential address on the following two questions: whether or not the step taken by the Congress in consequence of the declaration of war on 3rd September, 1939, is leading the Congress. The other question was: "Where does the Congress stand?" "Concluding his address he said, "Our success depends upon three factors: unity, discipline and full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership." "The glorious past record of our movement," he added further "was due to his great leadership, and it is only

under his leadership that we can look forward to a future of successful achievement."

Finally he added, "The time of our trial is upon us. We have already focussed the world's attention. Let us endeavour to prove ourselves worthy."

- 1940 Mar. 17 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution condemning the Caxton Hall outrage.
- Mar. 18 Michael O' Dwyer was shot dead at a meeting of the East Indian Association in London by an Indian gunman. Lord Zetland was also wounded.
- Mar. 19 S.C. Bose addressed the Anti-Compromise conference, which was held at Krishna Nagar (Ramgarh).
- Mar. 20 In the open session of the 53rd Indian National Congress held at Ramgarh the Patna resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.
- The Personnel of Congress Working Committee were announced by the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Mar. 22 M.A. Jinnah in his Presidential Address at the Lahore Session of the All India Muslim League, made a strong demand for a separate Homeland for Muslims.
- Mahatma Gandhi, arrived from Ramgarh, later left for Sevagram.
- Mar. 22-24 The All India Muslim League at its Lahore Session passed a resolution on the creation of Pakistan.
- Mar. 25 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee made a statement regarding sending of Indian soldiers abroad without the consent of the Central Legislature.
- Apr. 5 C.F. Andrews died in Nursing Home in Calcutta.
- Apr. 15 The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha to review the political situation in the country since the Ramgarh session of the Congress.
- Apr. 18 Working Committee called on Congress organization to prepare for Satyagraha.
- Apr. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru on Lord Zetland's statement said that it did not carry us any further.
- Apr. 22 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President issued a statement on Lord Zetland's speech in the House of Lords on the political situation in India.
- May 1 National Planning Committee met in Bombay to examine reports of Sub-Committee.

- 1940 May 6 Jawaharlal Nehru in a speech at Poona said that neither the Muslim League nor the Hindu Mahasabha had a positive programme.
- May 10 Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview with the special correspondent of the *Times of India* said, "I could welcome a settlement which ensures peace in the honour. The Viceroy knows I am always ready."
- May 13 L.S. Amery was appointed Secretary of State for India.
- May 18 Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Working Committee presiding over the Murshidabad and Birbhum District Constructive Workers' Conference at Jijigram (Birbhum) made an appeal to Congressmen not to weaken the organization in any way.
- May 24 Mahatma Gandhi commented on Amery's speech in the House of Commons.
- May 25 Maulana Azad, in an interview at Nainital commented on Amery's statement.
- June 1 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Srinagar organized by the National Conference, deprecated the idea of dividing into Hindu and Muslim States.
- June 8 Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of an article in the *Harizon* advised the people that they should not get panicky, but should go on with their work in the usual way.
- S. C. Bose, in a statement from Kurseong expressed the opinion that Hindus and Muslims should put forward a joint demand for a provincial National Government at the Centre.
- June 10 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a meeting at Srinagar, Kashmir outlined the position of Indian States in a free India, as visualised by the Congress.
- June 12 In a meeting at Nainital presided over by Gobind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of the U. P. Maulana Azad commented on the political situation in India and abroad.
- June 17-21 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on "War Crisis".
- June 19 The Congress Working Committee discussed the question of "Civil Guards."
- June 21 The Congress Working Committee after five days deliberations at Wardha, reached the decision that they were unable to extend cooperation in national defence.

- 1940 June 22 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi and discussed with him, regarding non-violence.
- June 23 Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement which he issued from Bombay commented on the resolution passed by the Congress Committee on Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence.
- June 24 Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. in a circular letter from Allahabad to Provincial Congress Committees explained the implication of the statement issued by the Congress Committee on June 21.
- June 29 Mahatma Gandhi again had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. The interview lasted for three hours. Later Gandhi wrote in the *Harifan*, under the caption, "Both happy and unhappy."
- July Dr. Rajendra Prasad and several other members of Working Committee wrote to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad that they firmly believed in Gandhiji's views regarding the War and desired that the Congress should adhere to them.
- July 1 M. A. Jinnah made tentative proposals regarding Muslim League's terms for co-operation with Govt. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to every Briton, "to accept the method of non-violence instead of War with Hitler".
- July 2 S. C. Bose was arrested at his Calcutta residence on Elgin Road. Bose nominated Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar as the President of the All India Forward Bloc.
- July 3-7 Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Working Committee meeting in Delhi.
- July 4 The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi and had two meetings, one in the morning and the second in the afternoon. Madan Mohan Malviya was present at the afternoon meeting.
- July 6 Lord Linlithgow, the then Viceroy of India replied M. A. Jinnah's letter dated July 1, 1940.
- July 7 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on "War Crisis".
The emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee concluded in New Delhi after a five-day session during which the members considered the proposals made by H. E. the Viceroy to Mahatma Gandhi at Simla.

The Congress Working Committee deputed Bhulabhai Desai and Asaf Ali to visit Waziristan and establish contact with the Waziris and study problems arising out of tribal raids.

- 1940 July 8 Maulana Azad, the Congress President addressing a meeting in New Delhi, spoke on the Working Committee's resolution demanding complete independence for India.
- July 9 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing public meeting at Delhi said that the Congress resolution on war which was reaffirmed at the Ramgarh Congress still stood.
- July 11 Maulana Azad, Congress President, addressing a rally of Congress volunteers of the Nainital district at Nainital, made an appeal to adhere to the principles of non-violence and discipline.
- July 19 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made it clear in a meeting that he addressed in Ahmedabad that there was no split in the Congress.
- July 21 Maulana Azad, the Congress President invited Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Narendra Deo, Achyut Patwardhan, Smt. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit and Hare Krishna Mehtab to attend the Working Committee meeting at Poona.
- C. Rajagopalachari urged formation of National Government at the Centre.
- July 25 Congress Working Committee again met at Poona.
- July 26 The Congress Working Committee in its resolution on the Orissa episode, asked G. Misra to resign his seat and held him "guilty of gross act of indiscipline."
- July 27 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad then president of Indian National Congress, made a statement on "War Crisis" at a meeting of the All India Congress Committee.
- The A. I. C. C. which met at Poona, gave its approval to the decision of the Party's Working Committee on the subjects of Congress creed and general policy.
- July 28 The A. I. C. C. before concluding its session at Poona endorsed by 95 votes to 47 the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee calling for a declaration of complete independence for India, favouring the formation of a national Government at the Centre and offering co-operation in the defence of the country on these terms.
- July 31 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Press Conference in Bombay, expressed the view that the Congress endeavoured its utmost to retain Mahatma Gandhi's leader-

ship which was not available to the Congress in the next struggle if it became necessary, the congress should itself shoulder the responsibility of leadership.

- 1940 Aug. The Viceroy invited Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to discuss with him the participation of Congress in the Government on the basis of an extended Executive Council with larger powers. Maulana Azad declined the offer because there was no common ground between the Congress demand for independence and the Viceroy's offer for an enlarged Executive Council.
- Aug. 3 Mahatma Gandhi writing in the Harijan on "Pakistan" in answer to correspondence, said, "As I understand Pakistan, I do not regard it as a worthy ideal. But since you consider it to be worthy and you can certainly carry on a non-violent movement on its behalf."
- Aug. 5 Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, issued a statement in which he asked Sardar Sampuran Singh leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly to "fully clarify the situation" regarding certain incidents at a dinner in Patiala.
- Aug. 8 The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, made a statement on the expansion of the Governor's Executive Council and the establishment of a War Advisory Council.
- Aug. 9 Deputation of Liberal leaders waited on the Viceroy at Poona.
- Aug. 10 The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha and discussed the latest statement of H.E. the Viceroy.
- Aug. 14 Amery opened the debate on India in the House of Commons.
The Viceroy Lord Linlithgow wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah regarding the establishment of "War Advisory Council."
- Aug. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a public meeting at Banaras envisaged a World Federation of Nations.
- Aug. 18 Gandhi attended the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha.
- Aug. 20 The reply to the Viceroy's announcement was sent by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President.
- Aug. 22 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution at Wardha on H.E. the Viceroy's offer. The Committee considered that the declaration and offers not only fell far short of the Congress demand but would prove an impediment in the way of achieving of a free and united India.

The Congress Working Committee concluded its six day session after passing a resolution on the Ordinance on Volunteer Organizations.

- 1940 Aug. 24 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad commented on the Poona resolution.
- Aug. 26 The Congress President, Maulana Azad in a circular letter to all Provincial Congress Committees asked the Congressmen to hold meetings in protest of the Viceregal declaration and Amery's statement in the House of Commons endorsing the Working Committee's resolution.
- Aug. 28 Acharya J.B. Kripalani the General Secretary of the Congress sent copies of three resolutions passed by the meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha to all the provincial congress committees with instruction that the resolutions should be translated into the provincial languages and circulated in the provinces.
- Aug. 29 The correspondence that passed between H.E. the Viceroy and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was released for publication.
- Sept. 2 Muslim League Working Committee at Bombay welcomed Viceroy's declaration.
The All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the Viceroy's proposal of establishment of "War Advisory Council."
- Sept. 7 U.P. Congressmen were arrested for defying ban on drilling.
- Sept. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing the students of the Allahabad University said that the time of test had come. This would be a hard test and if the University had not prepared them for it then their education and the whole system of education was defective.
- Sept. 13 Gandhi attended the Working Committee meeting at Bombay.
The Congress Working Committee which met at Birla House, Bombay discussed the present political situation in India. Mahatma Gandhi was also present.
- Sept. 14 The Congress Working Committee had another three hour discussion on political situation.
- Sept. 15 In the meeting of the A.I.C.C. which was held in Bombay, Maulana Azad announced that Mahatma Gandhi had once again agreed to take up the active leadership of the Indian National Congress.
- Sept. 15-16 The All India Congress Committee passed a resolution on the Viceroy's proposal for establishing "a War Council".

- 1940 Sept. 16 The A.I.C.C. concluded its session in Bombay after passing the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the political situation.
- Sept. 18 The Congress Working Committee concluded its session in Bombay after passing the resolution on the suspension of Civil Disobedience.
- Sept. 20 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Congress Secretary in a circular issued to all the Provincial Congress Committees instructed that there should be no "All Provincial Day" or processions or *hartals* (strikes).
- Sept. 21- The All India Hindu Mahasabha passed a resolution
23 on the Viceroy's proposal for establishing "War Advisory Council."
- Sept. 25 Amery in a speech in London hoped for working arrangement with Gandhi.
- Sept. 27 Mahatma Gandhi met the Viceroy at Simla.
Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress issued a message from New Delhi in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti.
- Sept. 29 Muslim League declined Viceroy's offer.
- Sept. 30 H.E. The Viceroy wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi summarising the position as it emerged after the interview which the Viceroy granted to Gandhiji at Simla.
Mahatma Gandhi left Simla after having met H.E. the Viceroy.
Viceroy-Jinnah correspondence was released.
- Oct. 1 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad commented on the meeting between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.
- Oct. 2 72nd Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated all over India and abroad.
- Oct. 3 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement explaining Simla Agreement Breach.
- Oct. 4 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement from Wardha regarding the British policy in India.
- Oct. 6 Mahadev Desai, Secretary to Gandhiji met Subhash Chandra Bose.
- Oct. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a public meeting at Gorakhpur commented on the international situation and India's attitude towards it.
- Oct. 9 The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Press expressed his views on the

- discipline in the Congress.
- 1940 Oct. 11 The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha at Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj's Guest House.
- Oct. 13 The Congress Working Committee concluded its three-day session and approved Mahatma Gandhi's plan for Individual Civil Disobedience by a limited number of satyagrahis chosen by him.
- Oct. 15 Mahatma Gandhi explained his scheme of individual satyagraha.
- Oct. 17 Mahatma Gandhi selected Vinoba Bhave as his first satyagrahi for the individual Satyagraha movement. Vinoba Bhave addressed a meeting at Panam of about three hundred persons and advised the audience not to help Great Britain in her war efforts. The Government took Bhave into custody.
- Oct. 22 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement after the arrest of Vinoba Bhave advising Congressmen not to be impatient about the next step.
- Oct. 25 The Government of India issued an order which prohibited "the printing or publishing by any printer, publisher or editor in British India of any matter calculated, directly or indirectly, to foment opposition to the prosecution of the War to a successful conclusion, or of any matter relating to the holding of meetings or the making of speeches for the purpose, directly or indirectly, of fomenting such position as aforesaid, provided that nothing in this order shall be deemed to apply to any matter communicated by the Central Government or a Provincial Government to the Press for Publication".
- Oct. 31 Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Chheski (Allahabad) while he was returning from Wardha after his talks with Mahatma Gandhi.
- Nov. 3 Jawaharlal Nehru's trial began in the district jail at Gorakhpur before G.V. Mess, District Magistrate, Gorakhpur.
- Nov. 5 The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and discussed the general political situation in India.
- Nov. 7 Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha made it clear that during the course of Individual Satyagraha the question of fast did not arise.
- Gandhi issued a statement explaining suspension of his fast.

- 1940 Nov. 8 *News Chronicle* urged immediate release of Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Congress Working Committee discussed the current political issues and came to certain tentative decisions regarding the conduct of the Congress affairs in so far as Civil Disobedience was concerned.

The Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a press statement made it clear that at present there was no question of Gandhiji's fast.

- Nov. 13 Mahatma Gandhi drew up a list of nearly 1500 Congressmen to court imprisonment by resorting to Individual Civil Disobedience.
- Nov. 17 Sardar Patel was arrested under Defence of India Rules and taken to Sabarmati Jail.
- Nov. 20 The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow made a statement to proceed with the proposals of 8th August.
- Nov. 24 Under the Defence of India Rules Govind Ballabh Pant was arrested at Haldwani.
- Nov. 25 Govind Ballabh Pant was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.
- Maulana Azad announced a Hindu-Muslim Unity Board in Karachi.
- Nov. 28 Sardar Patel was detained under section 20 of the Defence of India Act.
- Dec. 1 Sarojini Naidu and Bhulabhai Desai were arrested in Bombay.
- Dec. 2 Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee and Kumar Chandra Jaina, President Midnapore District Congress Committee were arrested and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment each under the defence of India rules.
- Dec. 3 Bulusu Sambamurti in Madras and K.M. Murti in Bombay were arrested and sentenced.
- Dec. 5 Subhash Chandra Bose, who was arrested in July under section 129 of the Defence of India rules was released from the presidency jail, Calcutta from detention.
- Dec. 9 Smt. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, Nityananda Kanungo, Asaf Ali, Dr. and Smt. Subhrayan were arrested and were sentenced each for six months' simple imprisonment.
- Dec. 11 Smt. Sarojini Naidu who was arrested in connection with the Congress Satyagraha movement was released from Yarvada jail, Poona, for reasons of health.

- 1940 Dec. 12 Subhash Chandra Bose issued two further statements in connection with the disciplinary action taken against Sarat Chandra Bose by the Congress Executive.
- Dec. 13 Tej Bahadur Sapru issued a statement regarding setting the political problem.
- Dec. 15 Mahatma Gandhi allowed the resumption of Satyagraha in the Punjab under certain conditions.
- Dec. 17 In reply to a letter of a political worker of princely states Mahatma Gandhi said, "There is to be no civil disobedience, individual or mass, in the states."
- Dec. 25 Gandhi suspended Satyagraha from Dec. 25, 1940 to Jan. 4, 1941, as good-will gesture to Christians.
- Dec. 29 Subhash Chandra Bose wrote "from his bed" a strong letter to Viceroy on the political situation in Bengal.
- Dec. 30 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President in the course of an interview at Lahore said, "If India is invaded tomorrow and there is no other alternative to defend my country I will not hesitate to take up arms and fight."

1941

Vandematram, in Gujarati was started in Bombay.

Sevak a newspaper in Gujarati was started in Ahmedabad.

Rashtravani was started in Patna.

N. G. Swami and Abid Hassan, who were sent by Subhash Chandra Bose to Annaburg Camp, had become founder members respectively of the Irregular Company at Meseritz, in Brandenburg, and of the Legion at Fraukenburge, in Saxony.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad finally agreed that at least the Individual Satyagraha Movement should be started and Vinoba Bhave was accordingly selected as the first individual Satyagrahi or Civil resister to War. After Bhave, Pandit Nehru offered himself as the second volunteer and Gandhiji accepted him. Maulana Azad himself admitted that he radically differed from Gandhiji in his attitude towards non-violence, the actual programme followed was one on which they both agreed.

K. Natarajan retired from the editorship of the *Reformer*.

In this year the Viceroy's Executive Council was expanded and Information and Broadcasting became a full-fledged department with Sir Akbar Hydari as

Member and Sir Frederick Pukle as Secretary. War time Press censorship was at the outset entrusted to the Bureau of Public Information but later a Police Officer was appointed as Chief Press Censor and attached to the Home Department.

Indore Samachar was started from Indore.

Fazlul Haq and the Nawab of Dacca left the Muslim League.

- 1941 Jan. 3 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President was arrested at the Allahabad Railway Station while he was on his way from Delhi to Calcutta.
- Jan. 6 Edward Thomson wrote a letter to the *Times* stating : "I believe that Congress leaders could be persuaded to return to office even now and waive their election right and accept Muslim Leaguers into their Cabinets which of course should be greatly enlarged, that is India would have National Government for the war period.
- Jan. 8 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President was sentenced by the City Magistrate, Allahabad, to 18 months' simple imprisonment under rule 38(5) of the Defence of India Act. Maulana Azad was charged with having delivered a prejudicial speech at Allahabad on December 13, 1940.
- Jan. 9 Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a letter to a prominent member of the Working Committee of the All India Forward Bloc said that Individual Civil Disobedience Movement had undoubtedly been on the issue of freedom of speech, but at every issue there was the issue of independence of India.
- Jan. 11 Gandhi issued a statement regarding the observance of Independence Day.
Mahatma Gandhi sent a message on "Independence Day" from Wardha stating, "there is to be no Civil Disobedience that day for we must not invite disturbance over meetings, processions and Prabhat Pheris on that day (Jan. 26)."
- Jan. 13 The hearing of the case against Subhash Chandra Bose (in Calcutta) under the Defence of India Rules was further postponed by the Additional Chief Magistrate, Calcutta, till January 27 in view of Bose's inability to attend the court owing to illness.
- Jan. 26 "Independence Day" was celebrated all over India.
- Jan. 27 Subhash Chandra Bose was missing from his house in Elgin Road, Calcutta. It was also not known when

exactly he left his home. A warrant of arrest was issued by the additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

- 1941 Jan. 31 M.N. Roy, in the course of an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to the Mahatma Gandhi to persuade his followers to behave less violently and more truthfully.
- Feb. 3 The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta reissued the warrant against Subhash Chandra Bose and ordered the issue of a proclamation for his arrest and for attachment of his property.
- Feb. 9 Acharya J.B. Kripalani addressed a meeting of students in Madras. He appealed to the students to carry out the constructive programme, instead of passing resolutions as to what should or should not be done by the leaders.
- Feb. 20 Mahatma Gandhi replied to the Mahasabha, declining the Congress participation in Central Government reorganization so long as the Congress demands remain unconceded.
- Feb. 24 Mahatma Gandhi replying to several Satyagrahis from Calcutta who sought his advice regarding their march to Delhi said: "It would not be wrong if non-arrested Satyagrahis should tour the whole district for a month or two and then proceed to Delhi. Some may tour in the district and some may go to Delhi."
- Feb. 28 Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital at Allahabad.
- Mar. 2 Subhash Chandra Bose reached Germany.
- Mar. 12 On the petition of the police for an order of attachment of the property of Subhash Chandra Bose, against whom a proclamation had already been issued the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, passed orders attaching the immovable properties of Subhash Chandra Bose as detailed in the petition.
- Mar. 13-14 The Non-Parties Political Conference made certain proposals on the establishment of "War Advisory Council."
- Mar. 18 The A.I.C.C. Office (Nagpur) published an article on 10th August, 1940 entitled "The parting of the ways" (between Britain and India) by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Apr. 7 H. Siddaiya, President, addressing the 4th Session of the Mysore Congress commented on the question of office acceptance by the Congress.

- 1941 Apr. 14 The Subjects Committee of the All India Muslim League adopted a number of resolutions in Madras relating to Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement and the change of the creed of the league.

Rabindranath Tagore's last public utterance and his statement of faith, was read at Santiniketan and was published as *Sabhayatar Sankat* (Crisis in Civilisation). In this he traced the beginning of his faith in modern civilization through his administration of the humanistic tradition of English literature.

- Apr. 16 Dr. Rajendra Prasad when shown the suggestion made by Jinnah in his Madras speech that the Congress should examine the Pakistan Scheme, said at Patna "It is no use asking the Working Committee of the Congress to consider a scheme which has not been worked out and the details of which are not known to the public."
- Apr. 17 M.A. Jinnah, in reply to Dr. Rajendra Prasad's statement asserted that the principle of partition of India should be accepted first and then only would come the question of details.
- Apr. 19 Dr. Rajendra Prasad commented on M.A. Jinnah's statement dated April 17, 1941.
- Apr. 22 L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for India made a statement on the proposals of establishing "War Advisory Council".
- Apr. 25 Mahatma Gandhi made a statement regarding Amery's speech in the House of Commons.
- May 4 Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was released.
- May 19 S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress died at "Amjad Bagh" Mylapore (Madras).
- May 29 Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a letter to Dr. Syed Abdul Latif of Hyderabad wrote, "The Congress never refused to discuss any scheme and any proposal for bringing about a settlement of the communal problem. Our trouble has been that we have never been allowed to get to the stage where concrete suggestions could be put forward or considered."
- June Subhash Chandra Bose visited Rome.
- June 27 Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence with K.M. Munshi was released.
- June 28 Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Acharya J.B. Kripalani on their return to Calcutta from Dacca, met local con-

gress and Mahasabha leaders as also leaders of the Muslim community to discuss with them communal situation in the province and to devise means for restoration of communal amity.

- June 4 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed the Conference of Hindu leaders which was held in Banaras regarding the communal situation in India. Pt. Malaviya was an ex-President of the Congress.
- July 18 Mahatma Gandhi granted an interview to the Indian Christian Leaders, who discussed with him the minorities question.
- July 22 Both Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League did not favour to the Simla announcement regarding the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- July 29 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Gen. Secretary of the Congress laid emphasis on the aspect of constructive work by Satyagrahis as well as by those congressmen who did not sign the pledge in the course of a circular, issued to the several congress committees in the country.
- Aug. 1 L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for India made a speech in the House of Commons on the constitution of the National Defence Council and the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
Smt. Sarojini Naidu, addressing a meeting in Bombay, expressed the hope that the day might come when Jinnah would be with Mahatma Gandhi to settle differences.
- Aug. 4 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, commented on Amery's speech in India.
- Aug. 7 At mid-day Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last in same old *jasanko* house where he had first opened his eyes eighty years and three months earlier. It was the day of full moon of *Sravana*, the month of *raais* so often celebrated in his verses.
- Aug. 12 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya in a statement from Banaras recommended the holding of Public meeting on August 17 to protest against the communal award and separate communal electorates.
- Aug. 24 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement condemning the Burma Agreement.
- Aug. 26 Acharya J.B. Kripalani in an interview at Lucknow declared, "If any struggle in the world is going on according to plan, it is the Satyagraha Movement of the Congress."

- 1941 Sept. 6 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, presiding over a Khadi and Village Industries Parishad held in Bombay discussed the question of centralization of industry as it affected the country at the present and in the future when India would be politically free.
- Sept. 9 Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister made a speech in the House of Commons on "India and the Atlantic Charter."
- Sept. 16 Bhulabhai Desai was released from prison for reasons of health.
- Sept. 18 Gandhi Jayanti week was inaugurated in Ahmedabad.
- Sept. 27 M.S. Aney met Gandhi at Wardha.
- Oct. 2 The 73rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated in the different parts of India.
- Oct. 6 C.R. Prakasan and Gopal Reddy were released.
- Oct. 15 Francis Younghusband indicated British policy regarding India in the *Times* (London).
- Oct. 19 Dr. Satyapal resigned his seat in the Central Legislature.
- Oct. 21 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement from Wardha, regarding the Government communique containing the alleged correspondence and statement by Jaya Prakash Narain.
- Oct. 22 Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress party in the Central Assembly, announced the decision of the Congress Party, to enable its members to continue their membership of the Assembly by attending the session for a day.
- Oct. 26 Communal riots were reported in Dacca and Bombay.
- Oct. 30 Mahatma Gandhi issued a long statement from Wardha on Satyagraha.
- Nov. 8 Smt. Vijay Laxmi Pandit, opening the Patna District Political Conference at Patna, made an appeal for strengthening the Congress constructive and other programmes outlined by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Nov. 11 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement commenting on the Indo-Ceylon Pact.
- Nov. 14 Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to the Government regarding J.P. Narain's fast in Deoli.
- Nov. 29 Dr. Rajendra Prasad commented on Amery's objections on Congress suggestions for a Constituent Assembly.

1941 Dec.

The "secret" station of "Azad Hind Radio" was opened in Germany.

The Viceroy decided that Maulana Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru should be released. The decision was intended to test the Congress reaction to the changed war situation.

- Dec. 1 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in an interview at Karachi commented on M.A. Jinnah's ideas.
- Dec. 3 The Government of India issued a communique from New Delhi announcing the release of Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Dec. 4 Mahatma Gandhi commented on the Government decision to release Satyagraha prisoners.
- Dec. 5 Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement from Lucknow, after his release said, "The call of India continues to resound in our ears and infuses new blood in our veins. So let us go forward along the path of our choice and take all trials and tribulations with confidence and with smiling face."
- Dec. 17 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing a public meeting at Wardha expressed the view that it was futile to speak of changing of Congress policy as long as the Government stuck to their August declaration.
- Fujihara took Mohan Singh to see the Japanese Commander-in-Chief and placed all Indian prisoners under his control.
- Dec. 18 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a mass meeting in Bombay paid a tribute to the heroic resistance of Chinese, Russians, Britishers and Americans against aggression.
- Dec. 19 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressing a mass meeting in Bombay explained the point of view of the Congress.
- Dec. 23 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President and twelve members of the Congress Working Committee assembled at Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli. The Congress Working Committee met for nearly six hours and discussed the political situation in India.
- Dec. 26 Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other Congress leaders addressed a public meeting at Bardoli and spoke on the political situation.

1941 Dec. 28 The National Liberal Federation passed a resolution protesting against the Prime Minister's speech excluding India from the scope of the Atlantic Charter.

Dec. 29 The Congress Working Committee at Bardoli arrived at tentative conclusion regarding the practical situation and on the question of the future policy and programme of the Congress.

Dec. 30 The Congress Working Committee which concluded its sessions at Bardoli, passed a resolution relieving Mahatma Gandhi from his leadership of the Congress.

1942 *Thanthi* (Tamil) was started in Madras.

"*Jai Hind*" was used for the first time in 1942 by those Indians who were in Germany and who greeted Subhash Chandra Bose. They called him "Netaji" (Leader).

Jaya Gujarat was started in Baroda.

Jagran was started and it was published simultaneously from Kashipur, Indore and Jhansi.

Deenabandhu was started in Ernakulam.

Jan. Subhash Chandra Bose had gathered around him some twenty-five Indian assistants in Germany, all carefully screened by the German Foreign Office before they were allowed to meet him.

Jan. 1 *The Manchester Guardian* in an editorial on the Congress Working Committee's resolution said: "Mr. Gandhi has asked the Working Committee of the Congress to relieve him from his leadership and the Committee has agreed. If, therefore, the Congress has any idea of considering fresh negotiations with the Government it is freed from what was a false position."

Jan. 2 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, at a Press Conference in Bombay said, "Before proceeding to Bardoli to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, I had said in a speech at Bombay that nothing had happened during the last 14 months to warrant a change in the attitude of the Congress vis-a-vis the present war. After the conclusion of the deliberation of the Working Committee I must repeat the same thing."

Jan. 3 Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a meeting in Bombay said, "We have no sympathy with Hitler."

Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya J.B. Kripalani and Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh issued

statement to the press from Bombay regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the war.

- 1942 Jan. 5 The President of the India League in America, J.J. Singh, sent a message to Churchill from New York regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the War.

Jan. 7 Mahatma Gandhi announced his decision to restart the *Harijan*, a weekly.

Jan. 8 The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad issued a statement clarifying the meaning of the Bardoli resolution on war.

Jan. 13 The Working Committee of the Congress had a brief session at Wardha and adjourned after passing two resolutions relating to the observation of the Independence Day and primary membership of the Congress.

Jan. 15 Mahatma Gandhi speaking on the Bardoli resolution at the All India Congress Committee at Wardha said, "I want you to accept this resolution, I cannot compel you, I can reason with you and I can agree with you."

The All India Congress Committee concluded its session at Wardha after passing the Bardoli Resolution and endorsing the instructions issued by the Congress Committee to Congressmen on constructive programme. Only 15 members voted against the main resolution in a house of 219.

Jan. 17 Mahatma Gandhi addressed representatives of Provincial Congress Committee and members of the Working Committee at Wardha on the immediate task before Congressmen and the constructive programme.

Jan. 21 Mahatma Gandhi while addressing the Jubilee Convocation of the Banaras Hindu University paid a tribute to the work of Madan Mohan Malaviya to Persianize Urdu and to Sanskritize Hindi.

Jan. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru's statement as Chairman of the National Planning Committee about the Government's policy in the industrial field and the proposed establishment of an automobile plant in Sind.

Maulana Azad, Congress President, addressing a mammoth meeting at Patna commented on the attitude of the government towards the War.

Feb. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru in a meeting held at Gorakhpur commented on the war.

- 1942 Feb. 6 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad met the Congress workers of Delhi province in New Delhi and explained to them Bardoli resolution.
- Feb. 9 Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and Madam Chiang Kai Shek arrived in Delhi. Maulana Azad and Jawaharlal met them on February 11.
- Feb. 10 Gandhi underwent a fast.
- Feb. 11 Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj, a member of the Congress Working Committee and its Treasurer died of heart failure at his residence at Wardha.
- Feb. 15 Adjournment motion on Gandhi's fast talked out in the Central Assembly, New Delhi.
- Jawaharlal Nehru in a press statement clarified that it was untrue that Mahatma Gandhi refused to see Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.
- At Singapore, some eighty-five thousand men, the remainder of the British forces in Malaya, surrendered to the Japanese. About twenty thousand more had already been killed or had previously been captured.
- Feb. 17 In sympathy with Gandhi's fast, three members of the Viceroy's Council Sir H.P. Mody, N.R. Sarkar and M.S. Aney resigned.
- Feb. 18 Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek met Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta and had a long conversation with him.
- Feb. 23 The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, issued a statement at the arrest of certain Congress leaders in the Punjab.
- Feb. 27 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, at Calcutta in a meeting explained the attitude of the Congress towards the war.
- Mar. 4 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a cable from Allahabad to *News Chronicle*, London said, "Destiny itself is bringing India and China together again."
- Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant ex-premier of the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) addressing a meeting at Haldwani (Nainital) said, "Whether of Japs or of Germans we will face aggression like man and fight for the freedom of our nation to the last."
- Mar. 11 The Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons on "The Cripps Mission, 1942."
- The announcement by the B.B.C. on the Cripps Mission was heard in India at 8 p.m.

1942 Mar. 13 In his second "Proclamation to the Indian People" Bose referred to the Mission of Sir Stafford Cripps to India.

Mar. 16 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, commented on Sir Stafford Cripps proposals.

Mar. 17 Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha.

The Congress Working Committee examined the Cripps proposals. As it was to be expected, the members approached the proposals in different moods and from different points of view.

Mar. 18 Jawaharlal Nehru condemned racial discrimination in evacuation.

Mar. 19 The Congress President received a telegram from the Private Secretary to Viceroy stating that Sir Stafford Cripps would like to meet representatives on behalf of the Congress on or about March 26.

Mar. 22 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President addressing the concluding session of the Jamiat-ul-ulema Hind at Lahore gave advice to Muslims not to stand in the way of freedom by presenting different schemes and to stand on their own legs and work for the independence of their country.

Sir Stafford Cripps and party arrived at Karachi by plane.

Mar. 23 Sir Stafford Cripps at a Press Conference in New Delhi explained the reason why he came to India because he was a great admirer of the country and that he wished to settle the political question.

Mar. 25 Sir Stafford Cripps met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in New Delhi.

Mar. 27 Mahatma Gandhi met Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi.

Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. in the course of an appeal in connection with the National Week issued a circular.

Mar. 29 The first meeting between Maulana Azad and Sir Stafford Cripps took place in New Delhi at 3 P.M. Sir Cripps handed over a statement to Maulana Azad containing his proposals. When Maulana looked at the statement he found that it was proposal for a new Executive Council of the Viceroy.

Mahatma Gandhi, in reply to Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijay Anand of Vizianagram, wrote in the *Harijan* "I

am principally instrumental in securing from the Congress the recognition of the redistribution of the provinces for congress purposes on linguistic basis. I have always agitated for the acceptance by the Government of such re-distribution."

- 1942 Mar. 30 Draft of the "Cripps Mission, 1942" was published for discussion with Indian Leaders.

Sir Stafford Cripps in a broadcast speech from New Delhi, made an appeal to the Indian people to get together to frame their own constitution.

- Mar. 31 The Congress Working Committee resumed its sitting in New Delhi. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad expressed their views at the session.

- Apr. 1 Maulana Azad again called on Sir Cripps and discussed the proposals for three hours.

- Apr. 2 Maulana Azad discussed with the members of the Congress Working Committee the result of his talk with Sir Cripps on April 1, 1942.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps.

The All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the Cripps proposals.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in an interview said that the Cripps' negotiations broke down on defence alone and Rajagopalachari's statement to the contrary was entirely baseless.

- Apr. 4 The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi. Maulana Azad, the Congress President said that the meeting considered the situation in Bengal and Assam created by panic because of the war and discussed what lead the Congress should give the community at this juncture.

- Apr. 5 The Congress Working Committee at its meeting in New Delhi, passed the resolution on the celebration of "The national week".

- Apr. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru reported to the Congress Working Committee his talk with Col. Johnson, Personal Envoy of President Roosevelt.

Prof. Humayun Kabir, a member of the Standing Committee of the All India Azad Muslim Conference in a press statement on the Cripps' proposals, said, "The question is not of future status or constitution, but of the transference of Power here and now."

- 1942 Apr. 7 Sir Stafford Cripps put forward his first Formula on Defence in his letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement to the Press regarding the Cripps proposals.

Subhash Chandra Bose claimed that the Cripps Mission's failure was because of the influence of his broadcasts.

Maulana Azad again met Sir Cripps in the late afternoon and on the 10th morning reported to the Working Committee results of his discussion. The members of the Working Committee came regretfully to the conclusion that the British Government's proposals as they stood were not acceptable.

- Apr. 10 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad wrote a letter to Sir Stafford Cripps.

- Apr. 11 The Congress Working Committee rejected the British War Cabinet's proposals. The decision was unanimous.

Sir Stafford Cripps announced at a press conference held in New Delhi that His Majesty's Government offer to India had been withdrawn.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President at a Press Conference in New Delhi, referred to his interview with Sir Stafford Cripps.

- Apr. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru explained the attitude of the Congress towards the Cripps' proposals at a Press Conference in Delhi.

- Apr. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement in Karachi commented on Sir Stafford Cripps statement regarding the Congress leaders going to Col. Louis Johnson and his acting as mediator.

- Apr. 15 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a press interview at Allahabad said that he had decided to call a meeting of the Congress Working Committee irrespective of the Cripps Mission and even before Sir Stafford Cripps came to India.

- Apr. 21 Dr. Rajendra Prasad chalked out a comprehensive programme suggesting how the people by their own initiative could deal with a situation which might arise from any hostile action on India.

- Apr. 22 Sir Stafford Cripps, speaking at a Press Conference in London, said that he did not regard the problem of India as insoluble during the war.

- 1942 Apr. 23 The Government directed the *Pratap*, a vernacular Daily of Lahore, to suspend its publication.
- Apr. 24 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President issued a statement on the resolution passed by the Madras Congress Legislative Party.
- Apr. 27 The Congress Working Committee met at Allahabad. Maulana Azad, Congress President was in the chair.
- Apr. 29- C. Rajagopalachari's resolution on the issue of self de-
May 2 termination of Muslims was rejected by the All India Congress Committee by 120 votes to 15.
- The All India Congress Committee passed a resolution on the "Unity of India".
- Apr. 30 Gandhi discussed C. Rajagopalachari's resolution with the All India Congress Committee.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, hoisting the Congress flag on the A.I.C.C. Pandal grounds at Allahabad observed: "Some aggressor nations have designs to fly their flags on our soils but we will prevent that even at the cost of our lives."
- May 1 A.I.C.C. passed by an overwhelming majority the resolution on War.
- May 3 Sir Stafford Cripps in a broadcast speech from London fully made clear his Government's intention that India should have complete freedom and self government the moment war is over.
- May 8 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in a statement to the Press referred to the reply given by L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, with regard to the banned resolution of the Congress Working Committee.
- May 14 C. Rajagopalachari, addressing a gathering in Madras said that between the Congress Working Committee and himself it was a matter of difference of opinion and not of difference in action.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing a public meeting at Muzaffarpur enunciated the duties and responsibilities of Indians in general and Congressmen in particular in the event of any aggression.
- May 17 Mahatma Gandhi spoke at a Press Conference in Bombay.
- May 20 M.N. Roy issued a statement to the Press regarding Sir Stafford Cripps' declaration in the House of Commons.

- 1942 May 22 Jawaharlal Nehru expressed his views on the political crisis in India, in a Press Conference.
- May 29 After Hitler's final refusal to help Bose in his mission of winning Independence for India, Subhash Chandra Bose turned his eyes to the East.
- June 5 Jawaharlal Nehru made an appeal to the public for funds to help the *National Herald* of Lucknow.
- June 15 At Bangkok, the Indians assembled to hear the message sent by Subhash Chandra Bose, from Germany and unanimously invited him to assume the leadership as soon as he could. His words seemed to answer their doubts.
- June 16 Sir Stafford Cripps, in an interview in London referring to Mahatma Gandhi's repeated demand for British withdrawal from India observed: "We are not going to walk out of India right in the middle of the war, though we have no wish to remain there for any imperialistic reasons."
- June 30 Jawaharlal Nehru, presiding over the District Political Conference at Aligarh declared: "We do not want to be slaves of Japan or Germany. We would fight against any nation which wants to enslave us."
- July Jawaharlal Nehru cabled a message to the *New York Times*, New York, regarding India's demand for Independence.
- July 1 Dr. Rajendra Prasad discussed with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha the political situation in India.
- July 2 A Press Note was issued regarding further expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- July 4 Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a public meeting at Nagpur, declared that Indians at the moment being a subject nation, could help China.
- July 5 Gandhiji first spoke to Maulana Azad about the "Quit India Movement" at a meeting of the Working Committee which met at Wardha.
- July 7 The Working Committee of the Congress resumed its discussion of the general political situation at Sevagram.
- July 10 The Congress Working Committee held further discussion at Sevagram in Mahatma Gandhi's hut on the draft resolution on the political situation prepared by Mahatma Gandhi.

- 1942 July 12 The Congress Working Committee further discussed Mahatma Gandhi's draft resolution, with particular reference to some of the objections raised against the draft.
- July 14 The Congress Working Committee released a 700-word resolution on the political situation. The resolution gave a brief resume of the stand taken by the Congress.
- The Congress Working Committee passed resolution on the National Demand. "The resolution created an electric atmosphere in the country. People did not pause to consider what were the implications, but felt that at last Congress was launching a mass movement to make the British quit India. In fact, very soon the resolution came to be described as the "Quit India" resolution by both the people and the Government. The masses, like some of the members of the Working Committee, had an implicit faith in Gandhiji's leadership and felt that he had some move in his mind which would paralyse the Government and force it to come to terms."
- July 15 Mahatma Gandhi had a Press Conference. In reply to a question, he said that if the movement were launched, it would be a non-violent revolution against British power.
- July 14- Aug. 5 Maulana Azad had a series of meetings with Congress leaders from different parts of the country.
- July 16 Jawaharlal Nehru at a Press Conference in New Delhi explained the implications of the demand of the Congress for the withdrawal of British power from India.
- July 17 Maulana Azad, the Congress President, in the course of an interview to the United Press in New Delhi observed that the Congress would not be satisfied with anything but the immediate declaration of independence and the transfer of full power to the hands of India.
- July 18 Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a public meeting at Meerut declared that the only course open to the country is to fight British Imperialism in order to increase India's power of resistance to Fascist aggression.
- July 20 Maulana Azad, the Congress President in an interview in New Delhi, clarified the attitude of the Congress regarding the negotiations with the British Government.
- July 27 Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview at Allahabad said, "We do not want to be passive spectators of a disaster in India or China that concerns us more intimately than it can concern anyone else."

1042 July 28 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a statement made at a Press Conference in New Delhi, referred to the various criticisms both in Britain and America, of the Congress Working Committee's resolution, particularly the broadcast of Sir Stafford Cripps and appealed to the United States to intervene on behalf of India.

Aug. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting in celebration of Tilak Day at Allahabad said, "Struggle, eternal struggle; that is my reply to Amery and Sir Stafford Cripps".

Aug. 3 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay.

Aug. 5 The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution in Bombay, restoring the National Demand in the light of the developments that had taken place since the adoption of the Wardha resolution.

Prof. Humayun Kabir, member of the Standing Committee of the All India Azad Conference supported Mahatma Gandhi's demand.

Aug. 7 The *New York Times* in an editorial commented on the Indian situation.

Aug. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech on Cripps' Mission in the All India Congress Committee at Bombay. The All India Congress Committee passed the "Quit India" resolutions as recommended by the Congress Working Committee by a large majority. Only 13 members voted against it. This was the beginning of India's 1942 movement.

Aug. 9 Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Sarojini Naidu and the members of the Congress Working Committee, the President and the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and twenty of the Congress men were arrested in Bombay and taken by special train to Poona. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was arrested in Patna.

A.I.C.C. office at Allahabad was locked by the local police.

The police opened fire on a procession led by Shri Sampurnanand, which was marching towards the Dashbhashiamedha Ghat, Banaras.

Aug. 10 The Police made lathi charge three times on a procession led by a student leader. About fifty persons were

injured. Most of the injured processionists were students of the Banaras Hindu University.

The arrest of eminent national leaders created an unfavourable reaction against the British in China and the U.S.A. In Washington, the Senate and the House of Representatives discussed the matter and very strong speeches were made.

Subhash Chandra Bose's *The Indian Struggle* was republished in Malaya.

- 1942 Aug. 11 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad gave a new name, i.e. Cheeta Khan, to the Superintendent of the Ahmednagar Fort Jail. He did so because when Chand Bibi was detained in this very jail, she had an Abyssinian Jailer called Cheeta Khan. The name became so popular that everybody in the jail started calling him Cheeta Khan.

Amery criticised Mahatma Gandhi during debate in the House of Commons.

Shri Prakash was arrested. The students of the Banaras Hindu University, who were already national minded took out a procession and raided the Banaras Railway Station. Among the organizers of the students of Banaras Hindu University the eminent were Shri Gerola and Shri Radhe Shyam Sharma.

- Aug. 12 In a mammoth meeting of the students of the Banaras Hindu University it was decided to send batches of students throughout U.P. and other parts of India to organize the movement. After the meeting was over the students took out a procession. At Assi the police made a lathi-charge but the students did not disperse. The police had to open fire by the orders of Mr. Finely. A number of students were injured. One Pandit Vaidnath Ganpati died on the spot, while Shri Surya Narain Rao received three bullets as he was leading the procession. Shri Rao was a student of the Banaras Hindu University, and was hardly sixteen years of age. It was reported that the students of the Banaras Hindu University took the most active part in the "Quit India" movement.

S. Satyamurti was arrested at Arkomam Junction.

- Aug. 13 Mr. C. Rajagopalachari issued a statement from Madras.

News Chronicle suggested that there was no reason why leading members of the United Nations—the

United States, Russia and China should not be associated some way with a settlement of Britain's pledge to India of full self-government after the war.

Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit was arrested at Allahabad under the Defence of India Rules.

- 1942 Aug. 15 Mahatma Gandhi wrote a personal letter to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Chinese Generalissimo, on the eve of the meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Bombay in August, 1942.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru issued a statement from Allahabad.

Mahadev Desai died in the Agakhan Palace prison.

- Aug. 16-20 The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the "Quit India" resolution of the Congress.

- Aug. 17 V.V. Giri, Minister for Labour, in the Madras Congress Ministry, and President of the All India Trade Union Congress, was arrested under the Defence of India Act.

- Aug. 21 Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar resigned from Viceroy's Council.

The Navajivan Press was sealed and after a search old copies of all the weeklies were seized by the Police at Ahmedabad.

- Aug. 22 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya issued a statement from Banaras under the caption "To my countrymen". He said, "By avoiding and discouraging acts of violence, you will be helping to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi".

- Aug. 25 Maulana Azad wrote to the Viceroy that if they were not treated well and if they were not allowed to correspond with their relations within two weeks they would decide what should be their course of action. On September 10, they were allowed to write letters once in a week and a copy of the *Times of India* was made available to them.

- Aug. 29 Devdas Gandhi, Managing Editor, Devi Prasad Sharma, Publisher of *Hindustan Times*, and Mukut Behari Lal, Editor of the *Hindi Hindustan* were discharged by the Additional District Magistrate, New Delhi.

- Sept. 4 *Zam Zam*, the leading Muslim paper of Lahore wrote, "We are sorry to note that the Muslim League resolution contains more an indictment of the Congress

Party, when most of its leaders are in jail, and as such cannot reply to the charges."

- 1942 Sept. 7 Smt. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya was arrested at Basawangudi at Bangalore, under Sec. 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

The Times published an article discussing Mr. Churchill's statement to Government of India in the House of Commons.

- Sept. 11 Arthur Moore presided over a meeting of a group of Europeans drawn from various sections of the community in Calcutta to consider the present situation in the country.

Manchester Guardian stated that Churchill contradicted some over simplified versions of the situations that have found currency in the United States.

L.S. Amery criticised Gandhiji's move in the House of Commons.

- Sept. 15 Smt. Rameshwari Nehru, Vice-President of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and three other lady Congress Workers were arrested at Lahore, under the Defence of India Rules.

- Sept. 16 The Viceroy of India turned down the request of Hindu Mahasabha to see Mahatma Gandhi in the prison.

- Sept. 17 The Federation of Indian Chambers of the Commerce and Industry, in a lengthy statement on the political situation, expressed great concern and anxiety at the situation as it had developed during the last few weeks after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Referring to Lord Erskine's letter to *The Times*, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Ex-Premier of Madras, refuted Erskine's statement.

- Sept. 22 The Council of State also debated the motion moved by Sir Mohamed Usman that the "situation in India be taken into consideration for three days, Sept. 22-24 1942."

- Sept. 24 In the Central Legislative Assembly Mr. K.C. Neogy moved a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council appointment of a Committee to inquire into the allegation of police and military excesses in the country.

- Sept. 29 Sardar J.J. Singh, President of the Indian League of America, endorsed the proposal from Mahatma Gandhi that President Roosevelt should intervene in the British India dispute.

- Oct. 1 L.S. Amery, in the House of Commons declined to

disclose the whereabouts of Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders after their arrest.

- 1942 Oct. 10 Premier Allah Bux had been removed from office by the Governor as he no longer possessed the Government's confidence.
- Oct. 16 The first public statement was issued by the Government with reference to happenings at Chimur.
- Oct. 18 The *Hitavada*, an influential non-congress newspaper of Nagpur, made an editorial comment on the Government communique.
- L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, reiterated Britain's pledge of freedom to India.
- Oct. 21 "The Duke of Devonshire added no lustre to the Government's India policy when he spoke in the House of Lords yesterday", wrote the *London Daily Herald*.
- Oct. 22 Dr. B.S. Moonje issued a statement in reply to Government communique.
- Oct. 23 The letter sent by Mahatma Gandhi to General Chiang-Kai-Shek before launching the Civil Disobedience Movement was published by Louis Fischer in the *Nation* in New York.
- Oct. 28 *Manchester Guardian's* editorial said that Mr. Wendell Wilkie's speech should stir Britons.
London Times editorial stated that Wilkie was right.
- Nov. 12 Rajagopalachari gave interview to Indian and Foreign correspondents immediately after his meeting with the Viceroy.
A communique was issued from the Viceroy's house in the evening.
The Viceroy refused C. Rajagopalachari's request to see Gandhi in the prison.
- Nov. 13 A Government communique was issued this day in reply to criticisms that the Viceroy did not consult his Executive Council in refusing permission to Rajagopalachari.
Chimanlal Setalvad issued a statement regarding Viceroy's communique.
Rajagopalachari replied to the Viceroy's communique.
- Nov. 16 Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister of Finance,

Bengal Government resigned from his office on Nov. 16, 1942, as a protest against the Central Government's policy with regard to the political situation in the country.

- 1942 Nov. 19 G.L. Mehta said that the refusal of the Viceroy to permit Rajaji to interview Mahatma Gandhi in prison was significant as an idea to the present outlook and policy of the Government of India.
- Dec. 7 Lord Linlithgow's term was extended.
- Dec. 12 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan delivered the Kamla Lectures at the University of Calcutta on "Gandhi's policy and non-violence."
- Dec. 15 The *New York World Telegram's* diplomatic correspondent, William Simons, commented on William Phillip's appointment.
- Dec. 17 Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, made a speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce.
- Dec. 18 Mr. C. Rajagopalachari commented on the Viceroy's speech to the Associated Chamber of Commerce.
K.M. Munshi answered Newspaper's slander.

1943 *Lokawani* was started in Jaipur.

- Jan. 3 The *Hitavada* of Nagpur wrote an article dealing with the Provincial Government's second communique.
- Jan. 12 Chimur episode was brought to a settlement.
- Jan. 24 M.A. Jinnah addressing a meeting of the Muslim Federation in Bombay declared, "The key to resolving the present deadlock primarily rests with Gandhi and the Congress leaders, if they show zeal and genuine desire it is possible to solve the problem."
- Feb. Subhash Chandra Bose arrived in Tokyo. He was received by Tojo on the day after his arrival. "The Japanese Premier was frank; whether India was invaded or not she would come under Japanese Control on the defeat of British". Tojo made a statement about his viewpoint in the Diet.
Gandhiji wrote to the Viceroy about his decision of undertaking a fast for twenty-one days.
- Feb. 4 The Congress viewpoint regarding the political situation in India was placed before William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Envoy, by Lala Duni Chand Anibalvi, a congress member of the Punjab Assembly.
- Feb. 8 Subhash Chandra Bose and Abid Hassan left Kiel in a

German U boat. They made a wide sweep out into the Atlantic, sailed down its whole length, passed the Cape of Good Hope to a meeting place four hundred miles S.S.W. of Madagascar.

- 1943 Feb. 10 Mahatma Gandhi decided to undertake a fast of three weeks duration. A Government of India Press communique issued in this connection said that it was to be fast according to capacity and during it Mahatma Gandhi proposed to add lemon juice to water to make it drinkable as his wish was not to fast to death but to survive the ordeal.

- Feb. 11 The Annexures containing Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy and the Viceroy's reply thereto and Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Government of India were released for publication together with Viceroy's correspondence.

- Feb. 13 Although Gandhi had some trouble with nausea and in consequence disturbed sleep, his general condition was as satisfactory as could be expected on the fourth day of his fast.

Delhi moved for an All Party Leaders' Conference on February 18, regarding Mahatma Gandhi's fast and his release.

The I.N.A. after this day was progressively recognized and revived.

Gandhi continued to be troubled with nausea and broken sleep and his condition was not so satisfactory as yesterday.

To relieve Mahatma Gandhi from anxiety Prof. Bhansali gave up his fast.

- Feb. 15 Gandhi found some difficulty in taking water and had a rather restless day yesterday (Sunday). His condition had shown some deterioration.

Central legislature had a debate on Gandhi's fast.

Three Executive Councillors resigned.

The unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi was demanded through an adjournment motion moved by Mr. V.V. Kalikar in the Council of State.

A resolution by the Central Committee of Communist Party of India said : "Mahatma Gandhi's statement has swept off every obstacle, any prejudice, that stands in the way of great patriotic parties uniting among themselves and with the people of the United Nations."

1943 Feb. 16 During the past 24 hours, Gandhi's condition had further deteriorated.

Feb. 17 The Standing Committee of the All India Newspapers Editors' Conference met at the *Hindustan Times* Office to discuss Gandhiji's fast.

In sympathy of Mahatma Gandhi's fast three members of the Viceroy's Council, Sir H.P. Mody, N.R. Sarkar and M.S. Aney resigned.

A communique issued by the Bombay Government on Mahatma Gandhi's health said : "Mr. Gandhi had a better day on the whole on Tuesday, but his general condition continues to cause anxiety".

Feb. 18 In a joint statement issued by Sir H.P. Mody, N.R. Sarkar, and M.S. Aney they revealed their differences with the Viceroy on Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

The following communique was issued by the Bombay Government about Mahatma Gandhi's health : "Although Mr. Gandhi had a total of 9 hours sleep he was not refreshed nor mentally alert."

Feb. 19 Mr. Gandhi's sleep was broken, as he was troubled by excessive salivation. Nevertheless, he was a little more interested in his surroundings today. There was little change in the general condition except increasing weakness.

Dr. B.C. Roy, Dr. M.D.D. Gilder and Dr. (Miss) S. Nayar had requested the Government to publish the following :—"Mahatmaji's condition continues weak and causes anxiety. We would request those interested in his welfare not to tax his strength further by seeking interviews at present, which must naturally be restricted as much as possible."

All India Leaders' Conference met at Delhi.

Numerous appeals were sent to Churchill, Amery and the Viceroy for Mahatma Gandhi's release.

The Bombay Government issued a communique regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health which stated *inter alia* : "There is little change in the general condition except increasing weakness."

Feb. 19-23 Correspondence was exchanged between the leaders of the Conference and the Government.

Feb. 20 The All Party Leaders' Conference met in New Delhi, adopted a resolution urging Gandhi's unconditional and immediate release.

The Bombay Government issued the following com-

munique about Mahatma Gandhi's condition: "Mr. Gandhi's condition has changed considerably for the worse. His condition is very grave".

All Party Leaders' Conference met in New Delhi. Dr. M.R. Jayakar, moving the resolution, urging the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi said that his plea was that Mahatma Gandhi's release was essentially necessary in the interest of fairness and justice.

- 1943 Feb. 21 Mr. Gandhi had a bad day yesterday and only four and a half hour's sleep at night. During the day he is apathetic and at times drowsy. Heart sounds are weak and volume of the pulse small. He is extremely weak so that even the swallowing of water exhausts him. He drank forty ounces of water mixed with two ounces of sour lime juice as usual. He is too weak to be weighed, but had lost fourteen pounds upto the 19th instant.

The Bombay Government issued a communique stating that Mahatma Gandhi was extremely weak and if the fast was not ended without delay, it might be too late to save his life.

A report of the Press Conference at New Delhi addressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and C. Rajagopalachari, after the rejection of the demand of the Leaders' Conference for the release of Mahatma Gandhi was published.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, said at a Press Conference in New Delhi, "We should be prepared for the worst but I should very strongly deprecate any demonstration leading to the disturbance of the peace."

The Standing Committee of the Leaders' Conference held a discussion in New Delhi, Sir T.B. Sapru presiding, on the Viceroy's reply to the resolution passed by the Conference with regard to the request for the release of Mahatma Gandhi, and unanimously approved a cable to be sent to the Prime Minister, Churchill.

- Feb. 22 After a restless day, on Feb. 21 Gandhi entered a crisis at 4 P.M. He was seized with severe nausea and almost fainted, and the pulse became nearly imperceptible. Later, he was able to take water with sweet lime juice. He rallied from the crisis and slept for about five and a half hours during the night.

Today is his day of silence. He appears to be comfortable and is more cheerful. The heart is weaker.

1943 Feb. 23 "Gandhi had only broken sleep during the night, but had dozed off and on during the day. He appears comfortable. There is no appreciable change to record." Justice Biswas made an appeal for prayers for Gandhi's life.

Feb. 24 Mr. Gandhi's general condition shows a slight improvement. The uraemic symptoms are less prominent. He is cheerful and his strength shows no further deterioration.

Churchill rejected all appeals regarding Mahatma Gandhi's release.

Labour M.P.'s led a deputation to Amery regarding Mahatma Gandhi's release.

The Medical report on Mahatma Gandhi's condition stated that his general condition showed a slight improvement.

Churchill replying to the cable sent to him by the Leaders' Conference Committee urging Mahatma Gandhi's immediate release, endorsed the Government of India's policy.

Feb. 25 The medical report on Mahatma Gandhi's condition stated that he made no further progress. There was no appreciable change in his condition.

Following the crisis on Sunday the 21st, nausea compelled him to drink sweet lime juice and water. This was continued on Monday and Tuesday and good results were manifested. Yesterday he reduced the quantity considerably as he wished to take the minimum quantity, enabling him to drink water.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, answering questions in the Commons said that the British Government entirely agreed with the decision of the Government of India not to yield to Gandhiji's efforts to enforce his unconditional release.

Questions were put in the House of Commons on Gandhiji's fast.

Feb. 26 Gandhi's condition showed no appreciable change. He was cheerful.

C. Rajagopalachari met Mahatma Gandhi in the prison.

Mr. N.R. Sarkar, who resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council, issued a statement regarding his resignation.

Feb. 27 There was very little change in Gandhiji's condition. He was somewhat apathetic and not quite so cheerful.

- 1943 Feb. 28 The Bombay Government issued a Press communique on Mahatma Gandhi's condition : "Mr. Gandhi's general condition shows improvement. He is alert and in good spirits."
- Mar. 1 In the communique issued by the Bombay Government on Mahatma Gandhi's condition, it was stated that he was in good spirits. It was the 21st day of his fast.
- Mar. 2 There was no change in Gandhi's condition. He was in good spirits.
- Mar. 3 Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 9.34 I.S.T. All the six doctors who had been attending on him during his 21-day fast were present. Besides the doctors, only the inmates of the detention camp were present. The All India Spinners' Association, Burdwan District Congress Committee, Katwa Sub-divisional Congress Committee and Katwa Town Congress Committee were declared unlawful.
- Mar. 4 After breaking his fast Gandhi took orange juice, honey and water during the day. He slept well and was cheerful.
- Mar. 5 Gandhi's condition was satisfactory. He was cheerful. Gandhi took diluted goat's milk and fruit juices and some fruit pulp.
- Mar. 6 The Bombay Government communique issued on this day added : "Accepting the view of these doctors, no [further bulletin will be published unless it is considered necessary."
- Mar. 7 A statement was issued by Devdas Gandhi after his final meeting with Mahatma Gandhi.
- Mar. 8 "Gandhiji has been saved to India and to the world," said K.M. Munshi in a Press statement.
- Mar. 9- A statement signed by 35 prominent persons including
 10 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. M.R. Jayakar, Mr. Bhulabhai Dessai, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Sir Jagdish Prasad, was issued following a meeting of leaders in Bombay, urging the release of Mahatma Gandhi and reconstruction of their respective policies both by the Government and the Congress.
- Mar. 23 M.A. Jinnah in a message to the Muslims of India on Pakistan Day said, "Today (March 23) is a day of great significance to Muslim India. On this auspicious day, 3 years ago, was declared at Lahore for the first time authoritatively, from the platform of the All India Muslim League the goal of Muslim India, which later on came to be known as the "Pakistan Scheme."

1943 Mar. 27 Referring to the pamphlet entitled "*Congress Responsibility for Disturbances*" issued by the Government of India during Mahatma Gandhi's fast the *New Statesman and Nation* published articles.

Apr. 1 The Viceroy turned down the Indian Leaders' request to provide facilities to meet Gandhi in the prison.

The text of the memorandum submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by the deputation from the leaders conference consisting of C. Rajagopalachari, Sir Purshottam Das Thakurdas, H.N. Kunzru, N.M. Joshi and K.M. Manshi together with the text of his Excellency's reply was released for information.

C. Rajagopalachari at a Press Conference at New Delhi on April 1, characterized the Viceroy's reply to the leaders' memorandum as "humiliating the Congress and others, and influenced by passion and prejudice".

Leaders were refused permission to meet Gandhiji in the prison.

Apr. 6 Prof. Harold Joseph Laski, condemned Britain's Indian policy with special reference to Gandhi's detention.

Apr. 10 A letter under the caption "Army Education" and signed by "Five Members of H.M. Forces" was published in the *New Statesman and Nation*.

Apr. 21 Commonwealth party in England urged resumption of negotiations and release of Mahatma Gandhi unconditionally.

Apr. 25 Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal representative in India, in a farewell chat with Press correspondents this evening on the eve of his departure for America, made an important disclosure.

Phillips was refused permission to meet Gandhiji, in the prison.

Apr. 26 Although the State Department declined to comment on Phillips statement that he was refused permission to meet Mahatma Gandhi, responsible circles here understood that his purpose in seeking appointments with Gandhi and Nehru was part of his programme to obtain all information from all sides and functions on the Indian problems.

May 5 Rash Behari Bose left Singapore to await S.C. Bose in Tokyo. None knew yet how he would arrive, where or when, for the Japanese Admiralty had kept their secret well.

1943 May 24 Non-party leaders' demand for tribunal was rejected.

May 26 Gandhiji's letter to Jinnah was withheld.

May 27 The hope that M.A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, would make a categorical demand for the release of Mahatma Gandhi was expressed by P.C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India.

L.S. Amery stated in the House of Commons that the Government of India had no intention of staging the trial of Mahatma Gandhi and other detained Congress leaders.

May 28 C. Rajagopalachari in a statement said that Government withheld Gandhiji's letter inviting Jinnah to meet him.

June 1 Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, in a statement in New Delhi, said, "Mr. Jinnah's statement on the Government of India's refusal to allow Mahatma Gandhi to write to him deserves more comment than the refusal."

June 2 Jamnadas Mehta in a statement criticised Jinnah's attitude towards Mahatma Gandhi's letter regarding provincial Ministries.

June 12 Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit was released unconditionally from the Naini Central Jail (Allahabad).

June 13 Subhash Chandra Bose and Abid Hassan reached Tokyo after a journey of eighteen weeks.

June 19 Subhash Chandra Bose held a Press Conference in Tokyo and followed it with two broadcasts to publicize further his presence in the Far East. He appealed once more to the people at home who doubted Axis powers: "if India did not trust the Axis, let it trust him: for if the wily, cunning and resourceful British Politicians have failed to cajole and corrupt me, nobody else can do so."

July 4 In the presence of League representatives from all Japanese Asia, he accepted the Presidency of the League and the allegiance of the Indian National Army. All Indians outside India, he claimed, now acknowledged him as leader in the independence struggle, and his efforts were in harmony with public opinion in India which he knew well through his secret agents.

July 5 Subhash Chandra Bose revived the Indian National Army and announced its existence to the World. This

again was the important day of his life : here was the army whose approach would raise the final rebellion and mutiny in India : let the battle cry be "*Chalo Delhi*" "*To Delhi*," until the victory parade was held in the Red Fort of India's ancient Capital. There were two tasks for the Army : to fight for freedom, and then to stand as the defence of Free India.

1943 July 6 Tojo himself took the salute of the Indian National Army in Tokyo.

July 9 Sixty thousand people stood to hear Subhash Chandra Bose in the pouring rain in Tokyo. Bose said: "There is no nationalist leader in India who can claim to possess the many-sided experience that I have been able to acquire."

July 16 In the Bengal Legislative Council a resolution urging immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Working Committee "to resolve the Indian deadlock" was passed.

July 18 The view that Mahatma Gandhi could alone modify the policy of the Congress was expressed at an informal meeting in Bombay of some congressmen who were released from jail.

July 24 The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference which met in Delhi, issued a statement appealing to the Government of India and Mahatma Gandhi to close the "dismal chapter of strife and ill feeling" in the country.

Aug. 4 *Manchester Guardian* in an editorial published an article entitled "India."

Aug. Subhash Chandra Bose made an offer of 100,000 tons of rice to be shipped under suitable guarantees to the famine-stricken people in Bengal, as a gift from the League but his offer was ignored by the Indian Government.

Subhash Chandra Bose attended the Burmese Independence celebrations in Rangoon. There were more speeches, interviews without number and long meetings with Japanese commanders and government officials; broadcasts too at every opportunity. He seemed tireless, taking little sleep and working far into the night.

Aug. 8 Subhash Chandra Bose assumed personal command of the Indian National Army, proclaiming his "special orders of the Day."

While speaking at Willingdon College, Sastri said that Mahatma Gandhi alone could speak for India at the Peace Table.

1943 Aug. 9 In a meeting, held in London, the India League demanded Mahatma Gandhi's release.

Aug. 25 Subhash Chandra Bose issued his first "Special Orders of the Day" after assuming personal command of the Indian National Army.

Sept. Subhash Chandra Bose visited the tomb of Bahadur Shah, the last Mughul, in Rangoon.

Sept. 6 Lord Wavell made a speech at Pilgrim luncheon on India's political condition.

Sept. 9 Mr. Pethick-Lawrence wrote an article in *Manchester Guardian* over Indian situation.

By October 1943 the expenses of training personnel for the I.N.A. amounted to about a million local dollars, £116,700 a month while income had not approached this rate, less than two million dollars in all having been subscribed upto July 1943. Bose was always demanding money from his audiences. At first donations flowed in freely from rich and poor, but the early eager generosity did not last and his persuasion gave way to threats. "I shall wait for one or two weeks, and I shall see," he said on October 17th, "and after that all the steps that I have to take in the name of India, I shall take."

Oct. 17 Subhash Chandra spoke in honour of Filipino Independence.

Amery gave interview to *Sunday Times* correspondent regarding India's political condition.

Oct. 19 *The Times* published a review of Prof. Coupland's book "*Future of India*."

Oct. 21 Subhash Chandra Bose inaugurated the Provincial Government of free India in the Cathay Cinema at Singapore. Over some weeks came recognition of the Government from Japan, Burma, Germany, the Philippines, Nanking, Manchukuo, from what was left of Fascist Italy, from Siam, but, to Bose's disappointment not from France.

Oct. 23 At midnight on October 23rd the Provisional Government of free India, inaugurated by Subhash Chandra Bose on Oct. 21, 1943, declared war on Britain and the U.S.A.

Oct. 24 The Right Hon'ble V.S. Srinivasa Sastri had addressed open letters to the Secretary of State for India, the

Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi on the political situation.

1943 Nov. 18 Bose left Tokyo, returning to Singapore by way of Nanking, Shanghai, Manila and Saigon.

Nov. 24 After a state reception in Manila, Subhash Chandra Bose visited headquarters in Saigon. It decided that the 1st Division and his own civil and military headquarters would move to Burma in January 1944. The Indian community in Saigon was assembled to greet him.

Nov. 25 Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, President, All India Women's Conference giving her impressions of her tour of the flood and famine affected areas in Midnapore district said, "On returning to Bengal after two weeks I find the situation had badly deteriorated. Any statement about existing conditions involves a contradiction of everything which has been said by Amery regarding the Bengal Food crisis during the past weeks."

Subhash Chandra Bose returned to Singapore and began to implement the arrangements he had made. The move of the Provisional Government was not to involve the main League Headquarters in Singapore.

Dec. The 2nd I.N.A. Division was formed, and enough men were already coming from the training centres to justify early plans for the 3rd one.

Dec. The Plenary session of the All India Muslim League was held at Karachi. M.A. Jinnah was now determined in the first place to organize the internal machinery of the League both in the Centre and in the provinces and in the second place to plan the future of the Muslim activity within the political field outside. The appointment of a Committee of Action and also the setting up of a body for the purpose of future planning steps were taken for the realization of these objects.

Dec. 18 Chiang-Kai-Shek appealed to Gandhi and Congress leaders to end the deadlock.

Dec. 29 Subhash Chandra Bose was received by the Japanese Admiral at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

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1944 *Powrashaki* was started in Kozhikode.

Kerala Bhushanam was started in Kottayam.

Jan. Subhash Chandra Bose constituted the Boards of Management for Raising Funds and levy from ten

to twenty-five per cent was imposed and collected from Indians with progressive vigour.

- 1944 Jan. 7 Subhash Chandra Bose arrived in Rangoon with the key members of his cabinet and he discussed with the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, General Kawabe, the coming invasion of India for which the Subhash Regiment was preparing to move forward.
- Jan. 24 Subhash Chandra Bose accepted to trial roles for the Subhash Regiment; the First Battalion was to form part of the force opposite the British West Africa Division in the Kaladev Valley, while the other two were to relieve a Japanese battalion in guarding of routes over the China Hills.
- Together with General Kawabe, Subhash Chandra Bose attended a full conference between the provisional Government and the Japanese Army on the problems of the occupation.
- Jan. 26 "Independence Day" was observed in the various parts of India and abroad.
- Feb. 11 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya decided to call on All Parties Conference to meet in Delhi in March to consider the political situation of the country.
- Feb. 17 The Viceroy, Lord Wavell addressed the Central Legislature on the problem of Indian Unity.
- Feb. 20 The Government of Bombay issued the following communique, "Mrs. Gandhi's condition has been deteriorating for some days past and is now very grave."
- Feb. 22 Kasturba Gandhi passed away while she was in the Agha Khan palace prison.
- Mar. 2 In the Central Legislative Assembly Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member in reply to K.C. Neogy's question said that the provision for the expenses of Gandhi and those detained with him in the Agha Khan Palace amounted to about Rs. 550 a month while that for the Congress Working Committee amounted to Rs. 100/- each.
- Mar. 8 A fund to be called the "Kasturba Gandhi Nantional Memorial Fund" to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on his 75th birthday to be spent for the welfare and education of women in India was prepared in an appeal issued by some forty prominent leaders headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

- 1944 Mar. 13 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a short statement from Allahabad said, "It is manifestly unjust to keep Mahatma Gandhi in detention for a moment longer after the Government has received his reply to the charges which it is said have been communicated to him. Truth demands that Gandhiji should be released forthwith."
- Apr. 14 Is the hoisting of the Congress flag illegal? This point was raised by M.B. Ahmed, I.C.S. Session Judge, Fyzabad in ordering the retrial of R.S. Bhagat, a Congressman who had been sentenced to one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200/- for hoisting Congress Flag over the Gandhi Ashram at Akbarpur.
- Apr. 16 According to a report issued by the Bombay Government Mahatma Gandhi had an attack of Malaria.
- Apr. Subhash Chandra Bose inaugurated the Imphal campaign.
- Maulana Azad was informed in jail by Cheeta Khan that his wife passed away. Maulana Azad wrote to the Viceroy that the Government of India could easily have arranged for his transfer to Calcutta on a temporary basis so that he could have seen his wife before she died. To this letter he received no reply from the Government.
- Apr. 28 Mahatma Gandhi's health caused anxiety.
- Apr. 30 A Bombay Government Communique said, "Mr. Gandhi's condition has continued to improve. No further bulletin will be issued unless necessary."
- May 5 Leaders appealed to the Viceroy to release Mahatma Gandhi.
- May 6 A Press communique was issued from New Delhi, which stated: "In view of the Medical reports of Gandhi's health, Government have decided to release him unconditionally. This decision has been taken solely on medical grounds. The release takes place at 8 A.M. May 6".
- May 7 Dr. Sushila Nayar issued a bulletin regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health in which she said that his condition remained the same.
- C. Rajagopalachari issued a statement regarding Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional release.
- May 8 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya issued a statement from Allahabad regarding Mahatma Gandhi's unconditional release.

- 1944 May 9 Dr. Sushila Nayar issued a bulletin from Poona saying "Mahatma Gandhi had a restful day yesterday."
- May 11 Amery stated in the House of Commons that Mahatma Gandhi was released solely on Medical grounds.
- May 13 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Juhu with his party.
- May 15 Mahatma Gandhi in a telegram replying to Allame Mashriqui, the Khaksar leader who had suggested that Congress and Muslim League leaders should meet to explore the possibility of settlement said, "My last year's request to Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah stands still and I will be ready to discuss the question of Hindu Muslim understanding as soon as I get better."
- May 18 A letter by Mahatma Gandhi to M.A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, on May 4, 1943, was released for publication.
- May 19 Mahatma Gandhi visited the scene of Bombay disaster.
- May 23 In bulletin that was issued, regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health it was stated that he had a restful night and he was feeling better.
- May 29 Mahatma Gandhi broke his fortnight's silence. His doctors found good improvement in his health as a result of the silence.
Subhash Chandra Bose collected some five million rupees' worth cash and valuables at a public meeting, for the I.N.A.
- May 30 Mahatma Gandhi met Yusuf Meherally, ex-Mayor of Bombay at Santa Cruz, Bombay.
- June 11 A bulletin on Mahatma Gandhi's health issued under the signature of Dr. B.C. Roy and four others said: "Mr. Gandhi's health has improved although not as rapidly as desired."
- June 15 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Poona.
- June 17 The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Wavell was released for publication.
- June 20 Shah Nawaz ordered the withdrawal of his force from Ukbrul, with the idea of joining the rest of division, but he was involved in a disaster which put such action beyond his control.
- June 21 Mahatma Gandhi's reply to the Government of India's charges against him, was released for publication.

- 1944 June 28 Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Maharashtra Congressmen in Poona.
- June 29 Inquiries in political circles indicated that the Viceroy had turned down Mahatma Gandhi's request that either he should be allowed to contact the members of the Congress Working Committee or be permitted to discuss the entire question with Lord Wavell with a view to convincing him and the Government of the bonafides of his (Gandhi's) intentions.
- July When Maulana Azad read the report in newspapers that Mahatma Gandhi was corresponding with M.A. Jinnah and going to Bombay to meet him he told his colleagues that Gandhi was making a great mistake. He thought that Gandhi's action would not help to solve, but on the contrary aggravate the Indian political situation. Later events proved that his apprehensions were correct. M.A. Jinnah exploited the situation fully and built up his own position but did not say or do anything which could in any way help the cause of Indian freedom.
- July 1 The Viceroy refused an interview to Mahatma Gandhi. The full text of Mahatma Gandhi's letter of June 17 and the Viceroy's reply on June 22 was released for publication from New Delhi.
Subhash Chandra Bose broadcast about Mahatma Gandhi's release from prison in India.
- July 10 C. Rajagopalachari published his formula which was supported to end Congress-League deadlock.
- July 13 Mahatma Gandhi, in an informal talk at Panchgani reiterating his faith in the destiny of a free India, declared: "I live for a cause and if I perish it is for the cause."
Mahatma Gandhi in handing over to the Press representatives two statements explained that they were two sets of notes prepared after discussion with Stuart Gelder, *News Chronicle* war correspondent in India.
- July 14 Mahatma Gandhi, in a talk with Pressmen at Panchgani said, "I have received bitter criticism of my views expressed in the Gelder interviews. Some of my correspondents say that under the influence of moderates and moneyed men, I have betrayed the cause of the country."
- July 15 Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview at Panchgani observed: "My plan contemplates immediate recognition of full independence of India as a whole."

1944 July 19 In an interview Mahatma Gandhi explained that his proposals were not dictated by a sense of defeatism.

July 23 Mahatma Gandhi rejected some Ministers' allegation of revival of Civil Disobedience.

July 26 Mahatma Gandhi, interviewed on the Lords debate said: "I have read the debate in the Lords on the Indian question with attention. I confess I am disappointed."

July 27 Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell with a view to bring about the Congress understanding.

July 28 Amery rejected Mahatma Gandhi's offer, in the debate of the House of Commons.

Mahatma Gandhi in a Press interview at Panchgani deplored the underground activities and sabotage work.

July 29 M.A. Jinnah showed willingness of having an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

July 30 Mahatma Gandhi supported the C.R. Formula.

Mahatma Gandhi, in Press interview on the House of Commons' debate, emphasized that the British Government's rejection of his offer did not in any way affect the formula for a communal settlement.

Aug. 14 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement at Allahabad, said, "I am entirely opposed to the idea of Pakistan."

Subhash Chandra Bose issued "special order of the day on the withdrawal from Imphal."

Aug. 15 The Viceroy, Lord Wavell replied Mahatma Gandhi's letter dated July 27, 1944.

Aug. 28 Subhash Chandra Bose announced a new decoration for those who killed or captured British soldiers. He proclaimed September 21st as "Martyrs' Day" in memory of some of the 1943 parachute agents executed in India.

Sept. 1 Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Spinners' Association. Giani Sher Singh, a prominent Akali leader, said at Lahore: "If Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah finally agree upon the division of the country into Hindu India and Muslim India, the Sikhs would demand the creation of an independent sovereign Sikh State."

- 1944 Sept. 5 Mahatma Gandhi presided over a meeting of the All India Village Industries Association at Sevagram. It was decided to arrange for training in rural hygiene and sanitation and to carry out tests in Maganwadi to examine the possibilities of using bullocks in connection with manufacture of paper pulp.
- Sept. 9 Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah met at the latter's residence (Bombay). They in a joint statement said, "We have had three hours' frank and friendly talk which will be resumed at 5.30 P.M. on Monday."
- Sept. 11 After having met M.A. Jinnah, Mahatma Gandhi said in his prayer at Birla House: "We are fully alive to our responsibilities and are straining every nerve to come to a settlement. But we realize that ultimately the result lies in God's hands. You should, therefore, all pray that He may guide us and give us wisdom to serve the cause of India."
- Mahatma Gandhi added that M.A. Jinnah told him: "If we part without coming to an agreement, we shall proclaim bankruptcy of wisdom on our part."
- Sept. 15 Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah met again, and had talks for an hour and 40 minutes.
- Sept. 19 In his 1st message, Mahatma Gandhi urged Hindu-Muslim unity and Independence for India.
- Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah again had talks for 90 minutes.
- Sept. 24 Mahatma Gandhi in a statement referred to the publication of a report in a local paper that the Sevagram Ashram was to be disbanded.
- Sept. 27 Gandhi-Jinnah talks ended in fiasco. Their correspondence was released to the Press.
- Sept. 28 Mahatma Gandhi said at a Press Conference in Bombay, "It is a matter of deep regret that we could not reach an agreement, but there is no cause for disappointment."
- Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi's 75th birthday was celebrated. Thakkar Bapa presented him a purse.
- Oct. 9 Subhash Chandra Bose was invited by the new Japanese Premier, General Koiso. They held a conference on Oct. 14th to discuss the case against the Hikari Kikan.
- Oct. 20 Jawaharlal Nehru, declined to avail himself of the permission granted to Working Committee Members by the Government of India to have interviews with relatives on domestic matters.

1944 Oct. 23 Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on Dr. Mahmud's correspondence with the Viceroy said: "Congress should read without passion Dr. Mahmud's letter to the Viceroy and his statement to the Press releasing those letters."

Subhash Chandra Bose left Singapore by air to attend the Greater East Asia Conference in Tokyo. He called on Tojo on November 1st and spoke to him confidently as to an equal. He complained of Teranchi's attitude and asked that the 1st I.N.A. Division be employed as a whole in the 1944 offensive.

Oct. 27 Mahatma Gandhi sent a message to the Congress Workers of Bombay.

Oct. 28 Mahatma Gandhi in a note entitled "Hints for Workers on the constructive programme" which he sent to the Conference of the Congressmen in Bombay, said, "Workers should definitely realize that the constructive programme is the non-violent and truthful war of winning complete independence."

Nov. 11 Mahatma Gandhi, replying to a letter from Sardar Durlab Singh Grewal, Secretary of the Central Sikh Youth League, said: "I could never be guilty of blessing anything which is contrary to the National interest. You can certainly have the assurances that the interests of all Nationalist Sikhs, as also of all Nationalists are safe in my hands and also, I presume in the Congress hands."

Nov. 26 Mahatma Gandhi signed the Kasturba Memorial Trust Deed.

Dec. 16 Subhash Chandra Bose spoke to senior I.N.A. Officers to inspire them and the public to donate some money to support the cause.

Dec. 24 Implicit faith in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and undivided loyalty to the Congress High Command were pledged by nearly 400 Congressmen and leaders of the Punjab who met at Ludhiana.

1945 Jan. 1 Subhash Chandra Bose issued "special order of the day" on New Year's Day.

Jan. 3 Mahatma Gandhi in a reply to a letter from Dr. Ambedkar, wrote, "The Hindu Muslim Question is for me a life long question. There was a time when I used to think that, when the problem was solved, India's political troubles would be over. Experience has taught me that it was only partly true."

Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit told the Indian meeting in New York, "Whatever differences may exist between the various races of India, they cannot be ignored out so long as the British dominate the country."

1945 Jan. 10 Smt. Sarojini Naidu issued a statement to the Press elucidating the constitutional position of primary members of the Congress.

Jan. 13 Mahatma Gandhi warned against mass gatherings on Independence Day.

Jan. 16 M.A. Jinnah declared at a public meeting at Ahmedabad that the acceptance of the fundamental of the Muslim League's modification of the "Quit India" resolution which the A.I.C.C. adopted in May 1942 would lead to the creation of a united front and hasten the achievement of the country's freedom.

Jan. 24 Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to a local Congress worker wrote: "I do not favour any extremist programme for 26th January."

Jan. 26 Mahatma Gandhi sent the following cable to Krishna Menon of the Indian League (London): "Independence for India is essential for world peace as also peace for India. It must come but it will come earlier if England and other powers see the obvious."

"Independence Day" was celebrated all over India and abroad.

Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, speaking at the Indian independence Day dinner given in her honour by India League of America declared that India's struggle was an experiment in history, for nowhere in the world had the people sought to achieve freedom by non-violent means.

The Congress Workers including one woman, were arrested at Connaught Place, New Delhi, while attempting to hold a meeting in connection with the "Independence Day."

Jan. 28 Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, on her arrival in Washington vigorously criticised the failure of the U.S.A. to clarify its attitude towards India.

Feb. 11 The Punjab Nationalist Students' Conference made a declaration of complete faith in Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme and full confidence in his leadership.

Feb. 18 Mahatma Gandhi indicted the Bihar order.

Madan Mohan Malaviya in a statement from Banaras said, "I have already expressed my opinion that the

proposals before the Central Legislative Assembly to change the present Hindu Law are quite harmful to the Hindu Society. An institution, the members of which belong to all religions and community, especially the present Legislative Assembly, has no right to bring about revolutionary changes in the personal laws of Hindus."

1945 Feb. 26 Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of his message at Wardha, to All India Hindustani Prachar Conference said: "I see no reason why what was at one time the common language of both Hindus and Muslims should not again become the lingua franca."

Mar. 4 Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit declared in a nationwide broadcast from New York: "Asia will be the testing ground of all the theories advanced by the United Nations but the continuation of colonial Empires will be a constant danger to world peace and the progress of humanity."

Mahatma Gandhi, in an interview to the Press at Nagpur said: "Congressmen who have associated themselves for the fulfilment of our constructive programme need not be agitated over what Government say or do. Whether policy is merely local or represents that of the Centre, they should learn to shed fear."

Mar. 6 Bertrand Russell advocated independence for India opposing the offer of Dominion Status while discussing the question of the future of India at a meeting in the Cambridge University.

Mar. 13 Subhash Chandra Bose issued "special order of the day on the traitors".

Mar. 20 Mahatma Gandhi said in a special interview in Bombay: "All talk of the solution of the present deadlock is useless so long as members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congress members are in detention."

Mar. 31 Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on the National Week observed: "I feel that India was never nearer the goal of the triple expectation of achieving communal unity, full establishment of Khaddar and Swaraj than now in spite of many blunders."

Apr. 6 Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the prayer meeting in Bombay said that the only way to achieve freedom was through the Constructive Programme.

Apr. 16 Mahatma Gandhi's views on the caste system as expressed in his earlier writings were re-stated by him in the course of a reply to a series of questions sent to him by a friend together with extracts taken out from the Mahatma's own writings.

- 1945 Apr. 17 Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement on the aim of San Francisco Conference.
- Apr. 24 Subhash Chandra Bose issued a "special message on leaving Burma."
- May 4 Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, on behalf of the Indian League of America and the National Committee for India's freedom, submitted to the San Francisco Conference a memorandum calling for an immediate declaration of India's independence.
- May 13 Mahatma Gandhi, in a letter to Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, said that so long as the Congress was an unlawful organization there could be no congress candidate for any by-election.
- May 17 Mahatma Gandhi, whose advice regarding the formation of a Congress Ministry in the Central Provinces was sought by Smt. Kala, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, P.B. Gole and V. Kalappa in Mahabaleshwar advised them not to take such a step so long as the members of the Congress Working Committee were in jail.
- May 21 Subhash Chandra Bose made a speech which contained a hidden appeal to Moscow to help India's cause.
- May 22 Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the scouts at the Hindustan Scouts Association training Camp at Mahabaleshwar, exhorted them to carry on the struggle for freedom without respite.
- May 30 Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, in an interview in Calcutta, said, "Mr. M.A. Jinnah rejected the proposals made by Gandhiji in September last, because they were a mockery of Pakistan as Rajagopalachari seems to misrepresent."
- Subhash Chandra issued a "statement on the treatment of I.N.A. prisoners."
- Lord Wavell went to London to have further discussions on the Indian political situation. Towards the end of May, he returned to India. In June he broadcast that in accordance with earlier British assurances, a conference would be held in Simla to which leaders of the Congress, the Muslim League and other political parties were to be invited.
- June Maulana Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders were released.

- 1945 June 8 The freedom of India was one of the main measures advocated in the British Communist Party election programme.

The ban on the Congress organization in Assam was lifted by the Provincial Government.

- June 10 Mahatma Gandhi said at Panchguri that though he could not enthuse over the Allied Victory in Europe as a Victory of truth over falsehood, he wanted to make it clear that a victory for the Axis would have been far worse. He also said that it was his conviction that if India could win Swaraj through truth and non-violence he would be able to bring deliverance to all the other oppressed nations.
- June 11 Bhulabhai Desai had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the Wavell proposals.
- June 14 L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, made a statement in the House of Commons on the "Wavell Plan, 1945."
- June 15 Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Narendra Deva and Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were released from jail.
- Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement on the Viceroy's plan to solve the Indian deadlock said that the Congress Working Committee alone was competent to declare the Congress attitude to the new proposals.
- June 16 Gandhi replied to the Viceroy regarding the Simla Conference.
- June 17 Mahatma Gandhi sent to the Viceroy a long letter seeking clarification of certain points and pressing definite views on the use of the expression "Caste Hindus" in the Viceregal broadcast.
- June 18 Mahatma Gandhi released to the press a letter which he wrote to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, from Panchani on 17th July, 1944. He wrote: "You are reported to have a desire to crush the simple 'Naked Fakir' as you are said to have described me. ...I have been long trying to be a fakir and that too a naked one. I, therefore, regard the expression as a compliment, though unintended. I approach you then as such and ask you to trust and use me for the sake of your people and mine, and through them those of the world."

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, received a letter from the Bengal Governor conveying to him the Viceroy's invitation to attend the Leaders' Conference at Simla on June 25.

Jawaharlal Nehru said at Namital: "Unless the whole political, economic and administrative systems were

overhauled, with honest, good men at the top holding the reins of Government, the evils would not be remedied. The good men were either in jail or settling at home and they would not "toe the line."

- 1945 June 19 Mahatma Gandhi sent a telegram to the Viceroy regarding the Simla Conference.

The Viceroy released to the Press two further telegrams exchanged between himself and Mahatma Gandhi on the Leaders' Conference at Simla.

- June 20 Nehru had 150 minutes talk with the Viceroy in Simla.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in an interview, in Calcutta, said that in the Viceroy's proposals nothing had been said about the method of selecting the members of the Executive Council. If they were selected by those attending the Simla Conference jointly there should be no objection to the procedure.

Jawaharlal Nehru expressed confidence in the successful outcome of the Simla Conference called by Lord Wavell to settle the political deadlock.

- June 21 Nehru urged the need for change of Government. The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay, after a lapse of nearly three years to discuss and arrive at a decision on Lord Wavell's proposals for the solution of the Indian political deadlock.

Jawaharlal Nehru said in Bombay, "We are seeking an interim agreement and much can be agreed upon now that could be accepted permanently."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, accepted the Viceroy's invitation to attend the Leaders' Conference at Simla and asked for an interview with the Viceroy, prior to the Conference.

- June 21-22 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress issued instructions to its representatives attending the Conference.

- June 22 The Congress Working Committee concluded its session at Bombay.

- June 23 Jawaharlal Nehru, asked about the Wavell Plan, said that it was in the nature of an interim arrangement to organize a change. He added: "It is obviously an interlude, and if I feel that a brief temporary arrangement helps me in any way to attain my goal, I accept it."

Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a Press Conference at Bombay, referred to Indian Communists, and said, "I have every sympathy for Russia and the great advances

Russia has made, but from many points of view, I do not think the nation's policy can be bound up with Russian foreign policy. The general question is whether their policy has been injurious to the cause of India".

- 1945 June 25 The Leaders' Conference was opened at the Viceregal Lodge at 11-30 a.m. at Simla. All the invitees were present except Mahatma Gandhi.

Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress addressing a Press Conference on the Wavell proposals at Lucknow, said if the coalition at the Centre was to be based on Hindu Muslim parity then elements other than the Muslim League and Congress should also have been invited. To say that the Congress only represented Caste Hindus would not be correct. It was the only national body representing all interests.

- June 27 It was officially announced that after an hour's session, the Leaders' Conference, at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, adjourned till 11.00 A.M. June 29th to enable the delegates to continue their private discussions.

- June 28 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a meeting at Allahabad observed: "Individually, I take responsibility for all that happened in the country during the August disturbances. I do not want to shake off this responsibility and stand aside. But to say that the Congress organized any movement is fantastic and absolutely wrong. Whatever happened after the arrest of the leaders was spontaneous."

- June 29 The Leaders' Conference met at 11 A.M. and adjourned at 12.15 P.M., it was officially announced "to enable the delegates to carry on further consultations". The Conference was expected to re-assemble on July 14, in Simla.

Mahatma Gandhi in an interview at Simla, said that it was his hope and prayer that there would be a happy outcome of the Simla Conference in an effort to form an interim nationally based Government.

- June 30 Gandhi was surprised to hear that M.A. Jinnah asked Gandhi to accept Pakistan first.

- July 7 M.A. Jinnah wrote a letter to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell.

- July 8 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed Press Conference at Wardhaganj in which he explained the problems the Indian National Congress faced in 1945.

- July 9 The Viceroy Lord Wavell wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah.

- 1945 July 11 The Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi.
- July 12 Nehru interprets the Congress attitude towards the Wavell plan.
- July 14 The Viceroy, Lord Wavell made a statement to the Simla Conference announcing the failure of the negotiations.
M.A. Jinnah made a statement on the Simla Conference.
- July 15 Sir Stafford Cripps issued a statement on the failure of the Simla Conference.
- July 17 While addressing a meeting in Lahore, Nehru expressed his views on the Muslim League's proposal of Pakistan.
- July 31 Nehru addressed the Journalists' Association at Allahabad for over two hours.
- Aug. 2 Nehru spoke in Srinagar on the Muslim League's demand for the formation of Pakistan.
- Aug. 14 Subhas Chandra Bose issued "special order of the Day on the rumour of surrender".
- Aug. 19 Nehru granted interview at Srinagar to a representative of the Associated Press of India.
- Aug. 23 Nehru granted interview at Delhi to a representative of the Associated Press of India.
- Aug. 29 Nehru made a major speech on 1942 happenings at Gandhi grounds, Delhi. The crowd at the meeting is estimated to be about 100,000.
Nehru expressed his views on the Muslim League's demand for the formation of Pakistan.
- Sept. 12-18 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the United India and Self-determination.
- Sept. 13 Mahatma Gandhi advised the Congress Working Committee which met in Poona to contest elections.
- Sept. 19 The Viceroy, Lord Wavell broadcast a speech on the General Election and plans for summoning a constitution making body.
- Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated all over India and abroad.
- Oct. 7 Soekarno invited Pandit Nehru to Java.
- Oct. 9 Pandit Nehru sent a message to Indonesia from Lucknow.
- Oct. 10 Nehru appealed to Japan to promote peace in Asia.

- 1945 Dec. 1 Mahatma Gandhi met Governor Casey in Calcutta.
- Dec. 4 Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India made a statement in the House of Lords on the Parliamentary Delegation to India.
- Dec. 10 Mahatma Gandhi met the Viceroy in Calcutta.
- * * *
- 1946 *Samarg* was started in Varanasi under the editorship of Pandit Ganga Shankar Misra, former Librarian of the Banaras Hindu University.
- Ranjit* was started in Patiala.
- Navarashtra* (Hindi) was started in Patna.
- Jai Hind* was started in Jabalpur.
- Nehru joined the Interim Government as member for external affairs and Commonwealth relations and was nominated Vice-President of the Executive Council.
- Jan. 1 Mahatma Gandhi said at a prayer meeting at Cantai, "Thousands of Hitlers would neither be able to win their hearts nor take away their freedom if 65,000,000 of Bengalis lived peacefully as they were behaving at the prayer meeting."
- Jan. 5 The eighteen-point programme on which Mahatma Gandhi dwelt at the workers conference in Calcutta, was explained in his pamphlet, "*Constructive Programme, its meaning and place.*"
- Jan. 6 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, presiding over a meeting in Bombay, said, "If the I.N.A. trial had shown anything, it was the recognition under international law, that any subject country had the right to organize its own army and overthrow the ruling power."
- Jan. 7 Mahatma Gandhi met Governor Casey again in Calcutta.
- Jan. 8 Maulana Azad received a communication from the Secretary of State for India, declared through the Bengal Governor, intimating that the Parliamentary delegation would like to make his personal contact.
- Jan. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru, at a Press Conference at Karachi, said that India was likely to dominate politically and economically the Indian Ocean region. In the natural order of events, the countries to the left and right of India would come near together for mutual protection and mutual trade.
- Jan. 13 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a public meeting at Ahmedabad, said that the Congress had decided

to conduct the election only to prove how far people were behind the Congress.

- 1946 Jan. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru received a telegram from the Secretary of the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha, containing allegation of the police opening fire for "three hours indiscriminately" and making cavalry, bayonet and lathi charges on workers and the general public, including women and children on the 11th day of a 'peaceful labour strike', at the Birla Mills, Gwalior.
- Jan. 16 Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali and Achyut Patwardhan addressed a letter to the Congress President examining the implication of the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at its Calcutta session re-affirming its policy of non-violence.
- Jan. 17 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Wavell made a speech at the opening session of a meeting of the Chamber of Princes, 1946.
- Jan. 18 His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, made a speech at a meeting of the Chamber of Princes.
- The Members and Representative Members of the Chamber of Princes replied to His Excellency Lord Wavell's address.
- Jan. 19 All the ten members of the British Parliamentary Delegation met Congress leaders, in Bombay.
- Jan. 21 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Madras.
- Jan. 22 Netaji S. C. Bose's 50th birthday was celebrated in Calcutta and in other parts of India.
- Jan. 23 British M.P.'s met Mahatma Gandhi in Madras.
- Jan. 25 Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Hindu Prachar Sabha Silver Jubilee meeting.
- Jan. 26 "The Independence Day" was celebrated throughout India.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel stressed the need for unity and discipline for securing the freedom of India at the Independence Day celebration in Delhi.
- Jan. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to *London Times*, said : "The time has come for the final decision about India's freedom and the ending of Colonialism and Imperialism in Asia."
- Jan. 28 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress in an interview at Lucknow observed : "There is no objection to groups being formed in the Congress

provided they do not get their mandate outside and have first loyalty to the Congress."

- 1946 Jan. 29 Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to the Press at Allahabad condemned the attacks on the Communist Headquarters in Bombay.

- Jan. 31 The members of the British Parliamentary Delegation met Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad.

- Feb. 3 Mahatma Gandhi visited Sree Meenakshi Temple at Madura, and offered prayer.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had long discussions with G.M. Syed and Khan Bahadur Haji Mullah Baksh on organizational matter of the Sind Assembly coalition Party.

Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking at the Martyrs' day meeting at Allahabad declared: "I honour the dead of 1942. I am proud of them."

- Feb. 5 Maulana Azad, addressing a Press Conference at Karachi, said that the Congress Party would welcome the formation of an All Party Government in Sind purely on provincial basis.

- Feb. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking at a meeting at Barabanki said that the poverty of the Indian masses was the fundamental problem facing the country.

- Feb. 7 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said in Calcutta, "The urgency of the declaration of Indian Independence by the British Government cannot be too strongly emphasized."

- Feb. 8 Acharya J.B. Kripalani declared at Mannargudi, "The Freedom of India is the only issue at the moment."

- Feb. 10 Nehru gave an exclusive interview to D.V. Tahmankar at London and said, "Of course I expect a peaceful friendly settlement with Britain."

Gandhi's *Harijan* Weekly resumed publication after forty-two months' suspension.

- Feb. 11 The Viceroy consulted Mahatma Gandhi regarding the food situation in India.

- Feb. 12 Kamaraj Nadar resigned Presidentship of Tamilnad Parliamentary Board as a sequel to Gandhi's comment in the *Harijan*.

Mahatma Gandhi made the suggestion at Wardha that a National Government should be formed representative of the elected members of the Central Legislature, irrespective of parties, to meet the food crisis in the country.

A Press note issued by the Delhi Government said, "Certain allegations have been made against the local administration in a report on the disturbances in Delhi in August, 1942, by Jugal Kishore Khanna, General Secretary, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, and reproduced, in a certain Section of the Press."

- 1946 Feb. 13 S. Gulab Singh, Baba Gurnanak Singh and three others were released unconditionally. Gulab Singh published in 1948 a book entitled "*Thorns and Thistles*". Its second edition was published in 1963 under the title "*Under the Shadows of Gallows*".
- Feb. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement in Allahabad explained to the Press the reason why the Congress declined to accept the offer of joining the Food Delegation going to Britain and America.
- Feb. 19 Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, made a statement in the House of Lords on The Cabinet Mission, 1946.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, in a statement said that if the British Government failed to honour the September, 1945 declaration in letter and in spirit the Congress would consider the necessary steps for a final and decisive struggle. The Congress decision to wait and watch should not be considered as unwillingness to fight.
- Feb. 20 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad commented on the proposed British Cabinet Delegation.
- Feb. 23 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a telegram told the British Government that the British people should press for the abandonment of Imperialism in India.
- Feb. 24 The Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees at its concluding session expressed the opinion that the existence of organized political parties functioning within the Congress has seriously affected the efficiency and discipline of the Congress Organization and confused the mind of the masses.
- Feb. 25 H. H. The Aga Khan and the King of Bhopal met Mahatma Gandhi.
- Feb. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru while answering questions in a Press Conference in Bombay commented on the British Delegation.
- Mar. 2 Nehru addressed a large gathering at Jhansi. On his way to Allahabad he spoke on the Cabinet Mission.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Press, defined the general attitude of the Congress on the question of tackling the food problem.

- 1946 Mar. 3 Nehru spoke on the naval strike in Bombay. In the same meeting he was presented with gold and silver of his own weight following his refusal to have himself weighed against gold and silver.
- Mar. 4 Nehru issued a statement at Allahabad in connection with the strike of signal men and others belonging to the Indian Army, at Jabulpore.
- Mar. 9 Mr. Nehru sent a message to Malaya from Calcutta. Nehru addressed the annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a labour rally at Howrah said that the Congress was fully prepared to meet the Cabinet Mission and talk to them frankly.
- Mar. 12 Under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress Working Committee met in Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi was also present. In an interview in Calcutta, Jawaharlal Nehru explained the differences between the Congress idea of self-determination and Pakistan.
- Mar. 14 The Congress Working Committee which met in Bombay discussed the food situation in India. The members also discussed the international situation.
- Mar. 15 The Congress Working Committee finalized its line of policy regarding the British Cabinet Mission after the four-day session in Bombay. Attlee made a statement in the House of Commons on the Indian situation. This statement had no precedent in the history of Indo-British relations. He frankly admitted that the situation had completely changed and demanded a new approach. His declaration that any attempt to persist with old methods would lead not to a solution, but a deadlock, created a great impression in India.
- Mar. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru left for his tour of Malaya.
- Mar. 18 The Congress President in an interview in New Delhi, declared that he saw no reason why a resolution of the Indian problem should not be considered hopeful.
- Mar. 19 Nehru addressed a mass gathering at Singapore.
- Mar. 23 Mahatma Gandhi characterised the experiment of introduction of decimal coinage in India "Scientific

and yet manifestly against the immediate interests of the poor."

The Cabinet Mission arrived in India.

1946 Mar. 28 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said in Lucknow that the Indian National Congress would not agree to the proposal of setting up of two Constituent Assemblies.

Apr. 1 Cabinet Ministers met Mahatma Gandhi.

Apr. 2 The Cabinet Mission discussed problems of Indian States with the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and five other Princes.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad reached Delhi. It seemed to him that the most important subject for consideration at this stage was not the political issue between India and Britain but the communal question in India.

Apr. 3 In a friendly atmosphere Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had his first interview with the Cabinet Mission.

Mahatma Gandhi made a historic remark "It is unmanly to disbelieve the Cabinet Mission."

Apr. 4 The British Cabinet Mission met M.A. Jinnah and Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Premier of Sind.

Apr. 5 The British Cabinet Mission interviewed the Sikh leaders.

Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement made it clear that the Congress would accept the Muslim League proposal and partition of India.

Apr. 6 Maulana Azad met the members of the Cabinet Mission for the first time. The Mission had framed some questions for discussions. The first one dealt with communal problem in India.

Apr. 7 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad declared that the Congress stand for Independence of India was without its partition.

April 8 Mahatma Gandhi after having met the Cabinet Mission said that the Congress cannot accept M.A. Jinnah's proposal for Pakistan.

April 9 The Muslim League Legislators' Convention passed a resolution on the Parliamentary Delegation to India.

April 10 Mahatma Gandhi urged the abolition of salt tax and release of all political prisoners.

Sardar Patel said in New Delhi that the Congress cannot accept the Muslim League's proposal of creating a new state of Pakistan.

1946 April 12 The Cabinet Mission had an interview with P. J. Griffiths, leader of the European group in the Central Assembly.

Under the Presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi.

April 14 The All India Mahasabha submitted a Memorandum to the Cabinet Mission.

The Congress Working Committee held in New Delhi reviewed the talks which Maulana Azad and Sardar Patel had with the Cabinet Mission.

April 15 The Cabinet Mission had an interview with the representatives of the All India Land Holders' Delegation. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad clarified the Congress stand of achieving complete Independence for India.

April 17 When Maulana Abul Kalam Azad met the Cabinet Mission for the second time he took with him Asaf Ali, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

April 24 Hoover, an ex-President of the U.S.A. met Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

April 25 The members of the Cabinet Mission discussed among themselves the alternative proposals that might be put to the Congress and the Muslim League.

April 26 The Cabinet Mission had another Conference with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Maulana Azad issued a statement proposing Jawahar Lal Nehru's name for the Presidentship and appealing to Congressmen that they should elect Jawaharlal Nehru unanimously. But it is said that Mahatma Gandhi was somewhat inclined towards Sardar Patel. Some Congressmen proposed the names of Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani but in the end Jawaharlal Nehru was accepted unanimously.

April 27 Lord Pethick Lawrance wrote a letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and M.A. Jinnah.

April 28 The Congress Working Committee again met in New Delhi to consider the invitation by the Cabinet Mission to the Congress President for a joint meeting of the three Parties.

April 29 In the concluding session, the Congress Working Committee considered the Cabinet Mission's latest letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

May 1 Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress delegation had arrived at Simla. Gandhi said that the Cabinet Mission

had come with good intentions but that the extent of their success would depend on their own strength and purity, if they did not have these, they are bound to be disappointed.

- 1946 May 3 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made an appeal to railwaymen in India not to take any precipitate action when delicate negotiations were going on and the country was threatened with a famine.
- May 6 Jawaharlal Nehru sent a message to the Indonesian Premier.
- May 7 Mahatma Gandhi and Jinnah saw the Viceroy and Sir Stafford Cripps at Simla.
- May 8 The Cabinet Mission put forward suggested points of agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League.
- May 9 Nehru was elected President of the Indian National Congress for the fourth time.
- May 11 Jawaharlal Nehru met M.A. Jinnah at Simla.
- May 12 The terms of the offer made by the Indian National Congress on a basis of agreement were made public.
The Indian National Congress issued a note on the terms of the offer made by the Muslim League.
The terms of the offer made by the Muslim League as a basis of agreement were made public.
The Cabinet Mission submitted a Memorandum on States' treaties and paramountcy, to His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.
Three-Member British Cabinet Mission made a statement on position of Princely States in Independent India and their relations with British Crown.
- May 13 Mahatma Gandhi in an interview said: "The Cabinet Mission have declared their intention to remove British rule from India. I believe it must and will go."
- May 14 The Cabinet Mission moved down to Delhi to resume their negotiations.
- May 16 The Cabinet Mission to India and the Viceroy, made a statement.
Sir Stafford Cripps made a Press Statement.
- May 17 Nehru issued a statement at New Delhi deploring capitalism.
Mahatma Gandhi in a statement said, "The Cabinet Mission proposals contained the seed to convert this land of sorrow into one without sorrow and suffering."

- 1946 May 18 The Congress Working Committee which met in New Delhi decided to authorize the Congress President to address a communication to the Secretary of State, seeking clarification on a number of points in the Cabinet Mission proposals.
- May 20 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad wrote a letter to Lord Pethick Lawrence.
- May 22 M.A. Jinnah made a statement on the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Lord Pethick Lawrence wrote a letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Maulana Azad received a reply to his letter to the Cabinet Mission.
- May 23 Maulana Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru met the Cabinet Mission and discussed the issue before them.
- The Congress Working Committee, which met in New Delhi, discussed the Cabinet Mission's proposals in more detail than on any previous day.
- May 24 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, passed a resolution on the "Cabinet Mission, 1946."
- The Congress Working Committee criticised what it considered an objectionable feature of the British Cabinet Mission's proposals and declared that in the absence of "a full picture of the proposed Provincial Government" the committee is unable to give a final opinion at this stage on the proposals.
- May 25 Nehru indicted Kashmir administration.
- Master Tara Singh wrote a letter to Lord Pathick Lawrence.
- The Cabinet Mission made a statement on India's political situation in 1946.
- May 26 Jawaharlal Nehru met His Excellency the Viceroy in New Delhi.
- May 29 Mahatma Gandhi commented on the Kashmir incidents.
- May 30 Lord Wavell wrote a letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the formation of an Interim Government.
- June 2 Mahatma Gandhi criticised the vital defects of the Cabinet Mission's Plan.
- The Congress President, Maulana Azad received a communication from the Viceroy clarifying certain points raised in the resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

- 1946 June 6 The Council of the All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the formation of an Interim Government.
- June 12 Mahatma Gandhi appealed to Europeans to keep clear of Constituent Assembly.
- June 14 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru were called by the Viceroy for a further discussion on the question of the composition of the Provincial Government.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad wrote to the Viceroy rejecting not only his third and latest proposal for Congress Muslim League participation in the Interim Government, but also included that the Congress would reject the whole of the Cabinet Mission's long-term proposals, if they were not amended in one particular case.
- June 15 The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy reviewed the entire situation in the light of Congress President's letter rejecting the proposal for provincial Interim Government and the long-term settlement.
- June 16 The All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha passed the resolution on the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- The Cabinet Mission issued a statement on the formation of the Interim Government.
- Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with Lord Pethick Lawrence.
- June 17 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad saw the members of the Cabinet Mission.
- June 18 Maulana Azad met the Viceroy.
- June 19 The Congress decided to join the Interim Government under certain conditions.
- June 20 Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested at Domic following his defiance of the State ban on his entry into Kashmir.
- The Congress Working Committee adjourned sine die; thus the prospects of the Congress Working Committee arriving at an early decision on the formation of the Interim Government suffered a setback.
- June 21 The Congress Working Committee again met in New Delhi to finally decide regarding the participation in the Interim Government.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was released.
- June 22 The Congress Working Committee sent its final decision to the Viceroy.
- Maulana Azad asked Jawaharlal Nehru to proceed to Delhi soon and meet him.

- 1946 June 23 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad met the Viceroy at his residence in New Delhi.
- June 24 The Congress Working Committee decided not to join the Interim Government as announced by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission.
- June 25 The Working Committee of All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the Cabinet Mission Plan. The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the Cabinet Plan. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in a Press Conference declared that the Congress had rejected the Cabinet Mission's proposal for the Interim Government but said that the Congress accepted the long-term proposal relating to the convening of a Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution for India.
- June 26 The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy announced that a temporary caretaker Government of Officials would be set up and the negotiations to form a representative Government would be adjourned for a short interval while elections to the Constituent Assembly took place. The Congress Working Committee concluded its session after passing a resolution rejecting the Interim Government proposal and accepting the long-term arrangement. The committee emphasized the imperative need for setting up a Representative Provisional National Government at the earlier date.
- June 27 M.A. Jinnah made a statement on the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan, by the Indian National Congress. Mahatma Gandhi gave his blessings and fullest support to the Congress decision to enter the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing a new constitution for a free and Independent India.
- June 29 The names of the seven members of the caretaker Government were announced. The Cabinet Mission left for England.
- July 3 Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Indian National Congress on his arrival at Bombay was accorded a tumultuous ovation by about 50,000 people. The Viceroy accepted the resignation of all the members of his Executive Council on the eve of his formation of the new caretaker Government.
- July 6 Nehru took charge of Congress Presidentship from Maulana Azad at the A.I.C.C. meeting, Bombay. Under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the newly elected All India Congress Committee met at

Sir Cowasji Hall, Bombay and discussed the Cabinet Mission and proposals to summon a Constituent Assembly for a free and Independent India.

1946 July 6-7 Nehru spoke on Cabinet Mission's proposals in the All India Congress Committee held at Bombay.

July 7 The A.I.C.C. and its concluding session passed two resolutions, one ratifying the Delhi resolutions of the Working Committee, and the second according support to the Indian Satyagraha in South Africa.

July 8 The Congress decided to organize a Congress Volunteer Corps under the leadership of Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan of the I.N.A.

July 9 Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, officially announced the names of members of the New Congress Working Committee.

July 10 Pandit Nehru addressed Press Conference on Cabinet Mission proposals.

The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement said, that "the Congress would enter the Constituent Assembly completely unfettered by agreements and free to meet all situations as they arise."

Jawaharlal Nehru issued a statement at a Press Conference on the Cabinet Mission Plan.

July 11 In an exclusive interview to a representative of the associated press at Simla, Pandit Nehru spoke on Nazism and Fascism.

July 18 Louis Fischer had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Panchgani.

July 19 The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru issued a circular letter to all Provincial Congress Committees making some general instructions for the observance of August 9.

July 20 Jawaharlal Nehru explained the Congress stand at a meeting in Delhi.

July 21 Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, while addressing a public meeting in New Delhi, explained the Congress position and said that the Congress was entering the Constituent Assembly with the object of working it out and if they found that they were unable to achieve their purpose they withdraw from it and wreck it.

July 22 Lord Wavell wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah regarding the formation of the Interim Government.

1946 July 24 Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement on the Goa Satyagraha Movement, advised the people to fight for civil liberty and await for Swaraj after the whole of India is free.

July 25 Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Srinagar, Kashmir.

July 27 The Muslim League Council met at Bombay. In his opening speech M.A. Jinnah reiterated the demand for Pakistan as the only solution left open to the Muslim League. After three days' discussion, the Council passed a resolution rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan. It also decided to resort to direct action for the achievement of Pakistan.

July 29 The Council of the All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission.

July 30 Jawaharlal Nehru met the Viceroy.

The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, had a 90-minute interview with the Viceroy. The situation arising from the Muslim League's decision to reject the Cabinet Mission's proposals was discussed.

July 31 M.A. Jinnah replied Lord Wavell's letter dated July 22nd regarding the formation of the Interim Government.

Aug. 1 The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru clarified the controversy on the statute of the Constituent Assembly and the Muslim League's decision while addressing the students and professors of the Allahabad University.

Aug. 7 The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, while addressing a workers' meeting at Jubbulpore on his way to Wardha, said that the Muslim League had no solution for the present problems in the country and consequently, they were trying to impede others' progress. "But they cannot be allowed to veto the country's progress," he declared.

Aug. 9 The Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution appealing to Sikhs to reconsider their decision regarding the Constituent Assembly and to express their willingness to take part on it.

Raja Mahendra Pratap of Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, arrived in Madras today from Japan after 31 years' exile.

The Congress Working Committee had appointed a Parliamentary Sub-Committee consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Azad.

- 1946 Aug. 10 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution on the Muslim League's rejection of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution making it clear that while the Congress did not approve of all the proposals contained in the State Paper they accepted the Scheme in its entirety.

- Aug. 11 Mahatma Gandhi replied to the Portuguese Governor General.

- Aug. 12 M.A. Jinnah made a statement on the Congress Resolution of 10th August, 1946.

The Viceroy invited the Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru to form an Interim Government at the Centre.

- Aug. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Patel met in New Delhi and discussed the proposals to be submitted to the Viceroy by the Congress President for the formation of the Interim Government.

The Congress Working Committee concluded its six-day session after having passed three resolutions, two pertaining to labour and the third on the constitutional reforms in the Hyderabad State.

- Aug. 14 Nehru invited Jinnah to join the Interim Government.

- Aug. 15 Nehru's negotiations with Jinnah failed.

Jawaharlal Nehru met M.A. Jinnah at the latter's residence and had a talk with him for eighty minutes.

- Aug. 17 Nehru met the Viceroy in New Delhi.

- Aug. 18 Jawaharlal Nehru submitted a list of names of persons to the Viceroy for inclusion in the Interim Government.

- Aug. 22 The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru, met the Viceroy. The interview lasted 75 minutes.

- Aug. 24 Announcement of the personnel of the Interim Government was made.

The Viceroy, Lord Wavell broadcast from the Delhi station of the All India Radio regarding the formation of the Interim Government.

The Viceroy announced for formation of the Interim Government at the Centre. He, in a broadcast from New Delhi, made a special appeal to the Muslim League to reconsider their policy and join the Interim Government and enter the Constituent Assembly.

- 1946 Aug. 25 M.A. Jinnah made a statement regarding the formation of the Interim Government. He criticised the Broadcast of the Viceroy dated August 24, 1946.
- Aug. 26 The Indian Government sent a memorandum to U.N. on the treatment of Indians in South Africa.
- Aug. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru had an interview with the Viceroy.
- Aug. 28 The Congress Working Committee, discussed the question of policy to be followed by the Interim Government and the problems facing the country.
- Aug. 30 The Congress Working Committee concluded its session authorising Jawaharlal Nehru to allocate the portfolios in consultation with his colleagues in the new Government and the Viceroy.
- Aug. 31 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement, dwelt on the great task lying ahead of the Congress and called on the Congressmen to rise to the occasion with a spirit of cooperation and discipline and thus lead India rapidly to the goal of freedom.
- Sept. 1 H.E. the Viceroy announced the portfolios of the new Interim Government.
Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of taking office made a moving statement.
- Sept. 2 The new Interim Government assumed office.
- Sept. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru, in his first broadcast as Vice President of the Interim Government explained the free India's role in world affairs and made an earnest appeal to all people to put an end to this fratricidal strike and co-operate with each other in the difficult times ahead.
- In his post-prayer speech, Mahatma Gandhi recalled the early days of National Struggle in which Hindu Muslim unity played a predominant part and made an appeal to M.A. Jinnah to give up his idea of violence, and thus bring the Hindus and Muslims in friendly relations with each other.
- Sept. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru, Member, External Affairs, Interim Government issued order for the stoppage of air and artillery bombardment of tribesmen in South Waziristan (N.W.F.P.)
- Sept. 14 Sir S. Radhakrishnan unveiled Gandhi's Statue at Karachi.
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and C. Rajagopalachari called on Mahatma Gandhi and had talks with him regarding the Interim Government and the Political situation in India.

- 1946 Sept. 16 The Working Committee of the All India Forward Bloc, which met in Delhi for the first time since the Government removed the ban, asserted that Subhash Chandra Bose was alive and would reappear at the opportune time.
- Sept. 20 Achyut Patwardhan was elected General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party in place of Jaya Prakash Narayan.
- Sept. 21 The Congress Working Committee, at its meeting considered a three-point agenda for the A.I.C.C. session on September 23, for ratification of the Working Committee's decision to form an Interim Government, Presidentship of the Congress and confirmation of the members of the Interim Government as members of the Working Committee.
- Sept. 22 Under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru the A.I.C.C. met at Ramjas College Hall, Delhi. The Committee discussed and passed the draft resolution prepared by the Working Committee ratifying its direction to the Congress President to form the Interim Government. Later, Nehru announced his resignation of the Congress Presidentship.
- Sept. 23 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the All India Congress Committee at Delhi.
- Sept. 24 The A.I.C.C. Session concluded after passing by a large majority Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's resolution permitting members of the Interim Government to be members of the Congress Working Committee. The motion was opposed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Socialist members. The resolution was passed by 135 to 18.
- Sept. 25 The Viceroy met Nehru.
The Congress Working Committee accepted Jawaharlal Nehru's resignation from the Presidentship of the Congress and requested him to continue his duties till the election of the new President.
The Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi.
- Sept. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Patel met Mahatma Gandhi and discussed with him the possibility of the League's participation in the Central Government.
- Oct. 2 "Gandhi Jayanti" was celebrated all over India.
- Oct. 5 M.A. Jinnah and Jawaharlal Nehru met each other at the residence of the Nawab of Bhopal and discussed for over three hours about the political crisis.
- Oct. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah re-

garding entry of the Muslim League into the Interim Government.

- 1946 Oct. 7 M.A. Jinnah replied Jawaharlal Nehru's letter dated October 6, 1946 regarding the entry of the Muslim League into the Interim Government.

M.A. Jinnah and Jawaharlal Nehru again met at the residence of the Nawab of Bhopal and had talks for 90 minutes.

- Oct. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru had an interview with Sir Olaf Carse, Governor of N.W.F.P. and discussed with him the arrangement for his (Nehru's) visit to the Frontier.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was released from the prison. An order prohibiting his entry in Goa for five years was served on him.

- Oct. 11 In a statement that was based on Colonel Habibul Rahman's letter, Jawaharlal Nehru said that all rumours suggesting that Subhash Chandra Bose was alive, were without foundation.

- Oct. 12 Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, the Congress Socialist leader said in Calcutta that a coalition with Muslim League at the Centre would further injure the Congress ideology.

- Oct. 18 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, in a statement that he made in Calcutta, said, "My first task is to exert my utmost in the course of Hindu Muslim Unity . . .".

- Oct. 20 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member made a nation-wide appeal to every peasant, producer, landlord, trader and merchant to save people of South India in view of grave food crisis there.

- Oct. 23-25 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution on the Bengal situation expressing deep horror and pain at the scene of hostility and barbarity in East Bengal.

- Oct. 25 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, accompanied by Dr. P.C. Ghosh and others visited the riot affected areas in East Bengal.

A Press communique regarding the reconstitution of the Interim Government alongwith the Muslim League was issued.

Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit while addressing the U.N. General Assembly in New York, defined India's foreign policy which she said was opposed to racialism and exploitation.

The names of the Muslim League Members of the Interim Government were announced.

- 1946 Oct. 27 The Congress Assembly Party elected Jawaharlal Nehru as its leader at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the party at Delhi.
- Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President, returned to Delhi after completing his tour of the riot affected areas of East Bengal.
- Oct. 28 Mahatma Gandhi congratulated Mrs. Pandit and Justice Chagla on preliminary success in U.N. Assembly.
- Oct. 29 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Calcutta on a visit to the riot affected areas of East Bengal.
- Oct. 30 Mahatma Gandhi met Bengal Governor at Calcutta.
- Nov. 1 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement on the disturbances in the country said, "I feel that humanity is at stake. Hindu culture and religion are in danger. The time has come for the Hindus to unite to vitalize source of help and to make effective self-protection and self-assertion."
- Nov. 3 Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, in a joint statement in Calcutta, appealed for cessation of violence and for return to the methods of peace.
- Nov. 5 Gandhi resolved to go on fast if riots would not stop in Bengal and Bihar.
- Lord Wavell wrote a letter to M.A. Jinnah regarding Muslim League's Boycott of the Constituent Assembly.
- Nov. 6 Gandhi left for Noakhali.
- Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Chandpur in connection with his six-day tour of East Bengal.
- Nov. 9 Mahatma Gandhi began his tour of the affected areas in the interior of Noakhali.
- Nov. 12 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya passed away in Banaras at the age of 85.
- Nov. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru celebrated his 57th birthday. Tributes from far and near were paid to the services of Nehru in the cause of the motherland.
- Nov. 15 Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, on her return to Calcutta from Noakhali where she had been on relief work said, "Molestation of women, intimidation and encirclement were still continuing in the affected area of Noakhali district."

1946 Nov. 17 M.A. Jinnah replied Lord Wavell's letter dated November 5, 1946 regarding Muslim League's boycott of the Constituent Assembly.

Nov. 19 The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Asaf Ali and discussed resolutions to be placed before the next A.I.C.C. session at Meerut.

Nov. 20 The Congress Working Committee resumed its session and drafted a number of resolutions. Mahatma Gandhi's plans for rehabilitating refugees were outlined.

Nov. 21 M.A. Jinnah made a statement regarding Muslim League's boycott of the Constituent Assembly.

Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Congress Subjects Committee at Meerut that the atmosphere in the new Central Government, after the League's entry had become so strained that Congress members had twice threatened to resign.

The Congress Working Committee passed three resolutions condemning communal strike in the country regretting the repressive and reactionary activities of some of the Indian States and disapproving the policy of the Kashmir State in denying the people their normal liberties.

A meeting of the A.I.C.C. was held on this day at the Subjects Committee Pandal, Meerut. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

Nov. 21- Meetings of the Congress Working Committee were
22 held at New Delhi. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the meeting from 19th to 21st November, 1946 and from 22nd November onwards the meetings were held under the Presidentship of Acharya J.B. Kripalani.

A meeting of the Subjects Committee was held at Meerut in the Congress Pandal. Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided.

Nov. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru in the Congress Subjects Committee moved a lengthy resolution to be placed before the open session, giving a retrospect of the events in India and the world and calling upon the people to put an end to conflict and to face internal and external danger as a united people in which they have fought in the past for India's Independence.

Nov. 23 The 54th Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Pyarelal Nagar, Meerut under the Presidentship of Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President. The number of delegates present at the session was 1,306 out of the total of 2,950 delegates returnable from all the provinces.

R.N. Singh, the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his welcome address.

- 1946 Nov. 23-24 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the fifty-fourth session of the Indian National Congress at Meerut.

Nov. 24 The Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress concluded its session after passing five resolutions, including those on the Congress manifesto, Indian States, Communal Strife in the country and the revision of Congress Constitution.

Nov. 25 Another meeting of the All India Congress Committee was held at the Subjects Committee Pandal, Meerut. Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided.

Nov. 26 Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to Lord Wavell regarding the London Conference, November—December, 1946.

Nov. 27 Mr. Attlee sent a cablegram to Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the London Conference.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel communicated to the Viceroy the Congress decision not to accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to London for fresh political discussions.

Nov. 28 Jawaharlal Nehru replied Mr. Attlee's cablegram dated November 27, 1946.

Acharya J.B. Kripalani announced the names of members of the new Working Committee.

Dec. 1 The Viceroy Lord Wavell accompanied by Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, M.A. Jinnah, Muslim League President, Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member and Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member left Karachi by air for London.

Dec. 3 Lord Wavell accompanied by Jawaharlal Nehru and party arrived in London.

Jawaharlal Nehru declared in London that India must solve that, whatever the values of the problems they had to face, their methods and approach should be peaceful and cooperative, even though they might differ from each other.

Dec. 6 The British Government interpreted the Paragraph No. 19 (v) and (viii) of the Cabinet Mission statement of 16th May, 1946.

Dec. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh left London for India.

Dec. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh returned to Delhi.

The Congress Working Committee met for three hours and considered the preliminary agenda for the Constituent Assembly.

- 1946 Dec. 9 The Congress party members of the Constituent Assembly at New Delhi at a meeting unanimously decided to nominate Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the permanent Chairman of the Assembly.

Dec. 10 The Congress Working Committee at its meeting discussed the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly.

Dec. 11 The Constituent Assembly unanimously elected Rajendra Prasad, Food and Agriculture Member, Interim Government as its permanent President, there being no other contestants.

Dec. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru, in the Constituent Assembly moved a resolution, outlining the objective of the Assembly, namely the creation of a Sovereign Independent Republic of India.

The Congress Working Committee met and considered the statement of the British Government on the Constituent Assembly and the recent Parliamentary debate in India.

Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in the Constituent Assembly on Constitutional objectives.

Dec. 20 The Congress members of the Constituent Assembly discussed the question of referring the dispute over grouping provisions to the Federal Court.

Dec. 22 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution regarding the interpretation by the Government of India of the paragraph No. 19 (v) and (viii) of the Cabinet Mission statement of 16th May, 1946.

Dec. 25 Mahatma Gandhi blessed the temple entry movement in South India.

Dec. 26 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President, commenting on Field Marshal Smuts' speech in Pretoria said :

"Racial imperialism is even more odious than the economic imperialism; so long as either of them prevails, there can be no peace in the world."

Dec. 27 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was appointed a member of the Interim Government in the vacancy created by the appointment of Asaf Ali as India's Ambassador in Washington, U.S.A.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya J.B. Kripalani and Shankar Rao Dev arrived at Calcutta *en route* to Srirampur (Noakhali) to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

- 1946 Dec. 28 Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya J.B. Kripalani and Shankar Rao Dev met Mahatma Gandhi at Srirampur (Noakhali) and had long discussions.

- Dec. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya J.B. Kripalani and Shankar Rao Dev, returned to Calcutta from Srirampur *en route* to Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi replied to General Smuts.

- Dec. 31 While addressing the All India Students Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru said, "The struggle for freedom is going on as intensely as ever in many shapes and forms."

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- 1947 *Visal Karnatak* was started from Hubli.

Navayug was started from Hubli.

- Jan. A.I.C.C. adopted Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution accepting British Government's interpretation of Constituent Assembly procedure, by 99 votes to 52.

- Jan. 4 Lord Wavell discussed with Jawaharlal Nehru about the political situation.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Dewan of Baroda expressed the opinion that Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution in the Constituent Assembly declaring India a sovereign Republic is merely a statement of the ideals and aspirations of the Indian people and does not rule out the possibility of some units in the Federation choosing a different constitution.

The Congress Working Committee, which met in New Delhi, discussed the draft of a resolution on H.M. Government's statement of December 6 to be submitted to the All India Congress Committee.

- Jan. 5- An emergent meeting of the All India Congress Committee was held at New Delhi in the Constitution House, Curzon Road to consider situation arising out of the British Government's statement of December 6, 1946. 231 members were present.

- Jan. 6 Sarat Chandra Bose resigned his membership of the Congress Working Committee as a protest against the action of that body in recommending to the A.I.C.C. acceptance of the British Government's statement of December 6.

- 1947 Jan. 7 Gandhi in a post prayer meeting at Masimpur village, appealed the Muslims to be tolerant.
- Jan. 15 Maulana Azad took over the portfolio of Education from Shri Rajagopalachari who had till then been the Education Member.
- Jan. 16 Mahatma Gandhi re-installed family deity of his host at Bhatialpur.
- Jan. 20 Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for External Affairs, in a statement replied to the charges made by the Republican foreign affairs expert, J.P. Dulles at Washington, D.C., U.S.A. that foreign power exercised a strong influence over the Nehru Government.
- Jan. 23 The 51st birthday anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was celebrated all over the country.
The Congress President, Acharya J.B. Kripalani, in a statement condemned the brutal police firing on students in Calcutta on the "Vietnam Day."
- Jan. 29 The Chamber of Princes accepted the recommendations of the British Cabinet on position of Princely States in Independent India and their relations with the British Crown.
- Jan. 31 The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League passed a resolution on the Interpretation by the British Government of paragraph No. 19(v) and 19(viii) of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, 1946.
- Feb. 3 Gandhi made an appeal to the League leaders to enter the Constituent Assembly.
- Feb. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement which he made in the Central Assembly, said, "Government had no reason whatever to believe the statement made by Sardul Singh Caveeshar that Subhash Chandra Bose was shot dead in the Russo-Chinese border by Allied troops, had any foundation in fact and, therefore, did not propose to take any further action. Government was convinced that Subhash Chandra Bose died as a result of injuries sustained in an aircraft crash."
- Feb. 18 Issues raised by Nehru were considered by Attlee Cabinet.
- Feb. 20 Clement Attlee, British Prime Minister addressed the House of Commons, announcing the target date for transfer of power.

- 1947 Feb. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement commended the British Government on India as "a wise and courageous one" and declared that the work of the Constituent Assembly must now be carried on with greater speed.
- Acharya J.B. Kripalani made an appeal to root out the weaknesses that have crept into the Congress. He expressed his idea while inaugurating a conference of Presidents and Secretaries of all Provincial Congress Committees which was opened in Allahabad.
- Feb. 23 Acharya Narendra Dev, the Congress Socialist leader, in a statement at Kanpur, characterised H.M. Government's statement on India as going back on the Cabinet Mission's decision of May, 1946.
- Feb. 24 When M.A. Jinnah insisted on the formation of Pakistan, Mahatma Gandhi called for unity.
- Jawaharlal Nehru sponsored the Asian Relations Conference held at New Delhi.
- Mar. 3 Mahatma Gandhi returned to Sodepur after completing his four months' continuous stay in Noakhali.
- Mar. 4 Mahatma Gandhi left for Bihar on his mission of Hindu Muslim Unity.
- Mar. 5 Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived in Patna.
- Mar. 6 The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi and had general discussions on the British Government statement of February 20, the ministerial crisis in Madras and the communal situation in the Punjab.
- Mar. 6-8 The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a Resolution welcoming the declaration made on behalf of the British Government of their definite intention to transfer power finally by a date not later than June, 1948.
- Mar. 7 Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to Bihar Hindus to have confidence in Muslims.
- Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President announced in New Delhi his acceptance of the resignation of Jaya Prakash Narain from the Congress Working Committee.
- Mar. 8 The Congress Working Committee concluded its session after adopting five resolutions on the political situation and congress organisational matters.
- Mar. 12 Mahatma Gandhi began his tour of the riot affected areas of Bihar.

- 1947 Mar. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Lahore and had a discussion with the Punjab Governor on the communal situation in the province.
- Mar. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Sardar Swaran Singh, Dewan Chaman Lal, and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava visited the riot affected areas of Rawalpindi.
- Mar. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru, made an aerial tour of the riot-affected areas of Multan and Amritsar. A Joint Peace Committee by Hindu and Muslim leaders was formed to establish cordial relations between the two communities.
- Mar. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Delhi after paying a visit to the riot affected areas of the Punjab.
- Mar. 26 The Inter-Asian Relations Conference adopted a four-point report on racial problems and inter-racial migration.
- Mar. 29 The Inter-Asian Relations Conference discussed the Group Reports on the transition from Colonial to national economy and agricultural and industrial reconstruction.
- Mar. 30 Mahatma Gandhi left Patna for New Delhi in response to the invitation from the Viceroy.
- Mar. 31 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in New Delhi and had an interview with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten. The interview lasted for two hours.
- April 1 Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the Asian Relations Conference urged the delegates assembled to work for the realization of "One World".
- April 2 The Asian Relations Conference concluded its session in New Delhi. The Conference decided to set up a permanent Asian Relations Organization and elected a Provincial General Council with two representatives from each of the participating countries. Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously elected the President of the Council.
- Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the Asian Relations Conference said, "East must conquer West by the message of truth and love."
- April 4 The fifth and the last meeting between the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten and Mahatma Gandhi concluded in New Delhi.
- April 5 Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to Hindus not to harbour ill will against Muslim fanatics.

- 1947 April 6 Mahatma Gandhi began his 24 hours' fast in New Delhi "for the sake of vindicating Swaraj through Hindu Muslim unity."
- April 7 Mahatma Gandhi urged Bengal Premier to take prompt action in Noakhali, where lawlessness had increased.
- April 10 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President, met H.E. the Viceroy at New Delhi.
- April 13 Mahatma Gandhi left for Patna.
- April 14 The need for rapid industrialization of India was stressed by Jawaharlal Nehru, while inaugurating the 7th annual session of the All India Manufacturers' Organization in New Delhi.
- April 15 Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah, issued a joint statement denouncing violence.
- April 16 Mahatma Gandhi issued a joint appeal with Jinnah for cessation of violence.
- April 17 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President, had a 75 minute interview with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten.
- April 26 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel issued a statement from New Delhi appealing to the provinces and their people to take their due and honourable share in the shaping of India's destiny by joining the Constituent Assembly.
- April 28 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech while presenting report of the States Committee to the Constituent Assembly.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing the Constituent Assembly indicated that the House must be prepared not only for a division of India but a division of some provinces and for this the Assembly may have to draw up a Constitution based on such a division.
- April 30 The Constituent Assembly unanimously voted for the abolition of conferment of titles by the Indian Union. Mahatma Gandhi returned to Delhi from Patna.
- May 1- A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided.
- May 3 Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with the Viceroy.
- May 4 The Congress Working Committee concluded its 3-day session and adjourned *sine die*.
- May 6 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's report on the Frontier situation was heard in an emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee held in New Delhi.

- 1947 May 8 Jaya Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, was arrested in Hyderabad and externed from the State.
- May 9 Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Member, Congress Working Committee, explained the opinion of the Congress with regard to the partition of the Punjab and Bengal.
- May 18 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President, had a 3-hour interview with the Kashmir Premier Pandit Ramchandra Kak and discussed with him certain proposals for the solution of the present political problem in Kashmir and the State's partition in the Constituent Assembly.
- May 23 Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, made a demand that the Congress High Command should consider the Indian constitutional situation in the light of M.A. Jinnah's latest demands and request to its original stand for an undivided India.
- May 24 Jawaharlal Nehru commented on M.A. Jinnah's demand for a corridor. He said, "Mr. Jinnah's recent statement is completely unrealistic and indicates that he desires no settlement of any kind."
- May 27 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Congress President declared in a Press interview that if there is to be division of India, it should not be carried out by the British Government.
- May 31 The Congress Working Committee met at Bhangi Colony in New Delhi and discussed the political situation in the country.
- Mahatma Gandhi attended the Congress Executive meeting in New Delhi.
- Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech declared : "The Princes should be wisely advised if they join the Constituent Assembly and if the British were sincere they should see to it that there were no Princes left capable of doing mischief."
- June 1 The Congress Working Committee at its session, discussed details relating to the division of provinces.
- June 2 The Congress Working Committee considered H.M. Government's proposals for the constitutional transfer of power to India.
- June 3 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a broadcast, declared, "We have decided to accept their (H.M.G's) proposals and recommend to our larger Committee that they do likewise."

His Majesty's Government issued a statement containing the final decision regarding the method of transfer of power.

Lord Mountbatten addressed a Press Conference regarding transfer of power.

Lord Mountbatten announced from Delhi Station of the All India Radio about the decision of the British Government on India's partition.

Clement Attlee made a speech in the House of Commons outlining procedure on partition and advancing date of transfer of power.

M.A. Jinnah broadcast a talk regarding transfer of power.

1947 June 6 Mahatma Gandhi met H.E. the Viceroy and discussed with him the question of partition of the Punjab and Bengal.

June 9 Mahatma Gandhi explained his attitude to H.M.G.'s plan.

June 12-16 The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi to draft the resolution to be placed before the A.I.C.C. on the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan of Partition of India.

June 15 The All India Congress Committee concluded its session after passing the resolution, accepting H.M.G.'s June 3 statement.

June 18 Acharya J.B. Kripalani, the Congress President, arrived in Calcutta, in connection with Bengal Congress affairs.

June 29 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Member, in a press statement referred to the apprehension of minorities both in Indian Union and the Princely States following the acceptance of the June 3 plan, and suggested a joint meeting of representatives of the two Constituent Assemblies to draw up a common charter of rights of minorities in both the states.

July 5 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a statement on Indian States.

July 10 Clement Attlee made a speech in the House of Commons on Indian Independence Bill.

July 16 The Earl of Listowel, Secretary of State for India and Burma, made a speech in the House of Lords on the Indian Independence Bill.

July 18 The British Parliament passed an Act to set up Dominions of India and Pakistan.

1947 July 19- A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided.

July 25 The Draft agreements were circulated in the Chamber of Princes.

Lord Mountbatten explained to the Chamber of Princes the standstill agreement and the Instrument of Accession.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten addressed a special full meeting of the Chamber of Princes.

July 26 United States of America hailed Nehru's support of Java.

July 27 Mahatma Gandhi called the Princes to join the Indian Union.

Aug. 1 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Srinagar, Kashmir.

The Partition Council agreed to a standstill arrangement for the trade between India and Pakistan.

Aug. 8 The Committee on Minorities submitted its reports.

The Nizam of Hyderabad informed the Crown Representative that he would watch the relations between India and Pakistan before entering into organic relation with either Dominion.

Aug. 11 Joint Council of two Dominions, was set up to supervise division of armed forces and military stores and provide for general administration by Supreme Commander till 31st March, 1948.

Aug. 12 The U.N. Assistant Secretary General for Legal Affairs submitted a memorandum on the effect of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, on the membership and representation of India in the United Nations.

The Indian Independence (Partition Councils) Order was published.

The Arbitral Tribunal order was published.

Arrangement for transfer of property and liabilities of Crown Representatives in States to Governor General in Council was made.

Lord Mountbatten informed the Nizam that the Indian Government would not worry the Nizam.

Four Joint Councils were set up to consider matters relating to partitioning of India and provinces.

A Tribunal was set up to make awards in respect of partition disputes referred to it before 1st January, 1948.

- 1947 Aug. 12- Awards by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, Chairman, Boundary
13 Commission, on Pakistan boundaries in Bengal, Assam
and the Punjab was published.

Aug. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister designate, broadcast from Delhi station of the All India Radio to welcome Independence.

The Reserve Bank of India was authorized to manage currency of Pakistan and make Indian notes legal tender in Pakistan till 30th September, 1948.

The Governor-General's order was issued promulgating an agreement between India and Pakistan on the devolution of International rights and obligations following partition.

Arrangements for gradual withdrawals of Sterling Balances with Bank of England were made.

- Aug. 14- The Constituent Assembly of India passed a resolution
15 regarding assuming power for governance of India and endorsing appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General of Dominion of India.

Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the members of the Constituent Assembly exhorting them to dedicate themselves to the service of the people.

Lord Mountbatten went to Karachi to inaugurate Dominion of Pakistan. He returned the next day and at 12 midnight on August 15, 1947 the Indian Dominion was born.

- Aug. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru issued a message to the press from New Delhi regarding Independence Day.

Jawaharlal Nehru broadcast a talk from New Delhi station of the All India Radio. It was his first official broadcast as the First Prime Minister of India.

Lord Mountbatten addressed the Constituent Assembly as Dominion Governor-General.

- Aug. 26 A joint communique by the Indian and French Governments on Indo-French questions was issued.

- Aug. 31 Nehru visited the riot affected areas in the Punjab with Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Patel.

- Sept. 1 Mahatma Gandhi went on fast at Calcutta for Hindu Muslim Unity.

- Sept. 4 Gandhi broke the fast after 75 hours when the peace was restored.

- Sept. 7 Mahatma Gandhi left Calcutta for Delhi

- 1947 Sept. 9 In a post-prayer speech, Gandhi appealed to the citizens of Delhi to restore peace.
- Sept. 14 Mahatma Gandhi requested Delhi people to end the fratricide.
- Sept. 15 Gandhi deplored the idea of transfer of population. Nehru replied to Liaquat Ali Khan's charges.
- Sept. 20 Delhi Muslims surrendered arms to Mahatma Gandhi and affirmed their loyalty to Indian Union.
- Sept. 25 Indian Government issued a statement on Junagadh's accession to Pakistan.
- Sept. 26 Gandhi appealed to Pakistan to safeguard the rights of minorities.
- Sept. 27 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided.
- Oct. 1 Mahatma Gandhi's 79th birthday was celebrated all over the world.
- Oct. 5 Indian Government issued a statement on Junagadh's accession to Pakistan.
- Oct. 17 Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal to the United Nations to settle South Africa-India issue.
- Oct. 18 The Kashmir Government complained to the Pakistani Government of the hostile acts and propaganda.
- Oct. 19 The Pakistan Foreign Ministry made charges of oppression of Kashmir Muslims and raids into Pakistan.
- Oct. 20 The Pakistan Governor-General pressed for meeting with the Kashmir representative.
- Oct. 21-22 Communications on Poonch between Pakistan and Kashmir were exchanged.
- Oct. 26 The Indian Government informed the British and Pakistan Prime Ministers of its intention to help Kashmir to stop tribal raiders.
- The Maharaja of Kashmir asked the Indian Government for immediate help against raiders and offered accession of his State to India.
- Mahatma Gandhi appealed to Pakistan to safeguard the rights of minorities.
- Oct. 27 The Indian Government accepted the Maharaja's accession and sent troops to Kashmir.
- Oct. 28 Mahatma Gandhi replied to Churchill's criticism of "Fearful massacres" in India.
- Oct. 33 Mahatma Gandhi endorsed the despatch of Indian troops to Kashmir.
- The Pakistan Government blamed the Kashmir

Government for Pathan attacks and refused to recognize the Kashmir's accession to India.

- 1947 Oct. 31 The Prime Minister of Kashmir explained accession to India.

- Nov. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru broadcast a talk from New Delhi about the Kashmir question.

Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in the Dominion Parliament to explain acceptance of Kashmir's accession.

- Nov. 4 Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, in a broadcast replied to Jawaharlal Nehru's speech of the accession of Kashmir.

- Nov. 8 The Diwan of Junagarh asked for Indian help to maintain law and order.

- Nov. 9 The Indian Government informed the Pakistan Government regarding the request of the Diwan of Junagarh for help, and of taking over of Junagadh administration.

- Nov. 11 The Pakistan Government accused of Indian Government staging a coup, called Indian action a violation of Pakistani territory and declined suggestion of a joint conference.

Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement disagreeing with Pakistan's statement on Junagadh.

A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at Delhi. Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided.

- Nov. 12 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel rejected Pakistan's charges regarding Junagadh.

- Nov. 13 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a statement on action of the Diwan of Junagarh in asking for Indian help.

- Nov. 14 The Pakistan Government declared India as a foreign territory for import and export purposes.

- Nov. 19 The First Committee of the General Assembly proposed a Round Table Conference of India, Pakistan and South Africa on the South African issue.

- Nov. 29 The Nizam stated that he would not consider acceding to either Dominion but would execute standstill agreement with India.

The Indian Government accepted the standstill agreement of the Nizam.

he terms of the standstill agreement of the Nizam were published.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a speech in the Dominion Parliament on the standstill agreement with Hyderabad.
- 1947 Dec. 4 Shankarrao Deo, the General Secretary of A.I.C.C. issued a statement regarding L.N.T.U.C. and Congress Seva Dal.
- Dec. 12- Letters between the Prime Ministers of India and 30 Pakistan, were exchanged on the Kashmir question.
- Dec. 14 Various types of merger agreements were executed by the States.
- Dec. 16 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a statement on the merger of the States with Orissa and Central Provinces.
- Dec. 20 An Act was passed to give effect to the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations.
- The Indian Government declared Pakistan as a foreign territory for export of raw jute products.

PART—VI

1948-1969

- 1948 Jan. 1 The Indian Government requested the Security Council to stop Pakistan from assisting the raiders in Kashmir.
- Jan. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement at Press Conference, New Delhi, on Kashmir question.
- Jan. 5 Act to enlarge jurisdiction of Federal Court was passed.
- Jan. 13 Gandhi went on fast, in New Delhi. That was his last fast.
- Jan. 15 Pakistan Government submitted three documents on Kashmir to the Security Council.
N.G. Ayyangar, Permanent representative of the Indian Government explained to the Security Council the Indian complaint against Pakistan and suggested a plebiscite in Kashmir under international auspices after law and order has been restored.
- Jan. 16-17 Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan representative at the United Nations, refuted India's complaint against Pakistan and made counter-charges.
- Jan. 17 Mahatma Gandhi prescribed Conditions for ending his fast.
The Security Council of the United Nations *vide* a resolution asked India and Pakistan to avoid aggravating the situation and to inform the Council of any material change in Kashmir.
- Jan. 18 Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast after receiving pledge signed by members of the Peace Committee.
- Jan. 19 An Act was passed to regularize boundaries, merger of state territories with provinces, extension of laws and representation in Provincial legislatures.
- Jan. 20 Bomb exploded near Mahatma Gandhi during the prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi.
The Security Council of the United Nations appointed a three-man Commission to settle the Kashmir issue.
- Jan. 21 Mahatma Gandhi made a few comments on the Bomb explosion.
- Jan. 24-26 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.
- Jan. 28 Mahatma Gandhi warned General Smuts regarding his policies in South Africa.
- Jan. 29 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a statement on the formation of the Saurashtra Union.

- 1948 Jan. 30 Maulana Azad went to see Gandhiji at 2.30 P.M. and stayed there for about an hour. Since he forgot to discuss some important points, he again went to see him at about 5.30 P.M. and he was surprised to find that the gates of the Birla House were closed. Anyhow he entered the Birla House with the help of Police but some one at the gate said in tears, "Gandhiji has been shot dead and is lying senseless". After a few minutes Gandhiji was dead.

He was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse, at about 5.10 P.M. while he was going to hold his daily evening prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi.

- Feb. 1 Homages poured for Mahatma Gandhi from all quarters of the world.
- Feb. 2 India's Parliament paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi.
- Feb. 4 The Indian Government imposed ban on Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Feb. 5 Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, made a speech in U.N. Security Council, on communal disturbances in Jammu & Kashmir.
- Feb. 8 The Government of India declared the Muslim National Guard unlawful.
- Feb. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech in Hindustani to a crowd of over a million people who assembled on the banks to watch the immersion of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes in the holy waters of the Ganges at the confluence of the sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Jamuna, at Allahabad.
- Feb. 14-15 The Hindu Mahasabha passed a few resolutions to indicate its withdrawal from political work.
- Feb. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi on India's economic policy.
- Feb. 18-22 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held in New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided, 205 members were present.
- Feb. 24 Voting on referendum in Junagadh took place.
- Feb. 28 Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in the Constituent Assembly on the Communist activity and disruption.
- Feb. 28 to Mar. 6 The Communist Party Conference after due discussions adopted the line of action.

- 1948 Feb. 29 Ruler of Nawanganar laid the foundation-stone of Mahatma Gandhi's 79-foot statue in Bombay.
- Mar. 5 Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement in the Constituent Assembly, (Legislative Assembly) New Delhi on the Kashmir question.
The Maharaja of Kashmir announced the establishment of popular interim Government in place of emergency administration.
- Mar. 8 Nehru delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi on India's foreign policy.
- Mar. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech at Vizagapatam, Madras, on the launching of *S.S. Jala Usha*, the first ocean-going steamer made in India.
- Mar. 15- The Congress A.I.C.C. office which was located in 25 Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad, since 1927, was shifted to 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.
- Mar. 19- The Socialist Party Conference passed various resolutions.
- Mar. 22 Dr. P. Subbaroyan unveiled Mahatma Gandhi's portrait at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras.
- Mar. 23 The Ministry of States of India, informed the Prime Minister of Hyderabad of specific violations of the standstill agreement and asked for remedial action.
- Apr. 4 Nehru invited for dinner his Cabinet Ministers and Federal Judges. In the evening he broadcast to U.S.A. from the Delhi station of the All India Radio.
- Apr. 5 Prime Minister of Hyderabad made counter complaints and rebutted charges against Hyderabad.
- Apr. 6 The Government of India issued a Policy statement on public and private sectors of economy and foreign capital.
- Apr. 7 Nehru delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi, during the debate on the Industrial policy resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji, Minister for Industry and Supply.
- Apr. 10 Nehru lunched at his residence with Kirk Patrick.
- Apr. 12 Nehru laid the foundation-stone of Hira Kund Dam.
- Apr. 13 Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the New Capital of Orissa at Bhubaneswar.
The Act was passed to vest Junagadh property in State Administration.

- 1948 Apr. 15- Agreement with Pakistan on minority communities
18 was signed.
- Apr. 19 Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the National
Institute of Sciences of India, Mathura Road, New
Delhi.
- Apr. 21 The Security Council of the United Nations *vide* a
resolution asked India and Pakistan to withdraw forces
from Kashmir.
- Apr. 21- A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was
22 held in New Delhi and at Bombay on the 24th morn-
ing. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.
- Apr. 22 Nehru met Bhutanese delegation.
- Apr. 24- A meeting of the All India Congress Committee was
26 called in Delhi to discuss the Hyderabad issue.
Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the meeting.
- Apr. 30 & A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was
May 1 held in New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.
- May 4 Interim agreement with Pakistan on Canal waters was
signed.
- May 8 An Act of the Burmese Parliament was passed to pro-
vide for acquisition of Burmese citizenship through
residence.
- May 15 The Ministry of States of India asked for immediate
banning of Razakars and stopping of hostile press and
radio propaganda.
- May 26 An agreement with Pakistan on the supply of essential
commodities was signed.
- May 27 Mahatma Gandhi murder case hearing opened in the
Red Fort, Delhi.
- June 8 The French Government issued a declaration on the
future of French Settlement in India.
- June 14 Nehru attended a party at French Ambassador's resi-
dence, 16 Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
- June 15- Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in the Dominion
17 Parliament on failure of Hyderabad negotiations.
- June 20 Nehru said good-bye to the Mountbattens who left
India.
- July 1- A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was
2 held in the All India Congress Office, New Delhi. Dr.
Rajendra Prasad presided.
- July 13 G.S. Bajpai, Secretary-General, Ministry of External
Affairs, resumed his discussion with UNCIP.

- 1948 July 17 Nehru performed opening ceremony of the Pathankot Jammu Road.
- July 30 The British Nationality Act, 1948, recognizing citizens of the Commonwealth as British nationals was passed.
- Aug. 14 Friendship treaty between India and Switzerland was signed.
- Aug. 15 Nehru issued a message from New Delhi on the occasion of first anniversary of our independence.
- Aug. 20 Nehru addressed the first meeting of Atomic Energy Commission.
- Aug. 23 The Nizam made an appeal to C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General regarding Hyderabad's accession to India.
- Aug. 25 Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement about "the tune for the National Anthem" in reply to short notice question in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), New Delhi.
- The Chairman, UNCIP, wrote a letter to the Government of India regarding the northern areas.
- The Pakistan Government in a memorandum sought clarification of the UNCIP resolution of 13th August, 1948.
- Aug. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru met the Viceroy and discussed with him about the riot situation in Calcutta.
- Sept. Nehru attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which led to the continued membership of Republican India in the Commonwealth, with the King as symbolic head.
- Sept. 3 The Chairman, UNCIP in a letter to the Pakistan Foreign Minister, clarified the points raised by the latter regarding UNCIP resolution.
- Sept. 5-8 The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 A.M. on Sunday at 1, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided.
- Sept. 6 The Pakistan Government accepted the resolution of 13th August, 1948 subject to the clarification given by the Commission and with some amendments.
- Sept. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in the Dominion Parliament on the eve of Police Action against Hyderabad.
- Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in the Parliament that India would abide by the result of a fair and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir.

1948 Sept. 9 M.A. Jinnah passed away.

Sept. 17 The Nizam in a broadcast announced the resignation of Laik Ali Ministry, Cease fire order to his troops and his acceptance of presence of Indian troops in Hyderabad.

Sept. 20- Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar as Indian Representative
28 at Security Council, United Nations made several speeches, on developments in Hyderabad.

Sept. 22 The Nizam informed the United Nations Secretary General of his withdrawal of complaint made by his former Government.

Sept. 23 In a broadcast, the Nizam explained helplessness during the days of Razakar foisted regime of Laik Ali, his acceptance of the Indian troops and to announce dissolution of international delegations sent out by Laik Ali Ministry.

Sept. 30 The White Paper on the Communist subversion in Hyderabad and the Indian Government's response, was published.

Oct. 1 Nehru left for Srinagar. Nehru deplored Pakistan's anti-Indian propaganda in Srinagar, Kashmir.

Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti Day was celebrated all over India and abroad.

Oct. 6 Nehru left for London by air to attend the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference.

Oct. 12 Nehru addressed a meeting at Kingsway Hall.

Oct. 13 Nehru dined at Buckingham Palace, London.

Oct. 15 Nehru left for Paris.

Oct. 18 Nehru left Paris for London.

Oct. 20 Nehru met with Liaquat Ali Khan, at Attlee's Chamber in Downing Street.

Oct. 22 A communique of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was issued, in which the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan and Ceylon participated for the first time.

Oct. 24 Nehru's talk with Attlee and Liaquat Ali Khan regarding Kashmir broke down.

Nov. 3 Nehru addressed a special session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris.

- 1948 Nov. 4 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Chairman, Drafting Committee, made a speech on presenting draft Constitution to Constituent Assembly.
- Nov. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru came back to New Delhi from London.
- Nov. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru reported to the Congress Legislators in New Delhi, his discussion of the London Commonwealth conference.
- Nov. 8 Godse confessed his murder of Mahatma Gandhi but denied any conspiracy.
- Nov. 10 Nehru delivered a speech at New Delhi inaugurating the Asian Regional Conference of the international meteorological organization.
- Nov. 11 Nehru visited devastated areas in Kashmir.
The proposal for recovery of abducted persons was discussed between India and Pakistan.
- Nov. 16 Nehru addressed Sikh Community meeting at Gandhi Ground, Delhi.
- Nov. 20 Nehru gave party to International Civil Aviation Organization at his residence.
- Nov. 22-26 List of India's financial claims against Pakistan was finalized.
- Nov. 22 The Indian Commerce Minister explained the Import and Export Policy.
- Dec. 5 Nehru delivered a speech at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation at Constitution Club, New Delhi.
- Dec. 10-13 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Dec. 12 H.S. Suhrawardy came to see Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Dec. 12-19 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 1, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad could not attend owing to indisposition. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.
- Dec. 16 Nehru left for Jaipur to attend Subjects Committee meeting of A.I.C.C.
- Dec. 18 Nehru attended open session of A.I.C.C.
- Dec. 18-19 Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, delivered the fifty-fifth Presidential address of the Indian National Congress held at Jaipur. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya after having paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and others who gave up their lives for India's Independence commented on the following topics: Foreign affairs, home affairs, States reconstruction, Reserve earning,

nation building, Draft Plan of reconstruction, health, food, refugees, social justice, reservation of seats, Harijans, Cattle wealth, language, Asiatic countries, Indians abroad, the congress, the Government, and a peep into the future.

- 1948 Dec. 21- Discussion between Dr. Lozano, member UNCIP, Mr.
22 Colban, Personal Representative of the UN Secretary General and the Prime Minister of India, were resumed.

Dec. 23 Nehru delivered an address at New Delhi inaugurating the Silver Jubilee session of the Indian Historical Record Commission.

The Indian Government issued a communique on the stoppage of Dutch flight across India.

- Dec. 25 The Pakistan Government accepted certain principles regarding plebiscite in Kashmir, supplementary to the U.N. Commission's resolution of 13th August, 1948.

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- 1949 Jan. 1 The Indian Government ordered the cease-fire in Kashmir.

Jan. 5 The UNCIP passed a resolution on principles of plebiscite supplementary to the 13th August resolution.

Jan. 9- A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was
10 held at 8.30 A.M. at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.

Jan. 20 Nehru delivered presidential speech at New Delhi, inaugurating the 19-nation conference on Indonesia.

Jan. 22 Nehru addressed Conference on Indonesia at Hyderabad House, New Delhi.

Jan. 23 Nehru informed the Security Council about the decision of the Asian Conference.

Jan. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a meeting on the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death. Offered his homage to Mahatma Gandhi along with thousands at Rajghat Samadhi, Delhi.

Feb. 10 Judgement of the Gandhi murder case was delivered. Godse was sentenced to death.

Feb. 16 An act was passed authorising the Reserve Bank of India not to recognize transfer of Indian securities for Rs. 20 crores by Laik Ali Ministry to Pakistan Government.

Feb. 28 A communique on the Commonwealth assistance to Burma was issued.

- 1949 Mar. 3 Nehru delivered a commemorative speech at the death of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, in the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.
Nehru inaugurated annual session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.
- Mar. 4 Nehru delivered a speech at the meeting of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (22nd annual session) New Delhi. President Truman invited him to visit U.S.A.
Jawaharlal Nehru replied to criticism of restrictions on Civil Liberties.
- Mar. 7 Gandhi Fund Trust deed was signed at New Delhi.
UNCIP announced acceptance of its proposal on plebiscite by India and Pakistan.
- Mar. 8 Nehru delivered a speech at the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) New Delhi on emergence of India in World Affairs.
- Mar. 9 The Pakistan Government proposed to UNCIP Truce Sub-Committee regarding the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistan forces from Kashmir.
- Mar. 18 The Government of India issued a communique on termination of the customs Union agreement relation to French Settlements in India.
- Mar. 19 Nehru refuted charges of the frontier government, regarding India's help to Red Shirts.
- Mar. 22 Nehru delivered a speech on India's foreign policy at the Indian Council of World Affairs, Constitution Club, New Delhi.
- Mar. 28 The Indian Government declined to disclose its withdrawal programme to Pakistan before Pakistani forces had been withdrawn and Azad Kashmir forces replaced by civil armed forces.
The Government of India issued a communique on changed rules for travel between India and French Settlements in India.
- Apr. 5 The Congress Working Committee met at New Delhi at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel from 8.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- Apr. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru defined the attitude of the Indian Government towards the foreign investments.

- 1949 Apr. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO, in New Delhi.
- Apr. 10- The Congress Working Committee again met at Sardar
11 Vallabhbhai Patel's residence. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- Apr. 15 The UNCIP sent proposals regarding the cease-fire line and withdrawal of troops by India and Pakistan.
- Apr. 19 Nehru left for Bombay en-route to London at 7.25 A.M.
- Apr. 21 Nehru lunched at Buckingham Palace, London.
- Apr. 22 An Act was enforced to control the admission and regulate the movements in India of persons from Pakistan.
- Apr. 26 Nehru dined with visiting Prime Ministers in London.
The Pakistan Government wrote a letter to the Chairman, UNCIP, rejecting the proposal to post Indian troops in the northern areas.
UNCIP chairman asked India and Pakistan to implement the truce terms and to withdraw troops from Kashmir immediately.
- Apr. 27 The Commonwealth Prime Ministers issued a declaration, recognizing India's continuing Commonwealth membership despite her becoming a republic.
- May 7 Nehru came back to New Delhi from London at 1 P.M.
- May 10 Nehru broadcast from New Delhi after attending the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London about India's relationship with the British Empire.
India submitted to the U.N. a revised draft resolution recommending to the First Committee the appointment of a 3-man Commission to report on the conditions of Indians in South Africa.
- May 11 The Committee on Minorities submitted its report.
- May 12 The Instrument of Accession was executed by the States which accepted the Union jurisdiction in matters described in Lists I and III, Schedule VII, of Government of India Act, 1935.
A communique on the Commonwealth assistance to Burma was issued.
- May 16 Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in Parliament on India's continuance as a member of the Commonwealth.

The General Assembly of the U.N. passed a resolution inviting the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa to hold a Round Table Conference.

- 1949 May 17 Nehru replied to the debate on India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth of nations at the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

The Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees met in a Conference at the Constitution Club, New Delhi at 9 A.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the President inaugurated the Conference.

- May 18 The Government of India replied to UNCIP's truce terms.

- May 19 Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar made a speech on Hyderabad at Security Council.

- May 21 Gandhi murder case appeal confirmed sentences.

- May 21-22 The Congress Working Committee met in Circuit House (Sardar Patel's residence), Dehradun, at 10 A.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.

The All India Congress Committee met at 3 P.M. in the Convocation Hall of the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. Out of 399 A.I.C.C. Members 213 attended. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided. The proceedings started with "Bande Mataram".

- May 22 The All India Congress Committee met in a secret session for five hours and concluded its deliberations at 7 P.M. Some members of the Provincial Congress Committee were permitted to attend the meeting. The Party problems and relationship with Ministers were discussed.

- May 25 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister made a speech in the Constituent Assembly on presenting report of Committee on Minorities.

A Muslim member of the Constituent Assembly made a speech on the Report of the Committee on Minorities.

- May 30 The Government of Pakistan replied to UNCIP's truce terms.

- June The Indian Government forced the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, to adopt the written constitution limiting itself to cultural activity.

- June 11 The Government of India issued a communique on amendments to new rules for movement of goods and persons between India and French Settlements.

- June 20 The result of the referendum at Chandernagore was declared.

- 1949 June 20 Jawaharlal Nehru sent greetings to the Council of Administration, Chandernagore on the declaration of the result of the referendum.
- June 24 The Indo-Pakistani Trade Agreement was signed.
- July 8 Dr. John Mathai, Indian Finance Minister issued a statement on India's dollar requirements.
- July 10 An Indo-French Communique on the Chandernagore referendum was issued.
- July 12 The Government of India withdrew ban from the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, upon the Sangh's assurance that it had abjured violence.
- July 13 Jawaharlal Nehru had consultation with officials, Congressmen and journalists at Calcutta regarding the Bengal problems.
- July 18 Nehru left for Lucknow to attend Premiers' conference by R.I.A.F. at 8.30 A.M.; arrived Lucknow at 10 A.M. The Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth issued a communique on the problems of sterling.
- July 27 Agreement between military representatives of India and Pakistan was signed on the demarcation of the cease-fire line.
- Aug. 3 Nehru addressed the conference on canal water dispute between Pakistan and India.
- Aug. 5 Jawaharlal Nehru replied to criticism on restrictions on civil liberties.
- Aug. 8 An agreement with Bhutan on External Relations, Defence subsidy and Extradition was signed.
- Aug. 9 The UNCIP Chairman suggested a joint meeting of the representatives of India and Pakistan but failed to persuade either Government.
- Aug. 15 The Congress President issued an appeal to the people and Government on the Independence Day.
Nehru delivered a speech in Hindustani at Red Fort, Delhi on Independence Day.
- Aug. 26 The UNCIP suggested solution of the Kashmir issue through arbitration.
- Sept. 9 The Indian Government disagreed to the principle of arbitration.
- Sept. 19 As a result of devaluation of Pound Sterling, the Indian Rupee was also devalued.
- Sept. 21 The Reserve Bank suspended sale and purchase of Pakistani Rupees.

- 1949 Sept. 22 Nehru addressed a Conference in Rajputana.
- Sept. 24 Nehru reiterated offer to Pakistan for joint declaration.
- Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) by R.I.A.F. at 6.30 A.M. for Srinagar. Arrived Srinagar at 9.15 A.M.
- Sept. 28 Act to abolish jurisdiction of Privy Council in respect of Indian appeals and petitions was passed.
- President Truman signed the Bill to construct Gandhi Memorial in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Oct. 1 M. A. Gurmani, Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs, rebutted Indian statement made before the Commission.
- Oct. 2 Gandhi Jayanti Day was celebrated all over India and abroad.
- Oct. 4- The Socialist Party analyzed exhaustively its tasks and 6 policies.
- Oct. 5 The Indian Finance Minister explained the reasons for devaluing the Indian Rupee.
- Oct. 6 The Indian Commerce Minister reviewed the trends in the Foreign trade.
- Oct. 7 Nehru left Poona for Bombay at 8.20 A.M. and arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 9 A.M.
- Oct. 11 Nehru arrived in the U.S.A. on a goodwill tour of the country, and was received by President Truman and his Cabinet at the Airport in Washington D.C.
- Nehru was welcomed by President Truman and several thousand admirers at the Military Air Transport Terminal, Washington D.C., U.S.A.
- Oct. 12 Nehru visited Mount Vernon, and laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldiers, at Arlington national cemetery. Reception was given to him at Indian Chancery by Indian community and students.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel spoke in the Constituent Assembly to explain certain amendments in the draft Constitution following completion of Integration of the Princely States.
- Oct. 13 Nehru visited National Gallery of Art at Washington, D.C.
- Nehru addressed the U.S. Congress pledging India to work for Liberty, Justice and Peace.

Nehru placed wreaths on the tomb of George Washington, America's first President.

- 1949 Oct. 14 National Press Club in Washington D.C. gave luncheon in Nehru's honour. Reception was given at the Indian Embassy.

Oct. 15 Nehru arrived at Hyde Park by automobile. Placed a wreath on President Roosevelt's grave, followed by luncheon with Mrs. Roosevelt. Left for New York City.

Oct. 16 Nehru arrived in New York by air, from Washington, D.C. Reception was given by Indian community and students at New India House, 3 East 64 street.

Oct. 17 Nehru addressed the Columbia University, New York on occasion of the conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Mayor of the city of New York, gave reception in his honour at City Hall, New York.

Oct. 18 The Overseas Press Club, invited Mr. Nehru to Luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York.

The French Government conveyed her proposals to the French India Municipal Congress.

Oct. 19 Nehru addressed the East and West Association, the Foreign Policy Association, the Indian League of America and the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York.

Nehru addressed the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Nehru addressed the United Nations Correspondents' Association at Lake Success, N.Y.

Oct. 20 Nehru was invited to dinner by the National Council of Foreign Trade and Far East American Council of Commerce, at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York.

Oct. 21 Nehru visited the West point Military Academy of U.S.A.

Nehru talked with about 200 American friends of India, who in the past, have done good work in advancing India's cause. They included writers, publicists, newspaper men and speakers and they were present at a function specially arranged by Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to U.S.A.

Oct. 22 Nehru left by plane for Niagara falls. Proceeded on Canadian trip.

Nehru talked with American financiers such as William Drafer, Jr. Floyd Bair, J.M. Wolf and others.

- 1949 Oct. 24 Nehru delivered a speech in the Canadian Parliament, Ottawa, Canada.

Nehru addressed joint session of both the Houses of Canadian Parliament.

Nehru visited Vallesley College and Harvard University where he lunched with Harvard President and Mrs. James B. Conant.

Nehru attended a private dinner given in his honour by William Phillips at the Somerset Club.

- Oct. 25 Nehru addressed the Press Conference, Ottawa, Canada.

- Oct. 26 Nehru gave a radio message to the *New York Tribune*, New York.

- Oct. 27 Nehru arrived at Chicago by plane from Canada. Reception was given in his honour by Mayor of Chicago at City Hall and by the Citizens Reception Committee.

Nehru addressed the students of the University of Chicago during his visit to U.S.A. The subject of his talk was "The Gandhian Technique".

- Oct. 27 The Indian Government declared her policy towards French Settlements in India.

- Oct. 28 Nehru addressed the Chicago University and visited Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. Addressed a meeting held at Rockefeller Chapel, was accorded reception by Indian Community and Students at the International House.

Nehru left Chicago by plane for Knoxville, Tennessee, and visited White Sulphur springs.

- Oct. 29 Nehru spent the whole day at White Sulphur springs.

- Oct. 30 Nehru left White Sulphur springs by plane for Knoxville and left Knoxville for San Francisco at 12.30 P.M. and arrived there at 5.45 P.M.

- Oct. 31 Nehru addressed the students of the University of California.

- Nov. 1 Nehru lunched with President Sproul.

Nehru talked with the Indian Community and students in California and presented books to the proposed Gandhi Library. He addressed the press Club and left by plane for Vancouver.

- 1949 Nov. 2 San Francisco made Nehru honorary citizen.
- Nov. 4 Nehru delivered eleven speeches at Vancouver.
- Nov. 6 Nehru received the American Springham Medal for services to Negroes ; met American Negro leaders and visited Harlem, New York's Negro district.
- Nov. 7 Nehru met U.S.A. Negro leaders from many walks of life, such as Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mary Mcleod Bethune, Dr. Maudcai Johnson etc.
- Governor-General rejected mercy petition on behalf of Godse and Apte, sentenced to death in Gandhi Murder case.
- Nov. 12 While speaking in a Press Conference in London, Jawaharlal Nehru indicted Pakistan in respect of the Kashmir issue.
- In the evening Nehru spoke in a reception given to him by over 1,000 Indian residents at London.
- Nov. 15 Godse and Apte, sentenced to death in Gandhi murder case, were executed at Ambala.
- Nov. 16-17 The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's house twice on 16th November from 8.30 to 9.45 A.M. and 3—5 P.M. and again on 17th November from 3—5 P.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- Nov. 21 The Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs India, wrote a letter to the Chairman, UNCIP, commenting on Mr. Gurmani's letter dated October 1, 1949.
- Nov. 23 The Nizam made a proclamation extending Indian Constitution to Hyderabad.
- Nov. 24-25 The Raj Pramukhs of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore made proclamations extending the Indian Constitution to their States.
- Nov. 25 The Maharaja of Kashmir extended the Indian Constitution as applicable to Jammu and Kashmir to his State.
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar made a speech in the Constituent Assembly in India.
- Nov. 26 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Constituent Assembly, made a speech concluding discussion on Constitution.
- Nov. 29 The Indian Finance Minister explained to the Dominion Parliament agreements on Sterling Balances and International Bank Loans.
- Dec. 2 B. Shiva Rao, explained that the draft resolution placed before the U.N. General Assembly sought to

improve the quality and scope of information transmitted by the Administering Powers under article 73 (e) of the U.N. Charter.

- 1949 Dec. 3 In its third report, the UNCIP made certain recommendations regarding the Kashmir issue.
- Dec. 6 The Indian Government issued a communique on the draft treaty for Chandernagore.
- Dec. 7 Nehru had addressed the Services from the Delhi Station of All India Radio.
- Dec. 16 An Act of British Parliament was passed to provide for the operation of existing British laws relating to India becoming a republic.
- The Belgian delegation disapproved the Indian Government's policy of admitting representatives from Kashmir to the Indian Constituent Assembly before holding plebiscite.
- The minority report of Czechoslovak delegation regarding the failure of UNCIP, was published.
- Dec. 20- The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar
21 Patel's house on 20th Dec. 1949 from 9 A.M. to 10 A.M. and again on 21st Dec. from 8.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- Dec. 21 The Sub-Committee of the Working Committee met on Wednesday the 21st Dec. 1949 at 4 P.M. at Dr. Pattabhi's house.
- Dec. 24 The Indian Commerce Minister informed the Parliament of the breakdown of trade arrangements with Pakistan.
- Dec. 26 Various types of merger agreements were executed by the States.
- Dec. 30 A communique was issued by the Government of India on India's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the new Government of China.

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- 1950 Jan. 4 Friendship treaty between India and Afghanistan was signed.
- Jan. 7- The Governor-General ordered to remove certain constitutional difficulties.
26
- Jan. 8 Nehru left Delhi by R.I.A.F. plane at 6.30 A.M. Arrived Madras at 1.20 P.M. Left Madras by R.I.A.F. plane at 2.10 P.M. Arrived Colombo (Ratmaluna) at 5 P.M.
- Jan. 14 The Commonwealth Foreign Ministers who met at Colombo, issued a communique.

1950 Jan. 15 Nehru left Colombo (Ratmaluna) by R.I.A.F. plane. Arrived Nagar (Soregaon) at 1.45 P.M. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 6 P.M.

Jan. 17 Nehru attended the Congress Working Committee, New Delhi.

Jan. 17- The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's house in New Delhi. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.

Jan. 18 Jawaharlal Nehru suggested a No War Pact between India and Pakistan.

Jan. 19 Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the National Stadium, New Delhi.

Jan. 24 Nehru visited Jamia with president Sockarno.

A meeting of the Constitution Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee was held at Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's residence. The Committee considered clause 8 of the Congress Constitution and the rules framed already regarding the Primary Congress Panchayat elections.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India.

Jan. 25 The Governor-General issued an order declaring that no Commonwealth country is to be treated as a foreign state.

An agreement was signed on privy purse and personal privileges of the Nizam.

An act was passed to regularize boundaries, merger of state territories with provinces, extensions of laws and representation in provincial legislatures.

Jan. 25- A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Working Committee, appointed to consider complaints, etc. met in New Delhi.

Jan. 26 Nehru sent message to the nation on being a republic.

The Indian President specified the manner in which the Indian Constitution is applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.

India was proclaimed as a Sovereign Democratic Republic and her Constitution was adopted.

Jan. 28 Nehru Abhinandan Grantha was presented to him at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.

- 1950 Jan. 31 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India delivered an address to the Parliament.
Vincent Shean met Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Feb. 3 Nehru replied to the debate on the President's address in Parliament, New Delhi.
- Feb. 5 Nehru participated in Presidential procession from Red Fort to Queens Gardens at 3 P.M.
- Feb. 7 The Indian "White Paper" on disruption of trade and rail traffic with Pakistan was issued.
- Feb. 14 A meeting of the Election Sub-Committee met in Jagjiwan Ram's room in the Council House at 12 noon.
- Feb. 16-17 The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's residence from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5.30 P.M. It again met on the 17th Feb. 1950 from 8.30 to 10 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaya presided.
- Feb. 17 The Congress Working Committee appointed a Sub-Committee with Shankarrao Deo as Convener to draw up a programme for the country indicating priorities which should be given effect to during the next 12 months and to indicate in broad outline the nature of a five-year programme.
- Feb. 18 The A.I.C.C. met at 8 P.M. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi. 198 members attended. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided. The proceedings started with "Vande Mataram". As Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was not feeling well Kala Venkata Rao read out President's opening remarks.
- Mar. 11 Nehru addressed annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.
- Mar. 14 The meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congress was held at 2 P.M. at 3 Electric Lane, New Delhi.
- Mar. 17 Nehru made a speech in Parliament while presenting the budget demand for the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.
- Mar. 29 The Election Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jagjiwan Ram at 6 P.M.
- Apr. 2 The Hindu Mahasabha amended its constitution.
- Apr. 7 The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Patel's house. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.

- 1950 Apr. 25- The Chief Ministers of the States and the P.C.C.
 26 Presidents met at a Conference convened by the President at New Delhi to formulate an immediate economic programme for the country and to devise the best methods to implement the programme.
- Apr. 26 Nehru left Delhi by I.A.F. plane at 7-30. Arrived Karachi at 12 P.M.
- Apr. 27 A meeting of the Congress Election Sub-Committee was held at 3 P.M. at Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's residence. The Committee adopted certain rules for conducting election of primary Congress Panchayats.
- Apr. 28 Nehru left Karachi by I.A.F. plane at 7-30 and arrived Delhi at 12 P.M.
 The Congress Election Sub-Committee again met at Jagjiwan Ram's house at 3:30 P.M.
- Apr. 29 The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar and Vallabhbhai Patel's residence at 8-30 A.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- May 1-3
- May 25 The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at New Delhi.
- May 27 Kirti Mandir a memorial to Gandhi was inaugurated by Sardar Patel, in Porbandar.
- June 1 The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at New Delhi and arrived at certain specific decisions.
- June 12- The Congress Working Committee met at Maulana
 13 Azad's residence at 8-30 A.M. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.
- June 13 The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at New Delhi. The decisions arrived at by the Committee were about Vidarbha, Delhi, Andhra, PEPSU and Mahakoshal.
- June 19 The Congress Election Sub-Committee met in New Delhi and considered about Andhra, Allahabad, Saharanpur, Wardha, Himachal, Bilaspur, Uttar Pradesh, Coorg, Madhya Bharat, Vidarbha, Rajasthan, Hazaribagh, PEPSU and General.
- July 11 The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at Shankarrao Deo's residence at 9 A.M. and finalised regarding Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara.
- July 14 Nehru made an appeal to "Big Three" for speedy ending of the Korean War.
- July 16 Nehru received Stalin's reply to his message, regarding Korean crisis.

- 1950 July 31 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India addressed the Parliament.
- Aug. 2 The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at Jagjiwan Ram's residence at 7 P.M. and finalized regarding Kanpur, Allahabad and Agra etc.
- Aug. 7 Nehru made a speech in Parliament, New Delhi, on the following motion :
"That the Bengal situation with reference to the agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan signed on April 8, 1950, be taken into consideration."
- Aug. 9 Nehru replied to the debate on the Bengal situation in Parliament, New Delhi.
- Aug. 15 Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, issued a message on the Independence Day.
- Aug. 16 The Congress Working Committee met at 4 P.M. at Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's residence.
- Aug. 20 Nehru met Sir Owen Dixon.
- Sept. 3 The Congress Working Committee met at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence at 5 P.M.
- Sept. 4 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) for Assam at 7 A.M. and arrived Gauhati at 1-30 P.M.
- Sept. 8 Nehru met the Tibetan delegation.
- Sept. 15 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) by Air India for Bombay at 8-30 and arrived Bombay (Santacruz) at 12-30 P.M. He went to Bombay to attend Congress Working Committee meeting.
- Sept. 16 Nehru left Bombay by car for Nasik at 7 A.M. and arrived Nasik at 10.30 and stayed at Rambagh where he attended the Congress Working Committee Meeting.
- Sept. 16- The Congress Working Committee met at Ram Bagh, 19 Nasik.
- Sept. 18- The A.I.C.C. met at the Subjects Committee and
20 Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya invited Purushottamdas Tandon, President-Elect of the session to take the chair.
- Sept. 20- The Nasik session of the Indian National Congress met
21 under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon. The proceedings started at 2-30 P.M. with Bandemataram. B.S. Hirey, Chairman of the Reception Committee read his address in Hindi. Purushottamdas Tandon then delivered his presidential address in Hindi and later explained the salient points of the Address in English.

- 1950 Sept. 22 The second meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congress was held at Nasik at 10 A.M.
- Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated all over India and abroad.
- Oct. 3 Nehru made a speech at the eleventh session of the Institute of Pacific relations, Lucknow.
- Oct. 7 Nehru lunched with the Tibetan delegation.
- Oct. 13 Nehru met the Tibetan delegation.
- Oct. 20 Nehru laid foundation-stone of the Sapru House, Bara Khamba Road, New Delhi at 9.30 A.M. and addressed a public meeting at Ramila grounds at 5 P.M.
Nehru met delegates at home to the Pacific Relations Conference.
- Oct. 24 Nehru addressed a meeting held at New Delhi in connection with U.N. Week.
- Nov. 4-5 The Congress Working Committee met at 9 A.M. at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon.
- Nov. 12 The 3rd meeting of the Central Board of the Indian Youth Congress was held at 10.30 A. M. at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. On the unanimous request of the members present, Shankar Rao Deo took the chair.
- Nov. 22-25 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 8.30 A.M. at Sardar Patel's residence under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon. There were two sittings daily upto 24th Nov. and on 25th there was only one sitting in the morning.
- Dec. 4-5 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 3 P.M. under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence.
- Dec. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru attended a meeting of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, in New Delhi.
- Dec. 30 Nehru inaugurated 72nd annual Conference of The Association of Surgeons of India, New Delhi.
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- 1951 Jan. 2 Nehru made an inaugural address at the Indian Science Conference, at Bangalore at 11.45 A.M. Arrived Bombay (Santa Cruz) at 12.45 P.M. and left Bombay at 5 P.M.
Jawaharlal Nehru left for London to attend the Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers.
- Jan. 3 Nehru arrived Cairo and left Cairo at 3.10 P.M. He arrived Geneva at 11.25 P.M. and left Geneva at 12.40 P.M. Arrived London at 2.5 P.M.

- 1951 Jan. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru welcomed the Nepal Reform Proposals.
- Jan. 12 Nehru broadcast from B.B.C. London on "The Temper of Peace".
- Jan. 15 A statement was released by the British Government on the Kashmir issue.
- Jan. 16 Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali issued a statement on the Kashmir issue.
- Jan. 17 Nehru reached Paris and called for an early Jap peace treaty.
- Jan. 19 Nehru warned U.N. against hasty action in China.
Jawaharlal Nehru advocated China's claim for admission to the United Nations.
- Jan. 20 Nehru Left Paris by Air India *via* Rome and Cairo.
- Jan. 21 Nehru arrived Bombay at 1.40 P.M. from London.
- Jan. 28 All India Congress Committee met at Ahmedabad.
Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) for Ahmedabad by I.A.F. at 3 P.M. and arrived Ahmedabad at 5.30 P.M. He went there to attend A.I.C.C. meeting.
- Jan. 29 India's representative to the United Nations Sir B.N. Rau said that there would be no hope of peaceful settlement if China was branded as aggressor.
- Jan. 30 All India Congress Committee adopted "Unity Resolution", moved by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Jan. 31 The Political Committee of the United Nations, branded China as an aggressor.
The Congress Working Committee met at 3.30 P.M. in the Navajivan Office, Ahmedabad, under the Presidency of Purushottamdas Tandon.
- Feb. 2 The final transfer of Chandranagore administration to India was signed at Paris.
- Feb. 9 Enumeration work of the first census of Free India was started.
- Feb. 11 Nehru attended Penicillin Committee.
- Feb. 12 Nehru made a statement on India's foreign policy with special reference to China and Kashmir.
Nehru performed opening ceremony of Drug Research Institute at Lucknow.
- Feb. 17 Nehru deprecated M.P.s' action in cabling to Washington for U.S. Food gift.

- 1951 Feb. 19 Indo-Pakistan trade talks began in Karachi.
- Feb. 23 India Government's views on Kashmir draft resolution were conveyed to the United Nations delegates.
- Feb. 25 Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was signed.
- Feb. 25-26 The Congress Working Committee met at 2.30 P.M. at the residence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Feb. 26 Nehru attended the Congress Working Committee meeting at 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi.
Congress Working Committee disapproved Sri Prakasa's action.
- Feb. 27 India accepted Pakistan Rupee at par value.
- Feb. 28 Kashmir issue was taken up in the United Nations Security Council.
- Mar. 1 India rejected U.K. and U.S. plan for the settlement of the Kashmir issue.
- Mar. 2 Nehru addressed Council of the Asian Games Federation at National Stadium, New Delhi.
- Mar. 6 Zafrullah Khan urged arbitration for Kashmir.
- Mar. 14 Nehru made a speech in the Parliament, New Delhi.
- Mar. 15 Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated All India Cultural Conference at Red Fort.
Nehru addressed the All India Cultural Conference at Red Fort, Delhi.
- Mar. 17 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed opposed the Arbitration on Kashmir.
Nehru invited at lunch the Governors and Rajpramukhs during their conference in New Delhi.
- Mar. 20 Nehru lunched with Syrian Minister at Imperial Hotel, and dined with Italian Ambassador at 17, York Road, New Delhi.
- Mar. 24 Nehru addressed the UNESCO Indian National Commission, New Delhi.
- Mar. 28 Congress of Cultural Freedom met at Bombay under the presidentship of Jaya Prakash Narain.
Nehru made a speech during the foreign affairs debate in Parliament, New Delhi.
- Mar. 31 Nehru addressed the twenty-fourth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.
- Apr. 1 Air Force Day was celebrated in New Delhi.
- Apr. 6 Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited Madras.

- 1951 Apr. 6 The Maharaja of Baroda's proposal of the Rulers' Union was rejected by the States Minister of the Central Government.
- Apr. 7-8 The Congress Working Committee met at the Office of A.I.C.C. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- Apr. 8 A meeting of the Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund Committee was held at the A.I.C.C. office, New Delhi at 6.30 P.M. under the chairmanship of Purushottamdas Tandon.
- Apr. 13 The title and privileges of the Maharaja of Baroda were withdrawn by the Government of India.
- Apr. 21 Parliament passed the Jallianwala Memorial Bill.
- Apr. 24 Sri Aurobindo Memorial Convention met at Pondicherry.
- Apr. 28 Hindu Maha Sabha in its meeting held at Jaipur, decided to admit non-Hindus in Parliamentary activities.
- May 1 Dr. Frank Graham was appointed U.N. Kashmir Mediator.
- Nehru broadcast on food situation from the New Delhi station of A.I.R.
- May 3-4 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 8.30 A.M., in the office of the A.I.C.C., New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- May 5-6 The A.I.C.C. met at 2 P.M. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided. 277 members were present.
- All India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi set up Central Election Committee.
- May 8 Acharya Kripalani accepted Nehru's advice regarding dissolving the democratic front.
- The Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Committee met in Room No. 18 Parliament House at 4 P.M. Purushottamdas Tandon was in the chair.
- May 12 P.D. Tandon and J.B. Kripalani's correspondence was released.
- May 13 Nehru introduced the Bill amending the Constitution.
- May 14 Vishvabharati Act came into force.
- May 16 Nehru made a speech moving that the bill to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee in Parliament, New Delhi.
- May 17 Acharya J.B. Kripalani resigned from the Indian National Congress.

- 1951 May 18 Nehru replied to the debate on the reference to a select committee of the bill to amend the Constitution of India in Parliament, New Delhi.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister left for the United Kingdom.

- May 19 United States of America requested India to reinforce the United Nations forces in Korea.

- May 20 T. Prakasan resigned from the Congress.

- May 27 Dr. Rajenāra Prasad presented President's Colours to Indian Navy in Bombay.

- May 29 Nehru made a speech while moving the resolution, that the Bill to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration in Parliament, New Delhi.

Indo-Pakistan negotiations failed.

- June 1 Indian Parliament adopted three important Clauses of the Amendment Bill.

- June 3 In a meeting at Srinagar the Kashmir National Conference, reiterated Government's stand that arbitration was wholly unacceptable.

- June 11 Jawaharlal Nehru, in a Press Conference in New Delhi, charged the U.S.A. and U.K. of aiding and abetting Pakistan in respect of Kashmir issue.

U.S. Senate voted Food Aid to India.

While speaking to Pressmen in Delhi Pandit Nehru charged U.S.A. and Britain of aiding Pakistan in respect of Kashmir issue.

A meeting of the Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund was held at 4.30 P.M. in the Office of the A.I.C.C. Purushottamdas Tandon was in the chair.

- June 12 Nehru addressed the Congress Working Committee at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.

The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 P.M. in the office of the All India Congress Committee, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.

- June 16 Dr. Gopinath Bhargawa resigned from the Chief Ministership of Punjab.

- 1951 June 16 Acharya J.B. Kripalani presided over his New Praja Party convention which met at Patna.
- June 17 Jawaharlal Nehru visited Nepal.
- June 18 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, gave assent to Constitution Amendment Bill passed by the Parliament on June 2.
- June 21 India again pleaded for Red China's membership of UNESCO.
- June 22 Dr. R.M. Lohia, Socialist leader, was released.
- June 26 Delhi-Moscow direct phone link was inaugurated.
- July 3 India protested to the United Nations Council against Pakistan raids on Kashmir.
- July 4 Dr. Graham, United Nations representative for Kashmir met Jawaharlal Nehru.
- July 5 Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to Railwaymen to give up strike.
- July 8 Dr. Graham, U.N. representative visited Srinagar.
- July 9 First year Plan, prepared by Planning Commission was published.
- July 10-12 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9 A.M. at Kumara Park, Bangalore under the Presidentship of Purushottamdas Tandon, and the sitting continued till the 12th July. There were two sittings daily on 10th and 11th while there were three sittings on the 12th.
- July 11 Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued ordinance banning strikes.
- July 14 The Central Election Committee met at 10.30 A.M. at Kumara Park, Bangalore. Purushottamdas Tandon was in the Chair. All the members except C. Rajagopalachari and Maulana Azad were present.
- July 16 Jawaharlal Nehru replied to Liaquat Ali's charges.
- July 18 Kidwai and Jain resigned from the Central Cabinet and later from the Congress.
- July 24 Jawaharlal Nehru demanded "No War" assurance from Pakistan.
Nehru had lunch with Justice William O. Douglas of America.
- July 26 Liaquat Ali Khan invited Jawaharlal Nehru to Karachi for talks regarding withdrawal of troops, being a pre-condition.
- July 27 Dr. Frank Graham came to see Mr. Nehru.

- 1951 July 28 Gorwala Committee report for re-organization of administrative machinery was published.
- Aug. 5 Jawaharlal Nehru replied to Liaquat Ali Khan that attack on Kashmir would be deemed attack on India and would be met fully.
- Aug. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru submitted resignation from the Congress Executive and Parliamentary Board.
- Aug. 11 Nehru replied to the debate on the President's address, in Parliament, New Delhi.
- Aug. 11-13 The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 A.M. in the office of the A.I.C.C. 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- Aug. 11 Government of India floated Rs. 50-crore cash-cum-conversion loan.
- Aug. 12 A meeting of the Central Election Committee was held at 3 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. office, New Delhi; Purushottamdas Tandon was in the Chair.
Congress President, Purushottamdas Tandon offered to resign.
- Aug. 13 Dr. Graham met Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.
- Aug. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru and Tandon met to evolve a compromise.
- Aug. 15 Fifth Year of Indian Independence was celebrated.
- Aug. 16 Indian Muslims presented a Memorandum to Dr. Graham, U.N. representative in Kashmir.
- Aug. 18 Jaya Prakash Narain and the Railway Minister discussed Railwaymen's demands.
- Aug. 21 Congress Parliamentary Party meeting at Delhi expressed absolute confidence in Nehru's leadership.
- Aug. 26 Shia sect of Muslims in the Conference at Lucknow criticised the Pakistan policy and supported Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership.
Dr. Graham of United Nations came to see Mr. Nehru.
- Aug. 27 Nehru explained in the Parliament, India's decision to abstain from Japanese Treaty Conference.
D.P. Misra, Home Minister, Madhya Pradesh, tendered his resignation.
- Aug. 28 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, gave assent to H.R.E. Bill.

- 1951 Aug. 31 Rajagopalachari, Home Member, introduced Press Laws Bill in Parliament.
- Sept. 6- The Congress Working Committee met at 4.30 P.M. 8 in the office of the A.I.C.C. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.
- Sept. 7 Nehru met Dr. Frank Graham of United Nations and had lunch with him and his party.
Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. representative left India.
- Sept. 8 All India Congress Committee met at Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously elected the President of Indian National Congress.
- Sept. 8- The A.I.C.C. met at 5 P.M. in the Constitution Club, 9 New Delhi. Purushottamdas Tandon presided. 299 members were present.
- Sept. 9 Nehru gave at home to members of A.I.C.C. and Parliament at 6 P.M.
- Sept. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru announced the New Congress Executive.
- Sept. 16 Jaya Prakash Narain explained in Madras the reasons of alliance between the Socialist Party and the K.M.P., in the General Elections.
- Sept. 17 Nehru left Lucknow at 7 A.M. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 8.40 A.M. and met with Delhi State Congress people and the Chief Commissioner.
- Sept. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru, assured early action on Andhra State.
- Sept. 20 Swami Sita Ram ended fast on Vinoba Bhave's appeal.
- Sept. 27 Dr. Ambedkar submitted his resignation from the Ministership of the Union Government.
Parliament passed the Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities Bills.
- Sept. 30 The representatives of the P.C.C.'s and the Members of the Central Publicity Board of the A.I.C.C. held a meeting in New Delhi.
- Oct. 2 Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated all over India and abroad.
- Oct. 7 Press Bill became an Act.
- Oct. 11 Dr. Ambedkar, Law Member, issued statement and walked out of the Parliament.
- Oct. 15- The Congress Working Committee met at 10 A.M. in 17 the office of the A.I.C.C. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

- 1951 Oct. 17 Nehru addressed a condolence meeting on Liaquat Ali's death at Ramlila Grounds at 6.30 P.M.
- Oct. 17- The A.I.C.C. met at Satyavati Nagar, New Delhi under the Presidentship of Sh. Jawaharlal Nehru., 237 members were present.
- Oct. 18 Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, addressed the 57th session of the Indian National Congress.
- Oct. 18- The 57th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at 5.30 P.M. at Satyavati Nagar, New Delhi. About 1,440 delegates were present. The proceedings began with the singing of Bande-Matram. Chaudhary Brahm Prakash, Chairman of the Reception Committee read out his written address. The Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru then delivered his presidential address extempore and besides the points mentioned in the address which were printed in English, Hindi and Urdu he referred to the assassination of Late Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Oct. 19 H.E. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador, arrived in India.
Nehru assured early action on Andhra State.
- Oct. 21 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the All India State People's Conference and the Congress Session at Satyavati Nagar, in New Delhi.
- Oct. 23 Tax evasion income in India reached Rs. 41 crores.
- Oct. 27 Dalai Lama notified Sino-Tibetan Agreement.
- Oct. 28 A 15-man cultural mission from China arrived in Calcutta.
- Nov. 1 H.E. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador, presented credentials to the President of India.
- Nov. 4 Nehru inaugurated the Chinese Art exhibition at exhibition Hall, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
- Nov. 7 M. Patanjali Sastri was appointed to act as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.
- Nov. 13 Indian South African issue was included in the U.N. Agenda.
- Nov. 15 Dr. Graham opened talks with Sir B.N. Rau and Sir Zafrullah Khan.
- Nov. 20 Interim Constitution came into force in Kashmir.

- 1951 Nov. 21 Deshabandhu Gupta, P.S. Visvanathan, I.C.S. and 16 passengers were killed in a Plane crash near Dum Dum.
- Nov. 22 B.R. Sen appointed Indian Envoy to U.S.
- Nov. 24 Five candidates contested elections against Pandit Nehru in Allahabad constituency.
- Nov. 27 Nehru delivered a speech at the Centenary Celebrations of the Madras Government Museum and the opening of the National Art Gallery, Madras.
- Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Museum Centenary in Madras.
- Nov. 28 Nehru left Madras at 7.5 A.M. and arrived New Delhi at 1.30. Met Thai Air Delegation and the Chinese Cultural Delegation.
- Dec. 5 Nehru addressed International Statistical Conference at Parliament House, New Delhi.
- Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, passed away in Calcutta.
- Nehru signed T.C.A. agreement, and spoke in public meeting at Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh.
- Dec. 6 Sir B.N. Rau was elected Judge of the Hague Court.
- Dec. 11 Mr. Chester Bowles and his family came to see Mr. Nehru at 7 P.M.
- Dec. 14 Indo-Turkish treaty of friendship was signed at Ankara.
- Dec. 15 N.V. Gadgil launched the Scindia's *S.S. Jalapushpa*, at a synchronized ceremony at Bombay and Visakhapatnam.
- Dec. 16 Manilal Gandhi entered the Free State on one-man protest campaign.
- Jawaharlal Nehru opened Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad.
- Dec. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru warned officials in Madhya Pradesh against interference in elections.
- Dec. 19 Dr. Graham submitted report to the United Nations on the Kashmir issue.
- Nehru left Jabbalpur by I.A.F. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 11 A.M., addressed Convocation of I.C.A.R. at Parliament House.
- Dec. 20 Nehru addressed a public meeting at Ramilila Grounds New Delhi.

- 1951 Dec. 20 A five-nation resolution recommended appointment of a United Nations Commission of three to resolve Indian issue in South Africa.
Sardar Malik succeeded B.N. Rau as India's delegate to the United Nations.
- Dec. 21 Paul Hoffman called for U.S. investment of 620 million dollars to save India and Pakistan from Communism.
- Dec. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru, while touring Andhra Pradesh restated policy on linguistic provinces.
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- 1952 Jan. 7 Nehru met Prime Minister of Nepal.
- Jan. 14 Nehru presided over a lecture by Prof. Haldane at National Physical Laboratory.
- Jan. 19 Nehru left Meerut City junction by Special train to New Delhi. Tunisians appealed Nehru for intervention.
- Jan. 23 C. Bowles classified scope of U.S. aid to India.
- Jan. 24 World Film Festival was inaugurated in Bombay by R.R. Diwakar, Minister for Broadcasting and Information.
- Jan. 26 Republic Day was celebrated throughout India.
- Jan. 31 The term of Dr. Graham's Mission in Kashmir was extended by a resolution in U.N. Council.
Patanjali Sastri was appointed permanent Chief Justice of India.
- Feb. 1 Nehru addressed I.A.S. Officers from States. Watched "Merchant of Venice" at Regal.
- Feb. 2 The Congress Working Committee met at New Delhi and made important decisions regarding the defeated candidates and new State Governments.
Nehru attended the meeting.
- Feb. 2-3 The Congress Working Committee met at 11 A.M. in the office of the A.I.C.C. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Feb. 5 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India addressed the Indian Parliament.
- Feb. 9 The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met in the A.I.C.C. office at 5 P.M. There was general discussion which was in the nature of stock taking and various

suggestions were made by the members for strengthening the Congress Organization.

1952 Feb. 11 Nehru met Delhi State Assembly members.

Feb. 12 Nehru replied to the debate on the President's address in Parliament, New Delhi.

Nehru rejected suggestion of withdrawing Kashmir case from U.N. Council.

Feb. 15 Indian National Congress decided to collaborate with African and coloured people of the Union against the apartheid lands.

Feb. 16 Nehru saw Mrs. Roosevelt off at Old Delhi Railway Station.

Swami Sitaram met Jawaharlal Nehru at Delhi.

Feb. 19 Miss Murial Lester came to see Nehru at 7.30 P.M.

Feb. 20 Nehru addressed the foreign service candidates.

Feb. 22 Nehru met the deputation of Muslims from South India.

Feb. 23 Nehru inaugurated National Art Treasure Fund at New Delhi.

Parliament passed the Employees' Provident Fund Bill.

Feb. 24 Nehru inaugurated Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Kanpur.

Feb. 25 Nehru signed the Indo-Syrian Treaty.

Feb. 26 Nehru had lunch with the Syrian Ministers.

Feb. 27 Nehru went to receive Mrs. Roosevelt at Willington airport. Had dinner with her at 8 P.M. She visited India on Nehru's invitation.

Feb. 28 Nehru had dinner with the American Ambassador.

Feb. 29 The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi.

Mar. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru formally inaugurated the Sindri Factory.

Mar. 7 Nehru attended Congress Working Committee at A.I.C.C. Office.

Mar. 7 The Congress Working Committee met at 11 A.M. in the Office of the A.I.C.C. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mar. 13 Nehru met Japanese Industrial Mission.

H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad went to Delhi after 16 years.

Mar. 14 Nehru addressed Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs.

- 1952 Mar. 15 Nehru met Dr. Graham and G.S. Bajpai.
- Mar. 19 Nehru addressed Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. He met Dr. Frank Graham.
- Mar. 21 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. plane for Calcutta to attend Congress Working Committee.
- Mar. 21-22 The Congress Working Committee met at 4 P.M. in the Working Committee Pandal at Lake Area, Calcutta under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Mar. 22-23 The A.I.C.C. met at 3 P.M. in the All India Congress Pandal at the Lake Area, Calcutta, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 183 members were present.
- Mar. 24 Indian National Congress decided to invite Dr. Rajendra Prasad for Presidentship and Dr. Radhakrishnan for Vice-Presidentship.
- Mar. 26 Dr. Graham, Kashmir mediator, left for Geneva.
- Mar. 28 Manilal Gandhi ended his 21 days' fast.
- Mar. 29 Nehru attended Yahudi Menuhin's concert.
- Nehru inaugurated 25th session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Imperial Hotel Ball Room, New Delhi.
- Mar. 30 Nehru met Voks delegation.
- Apr. 1 Nehru inspected I.A.F. day air display at Safdurjang.
- Apr. 2 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. Plane for Ambala. Visited Chandigarh, Nangal and Bhakra, stayed for night at Nangal No. 2 Rest House.
- Apr. 3 Smt. Indrani Rehman (Miss Calcutta) was crowned Miss India at a beauty pageant in Bombay.
- Apr. 5 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to U.S.S.R. had farewell interview with M. Stalin.
- Apr. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the three integrated Railway Zones, Northern, North East and Eastern, at a function in Delhi.
- Apr. 16 Morarji Desai was elected leader of the Congress Party in Bombay Legislature.
- Apr. 17 Bhim Sen Sachchar Cabinet was sworn in Punjab.
- Apr. 18 PEPSU Congress Ministry resigned and the United Front formed the Government.
- Apr. 22 Rarewala headed a 4-man Ministry in PEPSU.
- Apr. 24 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was elected Vice-President of India.
- Apr. 26 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) for Siliguri (Bagdogra).

1952 Apr. 28 India ended state of War with Japan.

May 3 Nehru met Mr. Chester Bowles.

May 6 Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected President of India.

May 7 Nehru inaugurated Conference of Development Commissioners, New Delhi.

Nehru made a speech at the Community Projects Conference, New Delhi.

May 11 Jawaharlal Nehru was elected Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

May 12 First Session of India's new Parliament met in New Delhi.

May 13 Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumed Office as President of India for the next 5 years.

May 15 G.V. Mavalankar was elected Speaker of the House of the People.

May 16 President Rajendra Prasad addressed the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament in New Delhi.

May 20 India and Pakistan representatives conferred with Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. representative for Kashmir.

May 31 The Congress Working Committee met at 3 P.M. at the Prime Minister's House under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Nehru attended Delhi Citizens reception for President at Ramlila Grounds, Delhi.

June 2 A meeting of the Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund Sub-Committee was held at 5 P.M. at the Prime Minister's residence, with Jawaharlal Nehru in the Chair.

June 7 Nehru delivered a speech at the opening session of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas Conferences, New Delhi.

June 8 Chester Bowles drew up a 1000-million dollar four-year plan to help India.

June 15 Pakistan rejected India's offer in respect of evacuees property.

June 16 G.L. Mehta was appointed Indian Ambassador to U.S.A.

June 19 B.G. Kher was appointed Indian Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

June 20 Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya accepted Governorship of Madhya Pradesh.

- 1952 June 22 Jaya Prakash Naryan began fast at Dr. Dinshaw Mehta's Cure Clinic, Poona.
- June 28 Nehru expressed concern over U.N. Air raids in N. Korea.
- June 28- The Congress Working Committee met at 4 P.M. at
29 Jawaharlal Nehru's residence under his Presidentship.
- July 13 V.K. Krishna Menon relinquished Office of High Commissioner in London.
- July 14 Jaya Prakash Naryan broke his 21-day fast at Poona clinic.
- Bribe giving was made an offence by an amendment of criminal Law.
- The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at New Delhi at 6.30 P.M.
- July 16 Sheikh Abdullah had an interview with Mr. Nehru on Kashmir issue.
- July 21 The Congress Election Sub-Committee met at 10 A.M. in Room No. 36 of the Parliament House.
- July 24 Nehru reported to Parliament about agreement reached on Indo-Kashmir relations.
- July 25 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. for Karachi.
- July 28 Nehru left Karachi and arrived New Delhi in the afternoon.
- Aug. 1 Nehru inaugurated Nationalized Airways at Safdarjung, New Delhi.
- Aug. 2 Nehru met the advance Team for Korea.
- Aug. Second attempt to reach Mount Everest was announced by the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Exploration.
- Aug. 2 Nehru made a speech in Parliament in New Delhi on "The Preventive Detention Bill".
- Aug. 5 Indo-Pakistan trade pact was signed at Delhi.
- India decided to participate in Geneva talks on Kashmir.
- Aug. 7 Sir Mohammed Zafrulla, Pakistan Foreign Minister resigned.
- Nehru made a speech in Parliament, New Delhi on the Kashmir problem.
- Aug. 9 Dr. K.N. Katju, Home Minister, declined conditional arms surrender by the communists.

- 1952 Aug. 10 The Congress Working Committee met at 10 A.M. at Jawaharlal Nehru's residence under his Presidentship.
- Aug. 11 Sheikh Abdullah reviewed Delhi Pact in Kashmir Assembly.
- Aug. 12 Nehru addressed meeting of the Board of Scientific Research in Committee Room of External Affairs Ministry.
- Aug. 12-13 The Congress Working Committee, met at 10 A.M. at Indore, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Aug. 12 Nehru inaugurated Social Welfare Board, Central Hall of Parliament House, New Delhi.
- Aug. 16 Nehru inaugurated Vigyan Mandir, Najafgarh Road, Delhi.
- Aug. 27 Nehru met the deputation of a Protection Conference.
- Sept. 19 The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 A.M. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence.
- Sept. 20 A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board was held at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru at 6 P.M. under his Chairmanship.
- Sept. 21 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) for Pilani to lay the foundation-stone of Electronic Institute and arrived New Delhi (Palam) from Pilani at 5.30 P.M. Met Senator Knowland of U.S.A.
- Sept. 24 Nehru inaugurated Agriculture Ministers' Conference at Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi.
- Sept. 25 Jawaharlal Nehru defended the country's decision to take over Osmania University.
- Sept. 26 Praja-Socialist Party joint Conference was notified.
- Oct. 5 Jawaharlal Nehru toured the famine-stricken Rayalseema area.
- Oct. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru ruled out plebiscite for the French areas in India.
- Oct. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru asked Bihar and Orissa to accept refugees.
- Oct. 15 Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary-General reported failure of his attempt to solve Indo-African dispute.
- Oct. 21 Indian leaders appealed for funds to help South African Satyagrahis.
- Oct. 27 India submitted three-point plan to end Tunisian dispute.

- 1952 Oct. 29 West Pakistan decides to stop import of Indian film.
- Nov. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Rural University in Sevagram.
- Nov. 3 U.S. Aid for India agreement was signed.
- Nov. 4 While speaking in a Press Conference in Delhi, Nehru defined Indian Government's attitude in S. Africa, Kashmir question and foreign pockets in India and Indo-Pakistan relations.
- Nov. 9 The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru under his Presidentship. There were two sittings, one at 9 A.M. and the other at 6 P.M.
- Nov. 10 Indian Government instructed its delegation to reject Anglo-U.S. plan for Kashmir.
- Nov. 11 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit in U.N. Assembly said that China should be brought in to settle the Korean issue.
- Nov. 16 India presented 120 books to Iran.
- Nov. 17 Indian resolution for solving the Korean issue was published.
Nehru made a speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.
- Nov. 18 Nehru made a speech in Parliament on India's food policy.
U.S. rejected the Indian Plan for Korean prisoners.
- Nov. 20 Nehru met the deputation of Catholic Bishops' Conference.
- Nov. 21 V.K. Krishna Menon sponsoring the Indian resolution on Korea met Eden and Vyshinsky who gave general approval to the plan.
- Nov. 26 China rejected Indian plan for Korea.
- Nov. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru participated in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London.
- Nov. 29 Nehru sent message to the International Buddhist Cultural Conference held at Sanchi. He left New Delhi (Palam) for Bhopal and Sanchi.
- Dec. 2 Bombay Government decided to de-ration food in 774 towns from January 1, 1953.
- Dec. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru presented to Parliament the final report on Five Year Plan.

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, speaking for India rejected U.K. and U.S. Kashmir plan.

- 1952 Dec. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru accepted presidentship of 58th session of Indian National Congress.
- Dec. 15 Nehru made a speech in Parliament on "Economic Democracy".
- Dec. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru announced steps for formation of Andhra Province. Judge Wanchoo to report by end of January, 1953.
- Dec. 20 Nehru addressed Adult Education Seminar at Jamia Millia. He also addressed open session of Asian Students Convocation at University Convocation Hall, Delhi.
Jawaharlal Nehru reaffirmed India's stand in rejecting Sir Zafrullah's offer on Kashmir issue.
- Dec. 21 Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew was awarded Stalin's Peace Prize for 1952.
- Dec. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Ernakulam Quilon Railway link.
- Dec. 30 Purushottamdas Tandon resigned from the Congress Working Committee.
- Dec. 31 The Congress Working Committee meeting was held at Jawaharlal Nehru's residence, New Delhi.
Nehru addressed the Congress Working Committee at his residence.
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- 1953 Jan. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated 40th Session of Indian Science Congress at Lucknow.
- Jan. 3 Nehru arrived New Delhi after attending Science Congress.
- Jan. 5 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Gandhian Seminar at Parliament House, New Delhi.
Andhra University celebrated Silver Jubilee.
- Jan. 6 Nehru saw Mr. Attlee off at Palam Airport.
- Jan. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru invited for lunch the delegates to the Gandhian Seminar which was held in New Delhi.
- Jan. 10 Nehru performed opening ceremony of C.S.I.R. building, Raisina Road, New Delhi, Bishop Oxnam Rt. Rev. Archbishop of Sweden came to see him.
- Jan. 13 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) for Bombay in the morning to bid farewell to General Cariappa at Raj Bhawan, Bombay.

Dr. Graham met India and Pakistan representatives in Geneva.

- 1953 Jan. 14 Commander-in-Chief, General Cariappa, retired from his office.
- Jan. 14-15 The Hearing Committee appointed by the Congress President for the fifty-eighth session of the Indian National Congress met at 11.30 A.M. at the Working Committee Camp, Hyderabad, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Jan. 15 The A.I.C.C. met at 3 P.M. at Naval Nagar, Hyderabad, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. The number of members present was 313. The session opened with the singing of Bande Matram. The Congress President made his opening remarks.
- Jan. 16 A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees was held at Hyderabad at 9.30 A.M. More than 50 office bearers of the P.C.C.'s of almost all the States attended the meeting. Balwant-rai Mehta, Shriman Narayan, U.S. Malliah, General Secretaries of the A.I.C.C. were also present.
All India Khadi Board constituted with centre at Bombay.
- Jan. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 58th Plenary Session of the Congress meet at Naval Nagar, Hyderabad.
- Jan. 17-18 The Fifty-eighth Session of the Indian National Congress was held at 4.30 P.M. at Naval Nagar Hyderabad, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. About 1,700 delegates were present. The proceedings began with the singing of Bande Matram.
- Jan. 19 Gandhian Seminar concluded in Delhi.
- Jan. 21 Several members of Parliament who had offered to work on behalf of the A.I.C.C. for checking the accounts of the various P.C.C.'s met in the A.I.C.C. Office. Balwantrao Mehta presided.
- Jan. 25 Nehru met the Iranian Press Delegation.
- Jan. 26 Nehru inspected the Republic Day Parade and watched Fire Works at Ramliha grounds.
Republic Day was celebrated throughout India.
- Jan. 29 Pakistan rejected Jawaharlal Nehru's proposal for "No War" declaration.
- Feb. 5 All India Handicrafts Conference met at Trivandrum.
- Feb. 7 Justice Wanchoo submitted his report to Government.

- 1953 Feb. 10 Concessions under Gandhi Smuts Agreement in South Africa were withdrawn.
- Feb. 14 South African Government banned entry of Indian wives.
- Feb. 18 Prof. Sir Douglas Copland (E.A.) met Mr. Nehru.
- Feb. 24 Master Tara Singh and Nine Akali leaders were arrested at Amritsar.
- Feb. 26 Indians decided to boycott Racial Zone sites in South Africa.
- Mar. 1 Praja Socialists met in Delhi to discuss cooperation with Government of India.
PEPSU Cabinet resigned.
- Mar. 2 Nehru inaugurated Commonwealth Defence Science Advisory Committee, New Delhi.
- Mar. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Railways' Centenary Exhibition.
- Mar. 8 The Congress Working Committee met under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence.
- Mar. 12 Supreme Court ordered release of Dr. Mukherjee and three others, allowing Habeas Corpus Petition.
- Mar. 18 Breakdown of Nehru Jaya Prakash Narayan talks was reported.
Nehru inaugurated Backward Classes Commission, New Delhi.
- Mar. 20 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Congress office bearers at Meerut.
- Mar. 21 Mr. Chester Bowles called on Mr. Nehru.
- Mar. 23-24 An informal meeting of the members of the Working Committee present in Delhi was held at 5 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. office under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Mar. 25 A meeting of the members of the Planning Sub Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee with the members of the Planning Commission was held at 10.30 A.M. in the Committee Room of the Planning Commission.
- Mar. 26 A meeting of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee was held at 9 A.M. in the office of the A.I.C.C.
- Mar. 27 Nehru addressed a meeting held at Constitution Club to discuss Bhoodan Yojna.
- Mar. 29 Jawaharlal Nehru and U Nu met at Imphal for joint tour of Indo-Burma border tribal area.

- 1953 Mar. 31 Nehru left Imphal by I.A.F. and arrived Sinkhaling (Burma) at 9.15 A.M.
Dr. Graham reported failure of Geneva talks on Kashmir dispute to Security Council.
- Apr. 1 Indian Air Force celebrated 20th Anniversary.
The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met at 5 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office.
- Apr. 2 Nehru left Sinkhaling at 7 A.M. for Aijal.
Asaf Ali passed away at Berne, Switzerland.
- Apr. 3- The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee again met at 9 A.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office.
- Apr. 4 Nehru left Aijal by road and arrived Silchar at 5 P.M.
- Apr. 5 Nehru left Silchar at 8 A.M. and arrived New Delhi (Palam) at 5 P.M. via Kanpur.
- Apr. 7 Asaf Ali's body was laid to rest in Delhi with funeral honours.
Nehru was present at the funeral ceremonies.
- Apr. 14 *Times of India*, Bombay and its Editor were held guilty of contempt of State Assembly.
- Apr. 20 The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee again met at 4 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. office, New Delhi.
- Apr. 24 An informal meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 5.30 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. office.
- Apr. 27 Mahomed Ali, Pakistan Premier, wrote to Jawaharlal Nehru urging Indo-Pakistan amity.
- May 11 Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was arrested in Jammu for defying ban.
- May 12 Nehru invited Adlai Stevenson for dinner.
- May 14 The Congress Working Committee met at 4 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. office.
- May 16- The Congress Constitution Sub-Committee met at 17 8.30 A.M. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence.
- May 17 Congress Working Committee welcomed move for Big Power talks.
The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at 5.30 P.M. under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru at his residence.
- May 20 Nehru met John Foster Dulles and Harold Stassen etc. Invited them for dinner.

- 1953 May 28 Jawaharlal Nehru left for London to attend the Coronation.
- May 29 Tensing and Hillary reached the summit of Everest.
- June 4 Cambridge University honoured Nehru.
- June 23 Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee died in detention at Srinagar.
- June 24 Jawaharlal Nehru and Naguib in Cairo discussed Suez Canal issue.
- June 25 Jawaharlal Nehru called for U.N. directive on Korea policy.
- June 26 Jawaharlal Nehru came back in India.
- June 30 Shri Tensing Norkay came to see Mr. Nehru.
- July 2 T.R. Venkatrama Sastri aged 79, passed away.
- July 4 Lala Shankar Lal passed away.
- July 5- The Congress Working Committee met at 8.30 A.M. 6 at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under his Presidentship on July 6th. It also met in Agra.
- July 6- The A.I.C.C. met at 3 P.M. under the Presidentship of 7 Jawaharlal Nehru in the Laxmi Mills Hall, Agra. 213 members were present.
- July 9 Indo-Pakistan travel passport pact was ratified.
- July 14 A delegation of over 30 artists left Delhi on a cultural mission to China.
- July 15 India ratified world wheat agreement.
- July 25 Jawaharlal Nehru-Mahomed Ali talks opened at Karachi.
- July 26 Indo-Pakistan Premiers reached agreement on affording facilities for Gurudwara pilgrims.
- July 28 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, returned home after two months' tour of U.K., U.S.A. and Canada.
- Aug. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the "Indian Airways", at the Safdarjung Airport.
- Aug. 5 Indian advance party led by R.K. Nehru, Foreign Secretary, left for Tokyo.
- Aug. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru told deputation of Andhra M.P.'s that it was open to Andhra Legislative Assembly to shift temporary Capital from Kurnool.
- Aug. 9 Sheikh Abdullah was dismissed and was arrested.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed was sworn in as Prime Minister.

- 1953 Aug. 15 India celebrated her 7th year of Independence.
- Aug. 16 Mohamed Ali, Pakistan Prime Minister met Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.
- Aug. 22 Hindu Mahasabha opposed plebiscite for Kashmir.
- Aug. 23 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed reiterated Kashmir's ties with India.
- Aug. 27 Parliament passed Andhra Bill unanimously.
27 nations voted for seat for India on Korea Conference.
- Aug. 28 India withdrew name for Membership of Korean Peace Conference.
- Aug. 29 President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated sixth Tamil festival in New Delhi.
- Aug. 31 Indian force reached Korea Zone.
- Sept. 1 Indian Custodian force arrived in demilitarized zone of Korea.
- Sept. 5 Last contingent of Indian Custodian force, i.e., 1400 officers and men, left Madras for Korea.
- Sept. 9 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the delegation to the United Nations left for New York.
- Sept. 10 Indian Custodian force in Korea took over charge of the first batch of communist prisoners.
- Sept. 15 Smt. Vijayalakshmi was elected President of the 8th session of the United Nations General Assembly.
- Sept. 17 Indian issue in South Africa was included in the United Nations Agenda.
- Sept. 19 Vinoba Bhave and his party was assaulted by Pandas (Priests) at the gate of Deoghar temple.
- Sept. 20 The Congress High Command deprecated agitation for new States.
- Sept. 21 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of Pilani Electronic Research Institute.
- Sept. 25 T. Prakasan resigned from the P.S.P.
- Sept. 27 Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister, accompanied Harijans into Deoghar temple.
- Sept. 29 In protest of Master Tara Singh's policy, 900 members of the Akali Party resigned.
- Oct. 1 New Andhra State was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru at Kurnool.

- 1953 Oct. 2 Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated throughout India.
- Oct. 3 Dr. A. Krishnaswami Iyer passed away.
Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Political Conference of Tamilnad Congress Workers at Madras.
- Oct. 7 India decided not to withdraw from N.N.R.C. in spite of Korean threats.
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India inaugurated Chandigarh, the New Capital of the Punjab State.
- Oct. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru cabled to Churchill regarding his concern over situation in P.O.W. Camp.
- Oct. 12 U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Allen, had a talk with Jawaharlal Nehru, before he flew to Korea.
- Oct. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Consultative Committee of Colombo Plan held in New Delhi.
- Oct. 16 In the United Nations Political Committee, India opened debate on South Africa apartheid.
- Oct. 17 Foundation-stone of the Gandhi Memorial at Raja Bhavan Estate, Guindy was laid down by the Madras Governor.
- Oct. 22 India and Pakistan announced conditions for R.T.C. talks on South Africa.
- Oct. 22-23 The Congress Central Parliamentary Board of the A.I.C.C. met to consider affairs relating to Hyderabad State.
- Oct. 24 Indian Government issued Ordinance to aid Textile Industry.
- Oct. 27 Dr. T.S.S. Rajan passed away at Trichy.
- Oct. 29 India's first Radar Training Centre opened in Bombay.
- Oct. 30 North Koreans agreed to meet "explainers" at the instance of General Thimayya.
Jawaharlal Nehru invited Ceylon Premier Kotelawala for talks on Indo-Ceylon issue.
- Nov. 1 Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Telegraph Centenary Exhibition.
- Nov. 3 In Malaya, South Indians were allowed to retain ownership of land.
- Nov. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru at his 65th birthday was greeted by the Delhi children and his admirers throughout the world.
- Nov. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru invited suggestions for revision of the Constitution.

- 1953 Nov. 30 Sir B. Narsing Rau passed away in a Zurich clinic.
- Dec. 2 A Trade Pact between India and USSR was signed in New Delhi.
- Dec. 6 Congress Working Committee adopted resolution on colonial policy.
- Dec. 14 M.B. Dadabhai passed away at Nagpur.
- Dec. 21 A Trade Pact between Germany and India was signed to establish one steel plant in India.
- Dec. 24 An Agreement between U.S.A. and India was signed for rehabilitation of Indian Railways.
- * * * *
- 1954 Jan. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Tata Institute Atomic Research in Bombay.
- Jan. 10 Nehru met Dr. Luther Evans and Sir Ronald Adams. Invited the delegates to UNESCO Conference for lunch.
- Jan. 12 Mohammad Ali declared that U.S. arms aid to Pakistan would help in settling the Kashmir issue.
- Jan. 13 President Rajendra Prasad awarded Padma Vibhushan medal to the Maharaja of Bhutan.
- Jan. 15 Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon met Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.
- Jan. 20 The Congress Working Committee met in the Working Committee tent at Kalyani, West Bengal at 9.30 A.M. under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Jan. 21 The A.I.C.C. met at 3 P.M.; at Kalyani, West Bengal under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. 260 members were present.
- The Congress Subjects Committee also met at Kalyani, West Bengal under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Jan. 22 A representative meeting of the Office-bearers of the P.C.C.'s and D.C.C.'s was held at 9.30 A.M. at Kalyani. Nearly one hundred prominent office-bearers including the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s attended the meeting. The three General Secretaries of the Congress were also present.
- Jan. 23 The Congress Working Committee met at 12 noon in the Working Committee tent at Kalyani, West Bengal under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Many prominent members of the Parliament and State Legislatures met at Kalyani at 9 P.M. in the Congress

Working Committee Pandal, to discuss matters of common interest. The Congress President, Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit attended the meeting.

- 1954 Jan. 23- The 59th session of the Indian National Congress was
24 held at 3 P.M. at Kalyani, West Bengal under the
Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. About 1,400 dele-
gates were present.
- Jan. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President unfurled flag in-
augurating the 59th Session at Kalyani near Calcutta.
- Jan. 25 M.N. Roy passed away in Dehra Dun.
- Jan. 27 Nehru invited to dinner Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rocke-
feller.
- Jan. 28 Nehru invited Russian Ballet artists to lunch.
- Feb. 1 Government of India issued ordinance on transfer of
deposits of evacuees.
- Feb. 14 Nehru came back from Patiala by car and boarded a
special train at Narnaul and arrived Delhi Cantt. at
2.20 P.M.
- Feb. 17 Nehru declared open R.N. Tagore's Paintings at Old
Mill Road, New Delhi.
- Feb. 20 Nehru attended farewell party to Mr. Horace Alexan-
der at Quaker Centre 24, Rajpur Road, Delhi.
- Mar. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the House of the People
on the U.S. Military Aid to Pakistan.
- Mar. 2 Nehru inaugurated meeting of Sahitya Akademi Gene-
ral Council at New Delhi.
- Mar. 5 Nehru gave at home to delegates to ECAFE Con-
ference at his residence.
- Mar. 6 Nehru addressed the annual session of the Federation
of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry at
Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.
- Mar. 8 Congress Cabinet in PEPSU was sworn in and the
President's rule came to an end.
- Mar. 11 Parliament passed motion for continuance of Press
Act.
- Mar. 13 Dadabhai Naoroji's Portrait in Parliament House was
unveiled.
- Mar. 23 Merger of foreign enclaves in India was urged by
Jawaharlal Nehru in the Parliament.
- Mar. 27 French Indians launched mass Satyagraha for freedom.
Nehru met the Indonesian Press Delegation.

- 1954 Mar. 29 Nehru inaugurated Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
- Mar. 30 Kamaraj Nadar was elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in Madras.
- Apr. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru urged pact to halt Hydrogen Bomb tests.
- Apr. 3 Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Khadi Industries Exhibition at Ramlila Grounds, New Delhi.
- Apr. 4-5 The Congress Working Committee met at 9 A.M. at 51, Roberts Road, New Delhi under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Apr. 5 A meeting of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board was held at 3.30 P.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru who was in the chair.
A meeting of the Central Committee of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund was held at 7-30 P.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru under his Chairmanship.
Nehru declared open Bhangi Colony Community Centre, New Delhi.
Working Committee reaffirmed Congress stand on prohibition.
- Apr. 7 French India Police arrested 350 persons following hoisting of national flag.
- Apr. 12 French India Police trespassed and shot at Indians.
- Apr. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru replied to Premier Salazar's Lisbon statement.
- Apr. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru urged Salazar to withdraw troops from Goa.
- Apr. 16 Nehru inaugurated the third All India Workers' Conference at Annamalainagar.
- Apr. 18 Dr. Satya Pal, Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, passed away.
- Apr. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru announced that foreign troops would have no passage across India.
- Apr. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru outlined 6-point proposal for peace in Indo-China.
- Apr. 27 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) by I.A.F. Plane for Hyderabad and Colombo.
- Apr. 30 Trade Agreement between India and China was signed.
- May 3 Nehru left Colombo and arrived New Delhi (Palam) via Hyderabad.

- 1954 May 7 Jawaharlal Nehru at a Party meeting of the Congress Party in Parliament made a speech on the "Language Issue."
- May 16 19-member interim administration called "French India Liberation Council" was formed.
- May 17 Indo-French talks opened in Paris.
- May 20 Lok Sabha discussed Civil Marriage Bill.
- May 22 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 8-30 A.M. at the residence of the Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru.
- May 23 A meeting of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board was held at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru at 9.45 A.M.
- May 26 Supreme Court held Bombay Government's order regarding English medium schools *ultra vires*.
Jawaharlal Nehru as President of the Indian National Congress addressed a letter to the Presidents, Pradesh Congress Committees. This letter he wrote from the "Retreat, Mashobra, Simla."
- June 2 India lodged protest against acts of violence and *goon-dalism* in French India.
- June 9 Prohibition Enquiry body was set up in Delhi.
- June 25 Chinese Premier, Chou En Lai met Nehru in New Delhi.
Nehru attended the President's reception to Chinese Premier.
- June 27 Nehru attended Civic reception to Chou-En-Lai and party at Diwan-i-Khas Redfort, Delhi.
- July 1 Indian High Commission's Office in South Africa was closed down.
- July 2 100 prominent Goans, appealed to the people of Goa to get rid of Portuguese rule.
- July 6 Mr. Gordon Walker of *Christian Science Monitor* came to see Pandit Nehru.
- July 14 Press Commission Report was signed in Bombay.
- July 15 Indians in South Africa appealed to the Indian Government to take action against the racial discrimination.
- July 16 French rule came to an end in Mahe; *De facto* power was transferred to the people and the Indian flag was hoisted.
Nehru had lunch with Mr. Justice Williams O' Douglas of America.
- July 22 India rejected Lisbon charge of aggression.

- 1954 July 23 Congress Committee in Ajmer drafted resolution in socialized economy for the All India Congress Committee.
- July 23- The Congress Working Committee met at 9.30 A.M.
24 in the Principal's bungalow, Mayo College, Ajmer, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- July 24 A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees, was held at Ajmer.
- July 25 Report of the Press Commission was published.
- July 26 All India Congress Committee met at Ajmer.
- July 28 India Government rejected Lisbon note on Goa, Diu and Daman.
- July 30 Nehru met the delegation of Punjab M.L.A.'s.
- Aug. 2 Indian Government rejected invitation to SEATO talks.
- Aug. 5 Indian Government protested against anti-Indian demonstration in Portuguese Africa.
- Aug. 9 Government of India protested against the U.K.'s assessment of Goa events.
- Aug. 12 Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, M.P., Managing Director, *Hindustan Standard*, passed away following heart attack.
- Aug. 13 Nehru inaugurated A.I.N.E.C. annual session at Constitution Club, New Delhi.
- Aug. 15 Goa Satyagrahis marched into Goa for merger of Portuguese settlements.
- Aug. 18 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit addressed the Indonesian Parliament.
- Aug. 21 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Indian Standards Institution in Delhi.
- Aug. 25 Indian Cultural Delegation to U.S.S.R. left Moscow by air.
- Aug. 31 Nehru gave interview to Mr. William Attwood, *Look* correspondent.
- Sept. 2 Sri Prakash inaugurated Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati.
- Sept. 4 Jawaharlal Nehru commended Marriage Bill in Lok Sabha.
- Sept. 8 Nehru addressed 2nd anniversary of Hindi Association of Parliament, Central Hall, New Delhi.
- Sept. 16 Lok Sabha adopted provision for divorce by consent.
- Sept. 18 Nehru met deputation of Jamiat Ulmai Hind.

- 1954 Sept. 20 Lok Sabha passed Chandranagore merger Bill.
- Sept. 21 Nehru inaugurated meeting of regional committee of WHO at Patiala house, New Delhi.
- Sept. 25 The Congress Working Committee met at 9 A.M. at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Sept. 26 A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board was held at 7 P.M. with Jawaharlal Nehru in the Chair at his residence.
- Oct. 4 Correspondence passed between Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohammed Ali, regarding Indo-Pakistan differences, was released to the Press.
- Oct. 9 Nehru met the Ceylon delegation.
- Oct. 16 India opened Embassy office in Mexico city.
India and East Germany signed one-year Trade agreement in New Delhi.
- Oct. 18 French India voted for merger at Kizher Congress of representatives of the French India settlements.
- Oct. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru met Mao Tse Tung in Peking.
- Oct. 20 Chou En Lai, Chinese Premier pledged support to India's policy at reception at Peking.
- Oct. 21 India and France signed agreement on the *de facto* transfer of French settlements to Government of India on November 1, 1954.
- Oct. 24 Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister for Food, passed away in New Delhi.
- Oct. 26 Jawaharlal Nehru left Peking for home.
- Oct. 29 India and Pakistan accepted Latin American proposals in U.N. regarding S.A. settlement.
- Oct. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru left Canton for home after his 12-day historic tour of China.
- Nov. 1 Instruments of transfer was signed regarding *de facto* merger of French settlements.
- Nov. 3 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan led the Indian delegation to the 8th Session of UNESCO at Montevideo, South America.
- Nov. 4 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Himalaya Mountaineering Institution at Darjeeling.

- 1954 Nov. 7 A meeting of the Constructive Work Committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 4 P.M. in the office of A.I.C.C.
- Nov. 8 The Congress Working Committee met at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Nov. 9 The World Bank decided to give India 25 Million dollars loan.
- Nov. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru issued an appeal for Kidwai Memorial Fund.
- Nov. 22 Nehru met the students and professors of World University Service at his residence.
- Nov. 26 A meeting of the Constructive Work Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 5 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. office, New Delhi.
- Nehru addressed Atomic Energy Conference.
- Nov. 27 Acharya J.B. Kripalani resigned Chairmanship of P.S.P. at a special convention held at Nagpur.
- Nov. 28 Acharya Narendra Dev was elected Chairman of P.S.P.
- Dec. 1 G.B. Pant was appointed Union Home Minister.
- Dec. 4 Girja Shankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, passed away.
- Dec. 5 "Kalki", R. Krishnamurthi, Tamil novelist and journalist, passed away.
- Dec. 6 Cultural delegation from China arrived in New Delhi.
- Dec. 7 A meeting of the Constructive Work Committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 5-30 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi.
- Dec. 10 U.N. Dhebar elected President of the Indian National Congress.
- Dec. 12 A meeting of the Constructive Work Committee of the Congress Working Committee was held at 10-30 A.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi.
- Dec. 15 A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed between India and Iran.
- Dec. 16 Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia was accorded a magnificent welcome in Bombay.
- The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at 6.30 P.M. at 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

- 1954 Dec. 17 Nehru went to receive Marshal Tito at New Delhi Railway Station. Later he called on Marshal Tito at Rashtrapati Bhawan at 9 A.M. and had dinner with him at 8.30 P.M.
- Dec. 19 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was appointed India's High Commissioner in London.
- Nehru attended Civic reception given to Marshal Tito at Red Fort; gave dinner to Marshal Tito at 8.30 P.M.
- Dec. 20 Nehru received Marshal Tito at his residence at 6.15 p.m.
- Dec. 26 Nehru left Calcutta by I.A.F. plane and arrived Bangkok at 4.20 P.M. *via* Rangoon.
- Dr. B.C. Roy inaugurated Hindustan Cables Factory at Rupnarayanpur.
- Dec. 27 Nehru left Bangkok by I.A.F. plane and arrived Djakarta at 5.30 P.M. *via* Singapore.
- Dec. 28 Dr. Sampurnanand led the new U.P. Cabinet.
- Dec. 31 Nehru left Djakarta by I.A.F. plane for Calcutta *via* Singapore and Penang.
- * * * * *
- 1955 Jan. 1 Nehru declared in Calcutta that there were better chances of peace in the World today than before in spite of the many problems facing it.
- Dr. Bhatnagar, eminent scientist passed away.
- Jan. 3 Dag Hammarskjold met Mr. Nehru in New Delhi.
- Jan. 4 Nehru inaugurated the 42nd session of the Indian Science Congress, held at Baroda.
- Jan. 5 Nehru addressing a public meeting at Kankara Lake near Ahmedabad, declared that, "a better atmosphere" prevailed now than ever before for solving Indo-Pakistan problem.
- Nehru declared open the Gandhi Bhawan, the building in which the Library of the Gujarat Vidyapith established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 in Ahmedabad, was housed.
- Jan. 8 General Mohan Singh met U.N. Dhebar regarding the merger of the Forward Bloc with Indian National Congress.
- The Congress Steering Committee met at 5.30 P.M. at 1, Roberts, Road, New Delhi under the Presidentship of U.N. Debhar.

- 1955 Jan. 9 The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. The letter of the Punjab, P.C.C. recommending Mohanlal Dutt for bye-election to the Assembly from Anantpur Constituency was placed before the Board.
- Jan. 10 Pandit G.B. Pant was sworn in as Union Home Minister.
- Jan. 12 Nehru contradicted reports attributed to him that war with Pakistan was "not improbable."
- Jan. 16 U.N. Dhebar, President-elect of the Indian National Congress arrived in Madras.
- Jan. 17 The Congress Steering Committee met at 3 P.M. at Teynampat, Madras under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar.
- Jan. 19 A meeting of the Constructive Workers was held on the Sarvodaya Exhibition grounds in Madras at 9 P.M. with the Congress President, U.N. Dhebar in the Chair. Many prominent Constructive Workers were present.
- The A.I.C.C. met at 9 A.M. at Avadi under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar. Two hundred and seventy five members were present.
- The Congress Subjects Committee also met at Avadi (Madras) under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar.
- Jan. 20 60th Session of the Indian National Congress met at Avadi under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar.
- Jan. 20-21 A meeting of the Conveners of the Pradesh Youth Congress was held at Satya Murti Nagar (Avadi) Madras, during the session of the National Congress.
- Jan. 21-23 The 60th session of the Indian National Congress began at 4 P.M. at Satya Murti Nagar, Avadi under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar. About, 1500 delegates were present. The proceedings began with the singing of Bande Matram. Smt. S. Ambujamal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee garlanded the Congress President U.N. Dhebar.
- Jan. 22 The Congress Parliamentary Board met at the Camp residence of the Congress President, U.N. Dhebar. At the outset, Madhavan Nair gave an analysis of the political situation and the party position of Legislative Assembly, Travancore-Cochin.
- The Congress Legislators met in the Subjects Committee Pandal at Avadi with U.N. Dhebar in the chair.

- 1955 Jan. 22 The first meeting of the new Congress Working Committee was held at 12 noon under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar at his camp residence in Avadi.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees met at Avadi with U.N. Dhebar in the Chair. At the outset, Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala garlanded the Congress President on behalf of the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s.

- Jan. 28 Nehru left Delhi for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference beginning on Jan. 31, 1955.
- Feb. 3 Nehru called on Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. The Indonesian Ambassador and the Charge d' Affaires for Nepal and that of Burma called on him in the morning.
- Feb. 9 Lord Bertrand Russel revealed in London, that he had asked Nehru to appoint a commission to investigate the effects of the hydrogen bomb and submit the findings to the World's Governments.
- Feb. 14 Nehru declared at London airport before his departure for India that India had not rejected the Soviet proposal for a 10-Power Conference on Formosa.
- Feb. 15 Nehru arrived in Cairo from Paris and exchanged views with Col. Nasser.
- Feb. 17 Nehru returned to New Delhi after attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. On his way back from London, he visited Paris and Cairo.
- Feb. 23 The Algerian delegate in Middle East, Mr. Hussain Ait Ahmed and Mr. Teich Salim Tunisian representative in Delhi met Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister in the External Affairs Ministry.
- News Week*, New York, reported that Nehru could be a highly useful friend in the struggle for the un-committed Asian Nations.
- Mr. R. Smeiz, Czech Deputy Minister for foreign trade handed over to Nehru the replica of a plane which the Czech Govt. was presenting to the Government of India. It was a 4-seater civil aircraft.
- Feb. 24 Nehru-Ali meeting on March 28, was announced.
- Feb. 25 Nehru made a major speech on the recognition of China by the United Nations and about the Formosa question.

Members of Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust met in New Delhi under Nehru's presidentship.

- 1955 Feb. 25 A Lebanese leader admired Pandit Nehru in a statement. He said, "Mr. Nehru is a friend of the Arabs and they admire him."

Nehru suggested to a deputation of Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Prakashan Sangh, an association of leading Hindi publishers, that there might be a "book hospital", to diagnose the cause of failure of books.

- Feb. 27 Nehru inaugurated the Film Seminar in New Delhi. In this Seminar, first of its kind in India, well known stars and other film personalities took part. *The Hindustan Times* (New Delhi) issued a special Film supplement.

- Mar. 1 Nehru wrote a letter to the Ceylon Government expressing concern over the mass rejection of citizenship applications from residents of Indian origin.

- Mar. 5-6 The Congress Working Committee met at 3 P.M. under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi.

- Mar. 6 The Congress Central Parliamentary Board met at 3 P.M. in Delhi with U.N. Dhebar in the Chair. The Board had a review of the Congress Party affairs in Delhi, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat, Andhra and Travancore Cochin.

Congress Working Committee decided on steps to implement Avadi resolutions.

- Mar. 8 Nehru met the Pakistan Students Delegation which was accompanied by members of the Delhi U.N. Students Association, which sponsored the visit.

- Mar. 11 Nehru made a statement reiterating his faith in the resolutions passed at the Avadi Congress. He said "We are deadly serious about what we have said and it is upto the Congress to redeem the pledge that we have taken in all its fullness."

- Mar. 12 Nehru addressed the Bharat Sewak Samaj Convention at Nagpur, in the afternoon.

Babu Rao, a rickshaw-puller jumped on the footboard of the open car in which Nehru was going from Sonegaon airport to Nagpur in the morning.

Thousands of *adivasis* from all corners of Jagdalpur district walked several miles over jungle terrain to hear the Prime Minister Nehru and to entertain him to dance.

1955 Mar. 12- A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the 14 Pradesh Congress Committees started at 9 A.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Practically all the President and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s were present.

Mar. 13 Nehru inaugurated and addressed the third annual Tribal Welfare Conference of the Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh at Jagdalpur.

Mar. 14 Nehru inaugurated the Conference of P.C.C. Chiefs in New Delhi. Nehru said, "We should not try to increase our membership or try to break up other parties. We should try to win the confidence of the people through intensive and constructive work for the good of the people."

While speaking in the Lok Sabha, Nehru clarified Government of India's policy regarding compensation for requisitioned property.

Mar. 16 In a letter to Prof. N.G. Ranga Nehru said that the result of the Andhra elections has "cast" a heavy burden on all of us.

Mar. 17 It was reported from Moscow that "India's Prime Minister Mr. Nehru will be feted as the Soviet Union's most important guest since the revolution when he visits Russia this summer."

Nehru welcomed at Palam Aerodrome Prince Norodom Sihanouk Verman, ex-king of Cambodia.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk Verman of Cambodia and Mr. Jang Ngeth, Prime Minister of Cambodia, called on Nehru at his residence. They were with him for nearly an hour.

Nehru received at 6.30 A.M. the late King of Nepal's body at the I.A.F. station at Palam which was brought from Zurich in a Swiss Air liner Super-constellation and placed a wreath on it.

Mar. 18 *The Dawn* commented on postponement of Nehru-Ali meeting after the Bandung Conference in April, 1955.

Mar. 19 While addressing a mammoth public meeting at Chandigarh in the evening Nehru defined basis of socialistic society "Building of economic prosperity, removal of inequality, equitable distribution of wealth and nationalization of the key industries were described by Nehru as the fundamentals of the Socialistic Pattern of Society which the Congress wanted to establish in India."

- 1955 Mar. 20 Nehru had a talk with a few eminent leaders of the Punjab.

Nehru visited for three hours in the morning the Bhakra Dam at Nangal. While praising the project he said, "The whole project is probably the biggest and toughest job undertaken anywhere in the world."

- Mar. 21 Nehru laid the foundation-stone of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society Building in New Delhi. On the occasion he said that newspapers should have an integrated approach to the various problems—political, economical and social facing the country.

Prince Norodom of Cambodia who was on a State visit to India said in Gaya that Cambodia believed in the "*Panch Shila*" of Nehru and wanted to pursue an independent foreign policy like that of India.

Nehru said in Lok Sabha that India would have her first experimental atomic reactor during this year (1955) and the second and bigger atomic reactor by the end of 1956.

- Mar. 22 Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the New Allahabad railway station building. He said that India was passing through strange times and the laying of the foundation-stone of a new building was but a minor thing in the context.

- Mar. 24 Inaugurating the radio telephone service between India and Burma from his room in Parliament House, New Delhi, Nehru talked with Burmese Prime Minister at Rangoon.

- Mar. 25 Nehru, opposing a suggestion made in the Lok Sabha on Friday for providing M.P.'s with a servants railway pass said "he hoped this business of having servants all the time is a temporary phase of our existence."

A warm reception was given by Pandit Nehru to U Nu when he arrived at Palam in the evening. He came on a private visit accompanied by his wife and children. After staying in Delhi for a day, U Nu and his wife left Delhi for visits to some of the Buddhist shrines and holy places in India.

- Mar. 26 It was announced by the Government of India that Nehru will head the delegation to the Asian African Conference opening in Bandung on April 13, 1955.

- Mar. 28 It was reported by *P.T.I.* and *Reuter* that "the Government of India and the Government of Soviet Union

exchanged views a few days ago regarding the date of Mr. Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union.

"It was agreed that Mr. Nehru would arrive in the Soviet Union early in June this year". The news further added that the Prime Minister would spend about a fortnight in the Soviet Union.

- 1955 Mar. 30 It was reported that the Viet Nam Premier and four other leading personalities would be arriving in New Delhi on April 14, to meet Mr. Nehru.

Nehru visited the Atoms for Peace Exhibition of the U.S. Information Service, New Delhi. After seeing the exhibition the Prime Minister watched the Film, "A" is for Atom.

- Mar. 31 Members of the Trade-cum-cultural delegation from British West Indies chatted with Nehru in New Delhi.

- Apr. 2 Nehru lashed out at protagonists of Cow protection in the Lok Sabha. He declared that he was totally opposed to the bill and angrily added, "I am prepared to resign rather than give in on this issue."

- Apr. 3 In a voice charged with deep emotion he condemned "the barbarity" and tyranny of the white South African Government in forcibly evicting Indians and Africans from their homes. He warned that racialism would bring with great dangers for the world.

Nehru inaugurated first National Convention of Farmers in Delhi and called upon agriculturists to improve their farming methods and increase the yield per acre.

- Apr. 4 It was reported in the Press that Nehru will lead the procession of the Lohars into the Chittor fort on April 6. About 2,000 Gadia Lohars from all parts of India had arrived at Chittorgarh for the historic march into the Chittor fort for fulfilling a vow that their ancestors took 400 years ago.

It was announced by P.T.I. that the talks regarding the Indo-Ceylon agreement on citizenship might be held at Bandung where Nehru and Sir John Kotelawala will go as the heads of their respective delegations to the Asian-African conference.

- Apr. 5 Addressing in Hindi a meeting of the Jains held at Constitution Club, New Delhi to celebrate the 2554th birth anniversary of Mahavira, founder of Jainism Nehru said that the moral force of non-violence seemed today to be the only answer to the threat to mankind from atom and hydrogen bomb.

- 1955 Apr. 5 A. Barlow, an opposition party member of the South African Parliament described Nehru's speech of April 3 in the Ramlila Grounds, Delhi as a threat to South Africa.

J.S. Cooper, Ambassador-designate of the U.S.A. to India called on Nehru in New Delhi.

Kuo Mo Jo, Vice-Chairman of the Peoples National Congress of China said in Calcutta that Indian foreign policy statement as enunciated by Nehru on March 31 last in Parliament was a valuable contribution to the cause of peace.

The Peking People's Daily in its editorial hailed Nehru's speech he delivered on March 31 to the Indian Parliament regarding the Asian-African Conferences.

The Congress Parliamentary Board met in Delhi with U.N. Dhebar in the Chair. The Board approved of the candidature of Jagdish Saran Agarwal for West Bareilly Assembly seat, vacated by Govind Ballabh Pant.

The Standing Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee in connection with the strengthening of the organization met at 9 A.M. All the nine members of the Committee were present. Besides the members, the two General Secretaries attended the meeting.

- Apr. 6 Nehru led a procession of Gadia Lohars into the Chittor fort associated with deeds of chivalry and honours—*Chalo Chittor Gambhiri Paar Karo*, with these words Nehru asked the huge gathering of Gadia Lohars to cross the Gambhiri bridge and entered the fort.

Nehru protested against an editorial in a P.S.P. Weekly that it was at his instances that Pattom Thanu Pillai, as Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin did not withdraw the cases pending against Travancore Tamil Nad Congress leaders.

- Apr. 7 It was reported that Nehru agreed to become a patron of the Gadia Lohars Organization. Before leaving Chittor he met representatives of Lohars and promised to help in their efforts to reform and rehabilitate the community.

Members of the Delhi Municipal Committee at its weekly meeting, unanimously decided to send a depu-

tation to the Prime Minister and request him to drop the proposal of constructing a row of shops on parade ground along Esplanade Road and Market in Champ-de-Mars to the West of Jain Temple.

- 1955 April 7 Rajya Sabha passed the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill.

The Planning Sub-Committee of the Congress met at 4 P.M. in the Prime Minister's room in the Parliament House with U.N. Dhebar in the Chair, G.L. Mehta, G.B. Pant, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Khandubhai Desai, Deogirikar and Shriman Narayan were present.

- April 8 It was reported in the *Business Week* (New York) a magazine enjoying close connection with the Eisenhower administration that Nehru had joined Sir Anthony Eden in trying to impress upon Molotov, the gravity of the War danger in the Formosa straits.

- April 9 Pham Van Dong, North Viet-Nam Deputy Prime Minister, who arrived in Delhi, discussed with Nehru the Indo-China situation. He met Nehru in the evening and later had dinner with him.

- April 10 Nehru had conversation with Frentisek, Komzale, the Czech Ambassador-designate, when the latter called on him.

A Joint declaration affirming faith in "Panch Shila", as being the best guarantee for peace in the world came after three days' talks between Nehru and Pham Van Dong, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

A letter exchanged between Nehru and Purushottamdas Tandon regarding the "Indian Cattle Prevention Bill" of 1952, was released to the Press.

- April 11 Nehru had informal talk with some of the delegates to the conference of Asian countries, which concluded on April 11, 1955.

Moving in the Lok Sabha that the Constitution Bill, as reported by the Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration, Nehru stated that acquisition without compensation "certainly is not the basis of this Bill or the policy of government."

Nehru told the Lok Sabha that the amendments to the constitution now before the house (in respect of compensation for property acquired) clarified and brought the constitution in line with what its makers intended.

- April 12 In a message in the night Nehru expressed his "deepest sympathy and sorrow" to the Chinese Government

and the relatives of all those Chinese and Indians who lost their lives when the Air India International Constellation crashed into the South China Sea on April 11.

- 1955 April 12 Nehru made a neat and concise speech in the Lok Sabha to wind up the greatly debated constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill as reported by the Joint Committee.

Nehru welcomed Lt. Col. Nasser, Egyptian Premier at Palam airport, Delhi.

- April 13 Nehru presided over the reception meeting organized by the citizens of Delhi to welcome Col. Nasser, Egypt's Prime Minister. The meeting was held at the vast Ramilla grounds, New Delhi and was attended by over 400,000 people.

Col. Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt had a two-hour meeting and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, one hour conference with Nehru at his residence.

Jawaharlal Nehru met the Zonal organizers for constructive work at 9:30 A.M. at his residence.

- April 14 The fervent hope that Bandung Conference would help reduce the tension of conflicts of today was expressed by Nehru at a banquet given by him at Rashtrapati Bhavan to Col. Nasser, Prime Minister of Egypt and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan.

It was reported that in a "Message to the German Press," published in the social democratic newspaper, Nehru said, "War today includes the use of atomic weapons and eminent scientists and military men tell us that the use of these weapons will destroy the world."

Nehru, Col. Nasser and Sardar Mohammed Naim cut a "friendship cake" at a tea party given by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha.

- April 15 Nehru left New Delhi (Palam) Air Port by the Air India Constellation "Himalayan Princess" for Bandung via Rangoon. Among those who accompanied him, the eminent were Lt. Col. Nasser, Egyptian Prime Minister and Sardar Mohammed Naim, Afghan Deputy Prime Minister.

- April 16 Nehru arrived at Bandung (Indonesia) by air for the historic Asian African Conference opening on April 18, 1955. The Burmese Premier, U Nu also arrived by the

same plane. Crowds of Indonesians that lined the three-mile route from the air field to the city were drenched in the heavy downpour.

- 1955 April 16 The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammad Ali told the pressmen at the Dum Dum airport on his way to the Bandung Conference, that he and Nehru might not have time enough in Bandung to discuss Kashmir outside the Conference.

Nehru sent a note to the Prime Minister of Ceylon expressing regret at the progress of implementation of the Indo-Ceylon agreement over which there have been complaints and counter-complaints from both sides in the past few weeks.

- April 17 Nehru had a talk with Chou-En-Lai in Bandung regarding Formosa.

Nehru attended a preliminary meeting of member delegations to the Asian African conference at Bandung. A delegate said that the influence of Nehru helped to overcome certain anticipated difficulties in the wording of the Agenda and to limit it to about half a dozen items.

Nehru and Chou-En-Lai had a private meeting in Bandung on the Formosa issue.

- April 19 Strijdom criticised Nehru's statement on South Africa.

- April 20 Nehru and Burmese Premier, U Nu, both refrained from making opening speeches at the Asian African Conference at Bandung.

Nehru in a statement on Dr. Eienstein's death issued at Bandung on April 19, said that Dr. Eienstein was a beacon light in a world when shadows darken.

Rajya Sabha passed unanimously, the Constitution Amendment Bill.

- April 21 Nehru entertained Chou-En-Lai, Chinese Prime Minister and chief delegates of the Philippines, Thailand, Iran and Saudi Arabia to dinner at his residence in Bandung.

- April 22 Chou-En-Lai invited Nehru to dinner at Bandung.

Nehru told the political committee of the Asian African conference at Bandung that the world faced grave danger of war, and it was within the power of Asian African peoples to tilt the balance in favour of peace.

- 1955 April 25 The Indonesian President Dr. Soekarno gave a reception to Nehru and other delegates of the Asian African Conference.

Nehru took part in the celebrations of a Burmese New Year festivities party which delegates to the Asian African conference attended during a stop over in Rangoon.

Lok Sabha passed the motion for consideration of State Bank Bill which provided for nationalization of the Imperial Bank.

- April 26 Nehru arrived at Calcutta from Bandung.

- April 28 Nehru arrived at Palam (Delhi) from Calcutta and made a statement regarding the Asian African conference.

Col. Nasser while inaugurating the Indo-Egyptian friendship society in Delhi, praised Nehru.

Lok Sabha passed the Untouchability (offences) Bill presenting punishment for the practice of untouchability.

- April 29 75 Satyagrahis entered Daman, Portuguese territory.

Both Nehru and Deshmukh attended and addressed a general meeting of the Congress Parliamentary party members which was called at a short notice at the instance of Mohanlal Saxena.

- April 30 Nehru reporting to the Lok Sabha on the Asian African conference disclosed that V.K. Krishna Menon would go to Peking shortly at the invitation of the Chinese Prime Minister to discuss certain aspects of the Formosan Question.

- May 1 Nehru addressed the mammoth May Day rally at Ramlila Ground (Delhi) held under the auspices of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

All India peasants and workers party decided to merge into the Mazdoor Kisan Party.

- May 2 Nehru greeted Amir Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia on his arrival at Palam, Delhi.

- May 3 Prince Amir Faisal Al-Saud, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia paid a magnificent tribute to Nehru for his efforts for the success of the Bandung conference.

The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Amir Faisal and Nehru conferred together for an hour.

Nehru held the state banquet in honour of the Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia.

- 1955 May 4 An informal meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9 A.M. at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar.

Statement of R.P. Rajagopal, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh regarding the case against Baburao was heard in a Nagpur Court.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the National Development Council, Nehru announced that the Second Five Year Plan would be finalized by March 1956, and the draft Plan would be published by November, 1956.

Nehru defended the Hindu Marriage Bill in the Lok Sabha which passed it with majority.

Nehru's statement on Goa was welcomed by the National Congress (Goa).

5 May Nehru saw off at the airport Amir Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia who left Delhi after a three-day visit.

Rajya Sabha passed the State Bank of India Bill.

- May 6 Criticising a statement made by Adam Clayton Powell a member of the House of Representatives, U.S.A. regarding Nehru, Mrs. Rama Rau said: "Not ten Bandung conferences if they were all failures would affect the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru."

The urgency of quickening the tempo of nation-building activities was emphasised by Nehru, presiding in New Delhi over a meeting of the National Development Council. He said, "We have to prepare the ground for our next jump, and not step."

- May 8 Nehru addressing an A.I.C.C. session at Berhampur, appealed to the people of India to build up a prosperous country unitedly, forgetting all differences and quarrels. He told a huge gathering, "We fought the British not with arms, but with our unity."

- May 9- The A.I.C.C. met at 4 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. Pandal
10 at Berhampur under the presidentship of U.N. Dhebar. One hundred and thirty-seven members were present.

- May 11 Babu Rao was committed to the session in Nagpur under sections 307 and 337, I.P.C. for attempting to murder Nehru, during the latter's visit to Nagpur on March 12 and for causing simple injury by rash and negligent act.

- May 12 Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the building for the National Museum in New Delhi. He stressed the

significance of a museum which he said, was by no means a collection of oddities. Adding further he said that a museum worth the name should be a centre of learning, of visual education, and be able to tell the whole story of man's progress through the ages.

- 1955 May 13 The Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Ali, accompanied by the Minister for the Interior, Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza, arrived at New Delhi to have talks with Nehru on the Kashmir issue.

May 14 Nehru-Ali talks opened in New Delhi. Pandit Pant, Maulana Azad and Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza of Pakistan also participated.

May 16 V.K.K. Menon met Chou En Lai in Peking.

May 18 The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammad Ali said on his arrival in Karachi from New Delhi that his talks with Nehru on the Kashmir issue had neither succeeded nor failed.

Nehru sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on his birthday.

May 19 Nehru greeted Peter Heydon, Australian High Commissioner at his residence.

The President gave assent to the Hindu Marriage Act.

May 20 Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said in New Delhi in an interview that he was satisfied with the trend of the recent talks on the Kashmir issue between Nehru and the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Nehru deprecated the "Moreha" launched by the Akalis to defy the ban on the shouting of slogans and the way they carried on the agitation for a 'Punjabi Suba'. "It was vulgar, highly improper, unwarranted, nonsensical, obnoxious and born of parochialism", he said.

Nehru inaugurated a seven-day conference of Congress women organization, in New Delhi. His address laid stress on women's role in national reconstruction work and particularly in bringing about social revolution, which he described as vital. Many of his words were also addressed to Congress workers and Congress men in general.

May 21 In reply to an "open letter" by Dr. N.B. Khare, Nehru made a statement on Goa.

May 23 V.K.K. Menon left Peking for New Delhi.

1955 May 24 It was reported that Nehru would spend an hour at Cairo on June 6, on his way to Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

May 25 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad sailed for London for holding talks in connection with the future of the India Office Library (London).

Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing the tenth annual conference of All India Students' Congress, advised students to take interest in the Second Five Year Plan.

May 26 It was reported that Nehru would soon make a statement on India's Far East Asia foreign policy.

Krishna Menon who returned to New Delhi from China in the morning, reported to Nehru regarding his talks in Peking with the Chinese Prime Minister Chou-En Lai. It was reported that Menon was likely to have a series of meetings with Nehru on the Peking talks on the Formosa question.

May 27 India was elected to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.

It was reported in the Press that the Yugoslavia Government would confer honorary citizenship of Belgrade on Nehru during his visit to Yugoslavia in June. It will be for the first time after the war that the honour will be bestowed on a foreigner. The news further added that Nehru would stay in Belgrade for four days out of his eight day visit to Yugoslavia.

May 29 Nehru greeted Peter Voutov, Bulgarian Minister in India, when the latter called on him in New Delhi.

May 30 J.F. Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State sent a message to Nehru, thanking him for his efforts to obtain the release of the American fliers.

N.M. Joshi passed away.

May 31 It was reported in the Press that during his forthcoming visit to Europe, Nehru will also visit Austria, besides Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

Marshall Tito sent the following message to Nehru in reply to latter's message on the occasion of his birthday: "I thank you for felicitations and wishes offered to me on my birthday. I am availing myself of this opportunity to convey my best wishes to you and friendly India."

While speaking in Press Conference Nehru expressed his views on the Kashmir issue, Akali, "Morchha" and the Second Five Year Plan.

- 1955 June 1 United States Aid to India Pact was signed in New Delhi.
- June 2 U.N. Dhebar, the Congress President supported Jawaharlal Nehru's stand on Goa at Gondia Conference.
- June 8 A.K. Chanda along with 57-member Indian Cultural Delegation reached Peking.
- June 18 President awarded "Asoka Chakra" to the surviving crew of the "Kashmir Princess."
- June 29 India protested to Portugal against her barbarous and inhuman ways of treatment of the Goa Satyagrahis.
- July 1 The State Bank of India was inaugurated.
- July 13 Over 2,000 volunteers from all parts of India enrolled for mass Satyagraha in Goa.
- July 15 At an unprecedented ceremony a state banquet at Rashtrapati Bhawan was held in honour of Nehru, the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced the conferment of the highest national award, Bharat Ratna, on Jawaharlal Nehru.
- July 17-18 A joint meeting of the members of the Constructive Programme Advisory Committee and the Zonal Organizers was held at 4 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office. The Congress President U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.
- The A.I.C.C. staff gave a reception to Nehru, to mark the Prime Minister's home-coming. Later a 45-minute closed door conference on party affairs and organizational matters was held.
- July 19 India and Pakistan signed a new Trade Agreement.
- July 23 Lisbon ruled out peaceful ways to settle Goa issue.
- The Working Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to suggest ways and means for celebrating 1857 centenary celebrations in 1957. The Sub-Committee consisted of the following members: Dr. K.N. Katju, Jagjivan Ram, Mohammad Hafiz Ibrahim, Balwantrao Mehta, D.K. Baroth, and Shriman Narayan (convener).
- The Congress Working Committee met at 9 A.M. under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar, at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi.
- July 27 An Air Pact between India and Iraq was signed.
- July 30 India replied to Pakistan's note regarding G.B. Pant's statement.
- Aug. 3 Two satyagrahis were shot dead by the Portuguese Police.

- 1955 Aug. 8 Portuguese Legation in New Delhi was closed down.
- Aug. 15 28 Satyagrahis were shot dead by the Goa troops.
- Sept. 1- 2 The Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of P.C.C.'s started at 9 A.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office with the singing of Vande Matram. Earlier from 8-30 A.M. to 9 A.M. there was spinning.
Dr. Amarnath Jha passed away.
The Congress Working Committee met at 8-30 A.M. under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar at 1, Roberts Road, New Delhi.
A Conference of the Presidents of the P.C.C.'s and the leaders of Congress Legislature parties in the States was held in the A.I.C.C. office at 3 P.M. with U.N. Dhebar in the chair.
- Sept. 3 The A.I.C.C. met in an informal meeting at 9 A.M. in the Constitution Club under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar. Four hundred and ninety members were present. There was mass spinning from 8-30 to 9 A.M.
- Sept. 4 In terms of the Congress Constitution Article XXVII-(a) the A.I.C.C. elected the following members of the Central Election Committee: Smt. Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, K. Kamaraj, Dr. B.C. Roy and U.S. Malliah.
- Sept. 5 A meeting of the Constructive Work Zonal Organization was held at 9.30 A.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office with U.N. Dhebar in the chair. All the 6 Zonal organizers were present. Vichitra Narain Sharma attended by special invitation. Shriman Narayan and Madhavan Nair were also present.
- Sept. 26 Lok Sabha passed the bill for the Central Prize competitions.
- Sept. 29 The First meeting of the National Council of Youth Congress was held at 6.30 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. office, with the Congress President in the chair.
- Oct. 4 S.P. Limaya, Goa Satyagrahi was sentenced to 10 years' R.I. by the Goa Tribunal.
- Oct. 10 Government of India published the Reprint of the States Reorganization Commission.
- Oct. 13 Congress Working Committee discussed the States Reorganization Commission's recommendations.
- Oct. 15 Indian Film festival opened at Peking.
- Nov. 11 Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad at Tirupati.

- 1955 Nov. 14 Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Employment State Insurance Scheme.
- Nov. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated work on Bhakra Dam the highest straight gravity dam in the world.
- Nov. 29 Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad emphasized Kashmir's resolve to be in India.
- Dec. 2- A meeting of Zonal Organizers of Constructive Work
3 was held at 8-30 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office. Those present were U.N. Dhebar, Chhaganlal Joshi, Raoji-bhai Patel, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Shriman Narayan and N.N. Malkani.
- Dec. 9 The Maharaja of Manipur passed away.
- Dec. 10 A meeting of the A.I.C.C. representatives was held at 3 P.M. at the A.I.C.C. Office. The Congress President, U.N. Dhebar, the General Secretaries, Shriman Narayan and K.P. Madhavan Nair and six Zonal representatives, Mahesh Saran, K.K. Challappan Pillai, A.T. Dondavate, Prakash Chand Sethi, Sumang Prakash and Jagatpal Singh were present.
- Dec. 11 A joint declaration by Jawaharlal Nehru and Ibn Said was issued in New Delhi.
- Dec. 12 A joint statement of Jawaharlal Nehru, Bulganin and Khrushchev was issued in New Delhi.
- Dec. 14 Lok Sabha passed the Constitution Bill empowering the President to fix time limit for expressing the views of the states.
- Dec. 19 India decided to establish diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia.
- Dec. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru announced his "Zonal units" proposal.
- Dec. 23 A meeting of the Congress Planning Committee was held at 7 A.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Congress President U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.
- Dec. 29 A cultural agreement was signed between India and Indonesia.
- * * * *
- 1956 Jan. 5 India and the United States signed an agreement by which one lakh tons of steel would be sent to India by America.
- Jan. 6 Bank employees throughout India went on strike.
- Jan. 10 United States of America announced \$50 million dollars aid to India.

- 1956 Jan. 14 India and Pakistan reached an agreement regarding transfer of Evacuees' bank accounts.
- Jan. 16 The Report of the States' Reorganization Commission was published by the Government of India.
- Jan. 18 On the publication of the S.R.C. report, there were serious riots in Bombay. The police opened fire and 60 persons were killed.
- Jan. 19 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President, issued an Ordinance, nationalizing the Life Insurance in the country. Delhi-Bonn Pact on technical aid was signed in New Delhi.
- Jan. 21 V.K. Krishna Menon arrived in New Delhi.
- Jan. 27 The Gandhi *mandapam* at Raj Bhawan, Guindy was inaugurated by C. Rajagopalachari.
- Jan. 29 Delegates of the All Parties conference met at Madras, advocated English as the official language of India.
- Jan. 31 Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived at Trivandrum.
- Feb. 1 S.R. Das sworn in as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.
- Feb. 2 An Air Transport Agreement between India and the United States was signed.
Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated *Bhoodan Padayatra* at Cape Comorin.
- Feb. 3 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit arrived at Bombay.
V.K.K. Menon was appointed Cabinet Minister.
- Feb. 6 Rs. 4,800 crores as outlay of India's Second Five Year Plan was announced.
- Feb. 8 U.N. Dhebar arrived in Amritsar to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.
- Feb. 10 The Subjects Committee of the Amritsar Session of the Indian National Congress adopted resolution on bilingual states.
- Feb. 11-12 The 61st Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Amritsar under the Presidentship of President U.N. Dhebar. The 34th Session of the Congress had also met in Amritsar, in 1919 under the Presidentship of Moti Lal Nehru.
The Congress Working Committee met at Amritsar, and appointed a "Small Savings Committee".
- Feb. 14 V.K.K. Menon was sworn in as Cabinet Minister.
- Feb. 15 Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer resigned from the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University.

- 1956 Feb. 15 Dr. Meghnad Saha passed away.
- Feb. 19 Acharya Narendra Dev, Chairman of All India Praja Socialist Party passed away.
The Title of "Saint" was conferred upon Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India by Sadhu Sevak Samaj.
- Feb. 22 The first meeting of the "Small Savings Committee" met at the residence of G.B. Pant, in New Delhi.
- Feb. 23 The Central Election Committee met in the A.I.C.C. Office. The Committee considered the recommendation for biennial election to the Rajya Sabha from the different states and selected the Congress nominees.
Indian Government protested to Pakistan against latter's violation of Indian territory.
- Feb. 27 G.V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha passed away.
- Mar. 4 The Fourth All India Convention of Bharat Sevak Samaj met in Subhash Nagar (Nizamabad).
- Mar. 10 Pakistan protested against India's reference to Kashmir as part of India in her note to member countries of SEATO.
- Mar. 11 The All India Kalidas Memorial Conference at Samastipur was inaugurated by K.M. Munshi.
- Mar. 12 M. Pireau, French Foreign Minister, had a talk with Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.
The Central Election Committee met in the A.I.C.C. office. The Committee considered the recommendations to the Rajya Sabha from the different states and selected the Congress nominees.
- Mar. 15 In the meeting held in New Delhi, the Parliamentary Board considered the question of admitting non-congress members to the Congress Legislature parties.
- Mar. 19 Pakistan invaded the Indian border and protest note was sent to Karachi.
- April 3 The Congress Parliamentary Board considered the question of setting up candidates for the bye-election to Bombay Legislative Assembly in the vacancies created by the resignation of some members on the issue of reorganization of Bombay States.
India and Poland signed a trade agreement.
- April 5 Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi passed away.
- April 6 Shipping Agreement between India and USSR was signed.

- 1956 April 8 All India Vaidyas and Hakims' Congress met at Bombay.
- April 12 An Agreement between Poland and India was signed regarding supply to India of iron ore and cement.
- April 15 The Central Election Committee met again and fixed the programme for the selection of candidates.
- April 18 "The States Reorganization Bill, 1956" was introduced in Lok Sabha on this day and a Joint Committee consisting of 51 members of both the Houses of Parliament was appointed to examine the Bill.
- April 23 Lok Sabha took up for consideration the States Reorganization Bill.
- April 26 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Nepa (National Newsprint) Mills at Nepanagar.
- April 27 Communist Party of India supported partition of Kashmir at its meeting at Palghat.
- April 28 India and Canada signed pact on Atomic Reactor.
- April 29 Government of India approved draft of Second Five Year Plan allotting an outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores.
- April 30 The first meeting of the Literature Sub-Committee met in the A.I.C.C. Office. The Congress President laid emphasis on the need to develop common thinking among Congressmen in regard to fundamental policies and suggested the publication of some socio-economic studies in order to crystallise the ideas of the Congress.
- May 1 The A.I.C.C. Economic Review, entered its eighth year of publication.
- May 2 A conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees met for three days at New Delhi. The programme of work in the Pradeshas was reviewed on the first day. The next day various items were taken up for discussion. As regards the integration of the Pradesh Congress Committees, consequent on the State Reorganization, different views were expressed. Some Pradeshas favoured integration, some opposed, while some others favoured status quo till the elections.
- The procedure for the selection of candidates and their qualifications as suggested by Central Election Committee was discussed in a meeting of P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries held in New Delhi.
- May 5 Indo-Pakistan ministerial conference on minority exodus met in Dacca.

- 1956 May 7 Bombay Seamen's strike was called off.
- May 8 Lok Sabha passed Hindu Succession Bill.
- May 9 Rajya Sabha passed All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill.
- May 10 The third meeting of the "Small Savings Committee" met at New Delhi at the residence of G.B. Pant.
- May 13 Acharya Vinoba Bhave started the Bhoodan Campaign in Tiruvellore.
- May 24 Buddha Jayanti was celebrated throughout India.
- May 27 The 8th All India Sarvodaya Sammelan met at Sarvodayapuram (Kancheepuram). Dr. Rajendra Prasad, U.N. Dhebar, Jaya Prakash Narayan and many others attended it. This author also attended the Sammelan.
- May 28 The Treaty of *de jure* cession of French India was signed in New Delhi.
- June 2 The All India Congress Committee met on this day at 3 P.M. at the A.I.C.C. Pandal in Siddharthanaga, Bombay. The Congress President, U.N. Dhebar presided. Two hundred and forty-six members attended the session. S.K. Patil welcomed the members on behalf of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee.
- Government of India decided to keep Bombay under Central rule for 5 years.
- June 4 Jawaharlal Nehru met Strijdom, South African Prime Minister in London.
- June 5 The Government of India floated three loans for a total sum of Rs. 150 crores.
- June 7 Jawaharlal Nehru visited Dublin.
- June 10 The Irish University conferred upon Jawaharlal Nehru the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- June 13 Congress High Command decided to put off the Congress Presidential election till 1958.
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was given a rousing reception at Moscow.
- June 18 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President gave assent to the Hindu Succession Bill.
- Moscow University conferred upon Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Honorary Professorship.
- June 19 Jawaharlal Nehru declined to meet Madras N.G.O.'s.
- June 20 Congress High Command denied permission to Maharashtra Congressmen to quit office.
- June 21 Jawaharlal Nehru left for London.

- 1956 June 21 A meeting of the C.E.C. was held in New Delhi. The Committee considered the suggestion received from the P.C.C.'s regarding the qualifications of candidates and decided the procedure for election finally. Morocco and Tunisia were recognized by India as sovereign states.
- June 22 Dr. John Mathai resigned his Chairmanship of State Bank of India.
- June 25 India protested against Bokhari's speech he delivered in Syria in which he declared that war between Pakistan and India was inevitable.
- June 29 Dr. C.D. Deshmukh inaugurated the Kunda Project.
- June 30 Jawaharlal Nehru received the title of "Freeman of London City," at Guildhall, London.
- July 12 V.K.K. Menon applied to the Disarmament Commission to ban nuclear tests.
- July 13 Jawaharlal Nehru visited Germany. The Chancellor Dr. Adenauer, gave a dinner party in Nehru's honour and assured him Germany's help for the economic development of India.
- July 14 At Bonn talks between Jawaharlal Nehru and Adenauer began.
- July 15 At Poona, International Seminar of the World Universities Services concluded its session.
- July 16 The Select Committee Report on S.R.C. Bill was presented to Parliament.
- July 18 Marshal Tito and Col. Nasser met Jawaharlal Nehru at Brioni.
- July 22 Jawaharlal Nehru returned home after a four-week tour abroad. President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated B.G. Tilak's centenary celebrations in New Delhi. The centenary was celebrated throughout India.
- July 24 Jawaharlal Nehru took charge of the Ministry of Finance from Dr. C.D. Deshmukh who resigned.
- July 28 Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled life-size portrait of B.G. Tilak in the Parliament House in New Delhi.
- Aug. 3 Dr. Zakir Husain was re-elected President of the World University Service. The Most Noble Order of the Crown of Siam was conferred upon Dr. Lokanathan.
- Aug. 6 Union Cabinet decided on bilingual Bombay State
- Aug. 7 Dr. H.C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal passed away.

- 1956 Aug. 8 Communal riots in Ahmedabad broke out to protest against the announcement of a bilingual state of Bombay.
- Aug. 9 Lok Sabha adopted official amendments to the S.R.C. Bill providing for a bilingual State for Bombay by 241 to 40 votes.
- Aug. 10 Lok Sabha passed States Reorganization Bill without division.
On the enactment of the States Reorganization Bill on this day, 14 new states would have come into existence as from November 1, 1956.
- Aug. 15 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, took salute in Madras after his state drive on the occasion of the 10th Independence Day of India.
- Aug. 17 The Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee supported the Bilingual State of Bombay.
- Aug. 20 V.K.K. Menon pressed a five-point plan to settle the Suez Canal Question.
- Aug. 24 C.D. Deshmukh, former Finance Minister, accepted Chairmanship of University Grants Commission.
- Aug. 25 Rajya Sabha passed the State Reorganization Bill.
- Aug. 31 T.T. Krishnamachari was appointed Finance Minister of India.
- Sept. 2 120 persons were killed in rail disaster in Hyderabad State.
A note was circulated to the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees at a meeting wherein it was decided that steps would be taken to register societies for constructive work by 2nd October, 1957 to appoint one suitable person to take over the overall charge of constructive activity at the Pradesh levels.
- Sept. 5 India signed a Trade Pact with Burma.
- Sept. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru explained India's position for not sending any troops to Cyprus.
- Sept. 12 Indians in South Africa, presented Memorandum to the United Nations regarding the status of Indians.
- Sept. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru assured the Nagas regarding the future set up in Naga Area.
- Sept. 18 Sardar K.M. Panikkar was appointed India's Ambassador in France.
- Sept. 20 S.K. Dey was sworn in as Minister in the Central Cabinet.

B.R. Sen was elected Director General of F.A.O.

- 1956 Sept. 25 Jawaharlal Nehru visited Saudi Arabia where he was given a rousing reception. King Saud and Nehru exchanged their views on various political and social issues.
- Sept. 28 A joint communique on Suez Canal by King Saud and Jawaharlal Nehru at the conclusion of their four-day talk was issued.
- Oct. 1 V.K.K. Menon left for Cairo *enroute* to London and New York.
- Oct. 5 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan received the Special Honorary Citizenship of Tokyo.
- Oct. Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed presented draft constitution of Jammu and Kashmir to the Constituent Assembly affirming accession to India.
- Oct. 14 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and about two lakh scheduled caste men and women embraced Buddhism in Nagpur.
- Oct. 16 Y.B. Chavan was elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party of the New Bombay State.
- Oct. 18 Miss Padmaja Naidu was appointed Governor of West Bengal.
- Dr. Hare Krishna Mehtab was sworn in as Premier of Orissa.
- Oct. 19 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, gave assent to the Bill implementing States Reorganization.
- Oct. 21 S. Nijalingappa was elected leader of the New Mysore Congress Legislature Party.
- Oct. 30 The Kashmir Constituent Assembly unanimously passed the clause defining the State of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of the Indian Union.
- Nov. 6 Maulana Azad was elected President of the 9th session of the UNESCO Conference.
- Nov. 9 The All India Congress Committee which met in Calcutta condemned the Anglo-French armed intervention in Egypt.

The A.I.C.C. met on this day at 3 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. Pandal at Beligbala, Calcutta. U.N. Dhebar presided. The Congress President in his inaugural address said that the A.I.C.C. was meeting after five months, when the problem of the State reorganization was facing them. This problem had been solved satisfactorily and the reorganised states came into existence on the 1st November, 1956.

- 1956 Nov. 12 The Colombo Powers Conference which met at New Delhi, reviewed the international developments.
- Nov. 14 Morarji Desai was sworn in as Minister of Union Cabinet
- Nov. 20 Lok Sabha approved India's foreign policy.
- Nov. 24 Dalai Lama, Panchen Lama, and the Maharaja of Sikkim arrived in New Delhi.
- Nov. 26 Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned as a sequel to Ariyaber Railway disaster.
- Dec. 2 Indian troops moved into Suez Buffer Zone.
- Dec. 4 Ellsworth Bunker was appointed United States of America's Ambassador to India.
- Dec. 6 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar passed away.
- Dec. 11 Congress Working Committee met at New Delhi for preparing the election manifesto.
- Dec. 11-12 The Congress Working Committee met at 9 A.M. at 1, Teen Murti Marg, New Delhi (residence of Jawaharlal Nehru). U.N. Dhebar presided.
- Dec. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru left for U.S.A. to meet President Eisenhower.
- Dec. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru met Eden in London on his way to U.S.A.
- Dec. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Washington, D.C. (U.S.A.).
The United Nations troops took over the Port Said.
- Dec. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru and President Eisenhower continued to confer on world issues at Gettysburg.
- Dec. 20 Jawaharlal Nehru and President Eisenhower issued a joint statement confirming broad area of Agreement.
- Dec. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru visited Ottawa (Canada).
- Dec. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru returned from U.S.A. to talk further with Eden.
- Dec. 28 Jawaharlal Nehru returned home from his visit to U.S.A., Canada and U.K.
- Dec. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-En-Lai had a meeting at New Delhi.
- Dec. 31 R.S. Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and a veteran Congress leader, passed away.
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- 1957 Jan. 2 U.N. Dhebar, President of the Indian National Congress arrived at Laxmi Nagar (Indore) and was accorded grand reception.

- 1957 Jan. 2-4 The Congress Working Committee met at 4 P.M. at Lakshmbai Nagar, Indore. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- Jan. 3 The 62nd Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Laxmibai Nagar (Indore).
Shriman Narayan, K.P. Madhavan Nair, and M.M. Chaudhary presented the "Report of the General Secretaries from March 1956 to Dec. 1956" to A.I.C.C. as required under Article XXII (C) of the Congress constitution.
The Congress Subjects Committee met at 3.15 P.M. in Laxmibai Nagar, Indore. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- Jan. 4 The Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress approved unanimously the Congress manifesto for the coming elections.
- Jan. 5 U.N. Dhebar delivered his presidential address to the 62nd session of the Indian National Congress.
- Jan. 5-6 The 62nd session of the Indian National Congress was held at Lakshmbai Nagar, Indore under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar. The session was a momentous one since many vital problems came up for deliberation and decision.
- Jan. 7 India objected to the American plan for supervision of the Elections in Korea.
- Jan. 8 President Eisenhower sent message to Jawaharlal Nehru regarding America's new programme for Middle East.
- Jan. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Hirakud Dam across Mahanadi.
- Jan. 15 P. Chakravarti took charge as permanent Secretary of the A.I.C.C. office.
- Jan. 16 Pakistan again appealed to the United Nations for plebiscite in Kashmir.
- Jan. 19 President Shukri-al-Kuwatly had a talk with Jawaharlal Nehru in Delhi and later issued a joint statement.
- Jan. 22 India and Pakistan signed a Trade Agreement.
- Jan. 31 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone for the Madras University Centenary Buildings.
- Feb. 2 In New Delhi students protested against the anti-Indian demonstration in Pakistan.
- Feb. 13 Union Home Minister, G.B. Pant was appointed Chairman of Southern Zonal Council covering Andhra, Madras and Kerala.

- 1957 Feb. 16 Indian Government rejected Anglo-U.S. resolution on Kashmir.
- Feb. 19 United States of America rejected the Soviet amendment to the Four Power draft resolution on Kashmir.
- Feb. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru warned Pakistan regarding its war preparations against India.
- Feb. 23 United Nations adopted India's formula on Cyprus issue.
- Feb. 24 Second General Elections in India began.
- Feb. 26 Owing to engine catching fire of the plane in which Jawaharlal Nehru was flying, landed safely near Raichur.
- Mar. 8 B.G. Kher passed away in a Nursing Home at Poona.
- Mar. 10 V.K.K. Menon was elected to Lok Sabha from Bombay Constituency.
- Mar. 15 The Second General Election came to an end.
- Mar. 16 P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja passed away.
- Mar. 18 The Congress Parliamentary Board considered the size and composition of the cabinets of different states and about the defeated Congress candidates in the General Elections.
- Mar. 23 The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Congress President, U.N. Dhebar, was in the chair.
- Mar. 24 Mrinal Kanti Bose, well known Calcutta journalist passed away.
- Mar. 29 Jawaharlal Nehru again was elected as the Leader of the Congress Party.
- Mar. 30-31 The Conference of the P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries was held in New Delhi at the Parliament Members Club, South Avenue, the proceedings of the Congress started at 8 P.M. on March 30, 1957. Dhebar presided.
- April 1 The Congress Party re-nominated Dr. Rajendra Prasad for Presidentship of India for second term.
- April 7 Shriman Narayan, Congress General Secretary, objected to the Policy of Kerala's Government.
- Apr. 14 Dr. C.D. Deshmukh advocated the Gurukula system of Education in his convocation address to the Gurukul University at Hardwar.
- April 15 The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. sent a circular

letter to the Presidents of the P.C.C.'s regarding the work for minorities.

- 1957 April 20 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India promulgated an ordinance amending Life Insurance Act, 1956.
- May 2 Unemployed farmers looted private granary in Patna.
- May 5 The Himachal Pradesh Secretariat building in Simla with Government records was destroyed by fire.
- May 10 Dr. Rajendra Prasad was re-elected President of India for a second term.
- May 13 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan were sworn in as President and Vice-President respectively.
- May 20 T. Prakasam, valiant fighter for freedom and ex-Andhra Chief Minister passed away at Hyderabad.
- May 26 Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi.
- May 30-31 The conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the P.C.C.'s started at 9.30 A.M. in the Constitution Club New Delhi. The proceedings started with half an hour's spinning.
- June 1 All India Congress Committee met in New Delhi.
The Congress Working Committee also met on this day in New Delhi.
A Constitution Sub-Committee was appointed by the Congress President at the instance of the A.I.C.C. meeting held on this date.
- June 1-2 The A.I.C.C. met at 9.30 A.M. in the Constitution Club, New Delhi with U.N. Dhebar in the chair.
- June 7 The draft amendments prepared by the Constitution Sub-Committee were circulated to all the P.C.C.'s for their information and communication of their views by June 30, 1957.
- June 11 The Congress President addressed a letter to all the Presidents of P.C.C.'s giving the outline of the amendments of the Congress constitution and the proceedings, as to how the P.C.C.'s should proceed in regard to the delineation of Mandal committees and membership enrolment work.
- June 25 Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in London after his tour of Scandinavia to attend the Commonwealth Conference.
- July 1 Jawaharlal Nehru urged suspension of Nuclear Tests at the Commonwealth Conference.
- July 11 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference met at New Delhi.
- July 13 Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad, Premier of Kashmir resigned.

- 1957 July 16 The Constitution Sub-Committee met for the last time at the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi.
- July 18 The Congress Parliamentary Board laid down the rules and procedures with regard to admission of members elected as independents or nominees of other parties to the Congress legislature parties.
- July 20 The Congress Working Committee met at 3 P.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, New Delhi under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar. All the members were present except Smt. A.V. Kuttimalu and Dr. S.K. Sinha.
- Aug. 2 Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, passed away in New Delhi.
- Aug. 15 U.N. Dhebar, President, Indian National Congress issued a message to the press on the Independence Day.
- Aug. 16 100th anniversary of the First War of Independence (Mutiny of 1857) was celebrated throughout the country.
- Aug. 26 Nagas' convention decided at Kohima to give up their demand for Independence.
- Aug. 28 Jaya Prakash Narain resigned from the P.S.P.
- Aug. 29 The Congress Working Committee met at 9 A.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- Aug. 30 A meeting of the A.I.C.C. Zonal organizers for Small Savings Movement was held at 4 P.M. in the A.I.C.C. Office. Besides Congress President U.N. Dhebar, who addressed the organizers five zonal organizers were present.
Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi.
- Aug. 35 The A.I.C.C. met at 9 A.M. on Saturday at Sapru House, New Delhi, with U.N. Dhebar in the Chair. 281 members attended.
Amendments to the constitution of the Indian National Congress were approved in this session of the A.I.C.C.
- Sept. 1 All India Congress Committee met in New Delhi.
An informal meeting of the A.I.C.C. met at Sapru House, New Delhi at 9.30 A.M. and discussed economic situation and food problem.
G.L. Nanda, Minister for Planning, prepared and presented a note to the A.I.C.C. informal session.
A.P. Jain, Minister for Food and Agriculture prepared and presented a note to the A.I.C.C. informal meeting.

- 1957 Sept. 1 T.T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, prepared a note to the A.I.C.C. informal session which met in New Delhi.
- Sept. 1-2 Amendments to the Constitution of the Indian National Congress were approved in this session of the A.I.C.C.
- Another meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees was held in New Delhi. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- Sept. 5 Rajya Sabha passed the Wealth Tax Bill.
- Sept. 7 U.S.S.R. announced her decision to veto Pakistan move for United Nations force in Kashmir.
- Sept. 8 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left for China.
- Sept. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru was accorded a tumultuous welcome at Srinagar by over 2 lakhs of people.
- Sept. 26 India's move for debate advocating China's admission to the U.N. was rejected.
- Sept. 30 A new trade pact between India and Czechoslovak republic was signed.
- Oct. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru left for Japan.
- Oct. 16 Justice Govinda Menon passed away.
- Oct. 18 Calcutta Bank strike was called off and 10,000 people went back to work.
- Oct. 23 The Congress Parliamentary Board in its meeting held in New Delhi considered the note of Congress President relating to the holding of inquiry into allegations against Ministers generally endorsed the procedure suggested by the Congress President to the effect that if the Board was satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case, there should be regular enquiry to set at rest any doubt or suspicion in the mind of the public.
- Oct. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the All India Convention of Youth Congress meet at Lucknow.
- Oct. 29 President Rajendra Prasad conferred upon Pandit G.B. Pant, the title of Bharat Ratna.
- Nov. 2 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was arrested at Lucknow.
- Nov. 3 All India Sadhu Samaj met at Ahmedabad.
- Nov. 5 Yuvraj Karan Singh was elected Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir State.
- Nov. 8 13th Session of the All India Newspapers Editors Conference met in New Delhi.

- 1957 Nov. 9 President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at Bombay.
- Nov. 10 U.S.S.R. and India signed an Agreement for setting up Heavy Industries in India.
- Nov. 12 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated 10 million gallon capacity rapid mechanical Filter Plant at Madras.
- Nov. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated I.L.O. Regional Conference in New Delhi.
- Nov. 16 The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru at 3.30 P.M. U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.
- Nov. 17 Pakistan rejected Jarring's proposal to refer Kashmir question to International Court of Justice.
- Nov. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled the Shivaji Statue at Partapgarh.
- Dec. 5 U.S.A. and India signed pact for eradicating malaria in 3 years.
- Dec. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru opened Children's Theatre in Madras.
- Dec. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru opened the Gandhigram exhibition near Dindigul.
- Dec. 23 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was released.
- Dec. 29 All India Educational Conference met at Madras.
- Dec. 31 T.T. Krishnumachari opened the Amaravathi Project Canal.
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- 1958 Jan. 3 An informal meeting of the members of the Steering Committee, resident in Delhi, was held at 3 P.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.
- Jan. 5 200 members of D.M.K. including 12 legislators were taken into custody.
- Jan. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Science Congress in Madras.
- Jan. 8 Harold Macmillan, British Premier, arrived in New Delhi.
- Jan. 11 Two lakhs of Indians in East Pakistan were rounded up and were lodged in the concentration camps.
- Jan. 12 Dr. Frank Graham arrived at Bombay.
- Jan. 14 63rd Annual Session of the Indian National Congress began at Pragjyotishpur (Gaubati).
- Jan. 15 Bulganin appealed to Jawaharlal Nehru to help convene summit meet.

- 1958 Jan. 16 U.S.A. announced loan of \$ 225 million dollars to India.

The Congress Subjects Committee met at 3.30 P.M. at Pragjyotishpur (Gauhati). The condolence resolution was moved from the chair. Names were read out by Shriman Narayan.

- Jan. 17 Indian National Congress Subjects Committee recommended use of English not beyond 1965.
- Jan. 18 The 63rd session of the Congress started at 2 P.M. at Pragjyotishpur (Gauhati). U.N. Dhebar, Congress President was received at the main gate and the members of the Working Committee and other prominent leaders accompanied him to the dais in a procession. At the outset Vande Matram was sung and was followed by a welcome song sung in chorus by girls.
- Jan. 19 Indian National Congress adopted unanimously the Flexible Language policy resolution.
- Jan. 20 The Congress Working Committee met at 12.30 P.M. at the President's Camp, Pragjyotishpur (Gauhati). U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.

A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees was held at 2.45 P.M. at the Camp of the Congress President at Pragjyotishpur (Gauhati). U.N. Dhebar was in the chair. All the Pradesh Congress Committees except Rajasthan, Bihar, Utkal and Delhi represented.

An informal meeting of the delegates was held at 8.30 A.M. at Pragjyotishpur (Gauhati). The Congress President, U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.

- Jan. 25 Dr. Frank Graham met V.K.K. Menon.
- Jan. 26 D.K. Karve was awarded Bharat Ratna.
- Jan. 30 The 14th All India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference met in Madras.
- Feb. 5 Ho Chi-Minh, President of Viet Nam arrived in New Delhi.
- Feb. 10 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India addressed the joint session of the Parliament at New Delhi.
- Feb. 12 T.T. Krishnamachari, the Union Finance Minister, resigned.
- Feb. 14 A meeting of the persons in charge of constructive work

on behalf of the Congress at the Pradesh level was held in the office of the A.I.C.C. under the Chairmanship of K.P. Madhavan Nair.

- 1958 Feb. 16 Report on Cooperative Movement in India prepared by Sir Malcolm Darling was published.
- Feb. 20 Chatla Report on the L.I.C.'s investments was accepted by the Lok Sabha.
- Feb. 22 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education passed away.
- Feb. 22-23 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9 A.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, Teen Murti Marg, New Delhi under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar.
- Feb. 26 India and West Germany signed a pact deferring for 3 years India's payment regarding Rourkela plant.
- Feb. 27 A joint statement between U.S.A. and India regarding closer economic cooperation was issued.
- Feb. 28 Jawaharlal Nehru presented the Budget in the Lok Sabha. The Finance Minister T.T. Krishnamachari resigned earlier on 12th February.
- Mar. 4 Terms and conditions of the U.S. Aid to India were announced.
- Mar. 9 A meeting of the members of the Congress Party in Parliament was held in the A.I.C.C. office at 9 A.M. Nearly 150 members attended the meeting. The Congress President, U.N. Dhebar was in the chair.
- Mar. 14 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, left for U.S.A.
- Mar. 16 The All India Shia Convention meeting at New Delhi called upon the United Nations to advise Pakistan to vacate her aggression in Kashmir.
- Mar. 18 India and Soviet Union concluded an Air Transport Agreement.
- Mar. 19 Supreme Court rejected Journalists' Wage Board decision.
- Mar. 21 All India Muslim Legislators' convention met at Lucknow.
- Mar. 22 Morarji Desai took charge as Union Finance Minister.
- Mar. 29 S.K. Patil took over charge as Minister for Transport and Communications.
- G.B. Pant inaugurated the Rajasthan Canal work.
- Mar. 31 India warned Pakistan regarding firing by Pakistan troops across Sylhet-Cachar border.

- 1958 April 2 Dr. Frank Graham submitted to the United Nations 5-point interim plan of the Kashmir dispute.
- April 4 Jawaharlal Nehru totally rejected Dr. F. Connam's proposals regarding Kashmir.
- April 5 The Congress Working Committee met at New Delhi.
- April 5 The Congress Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- April 9 The extraordinary meeting of the Communist Party of India concluded its session at Amritsar.
- April 12 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left London for India.
K.P. S. Menon met M. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister.
- April 14 Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali was elected first Mayor of Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- April 18 Dr. D.K. Karve celebrated his 101st birthday.
- April 19- The Conference of Presidents and Secretaries of the
20 P.C.C.'s started at 8 A.M. at M.P.'s Club, South Avenue, New Delhi. The proceedings were started with half an hour community spinning followed by singing of Vande Matram.
- April 23 S.V. Inamdar, All India organizer, Seval Dal, issued a circular to the Presidents of all the Pradesh Congress Committees regarding "Voting by Seva Dal officers".
- April 27 Shriman Narayan, General Secretary issued a circular regarding "Audience" to Seva Dal Volunteers, to the Presidents of all Pradesh Congress Committees.
Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated All Kerala Kala Parishad at Trichur.
- May 1 Jawaharlal Nehru announced his decision of retiring temporarily from Prime Ministership.
- May 4 Jawaharlal Nehru agreed to continue in his office and changed his mind regarding retiring from his job.
In a statement in the Lok Sabha Nehru narrated the recent occurrences in Goa and said the situation was grave and would become even graver if the Portuguese authorities deported the Satyagrahis.
- May 5 The Congress Working Committee met at 8 A.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- May 7 Pakistan protested to the United Nations on Sheikh Abdullah's arrest.
- May 9 Dr. Khan Sahib was assassinated.

- 1958 May 9 The First meeting of Maulana Azad National Memorial Committee was held at 10 A.M. with Jawaharlal Nehru in the chair.
- May 10-12 The All India Congress Working Committee met at Sapru House, New Delhi. Three hundred and ten members attended.
- May 12 The Presidents and General Secretaries of the Pradesh Congress Committees met at an informal Conference at 3 P.M. at the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi.
- May 13 Dr. C.V. Raman left Bombay for Europe.
- May 14 A meeting of the Working Committee was held at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- May 17 R.C. Pande, Offg. Permanent Secretary issued a circular to the Presidents of all P.C.C.'s regarding Associations of writers.
- May 19 Sir Jadunath Sircar, a great historian of India passed away.
- May 27 U.N. Dhebar, Congress President, addressed a letter to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding revitalizing the Congress.
- May 30 The 10th All India Sarvodya Sammelan began at Pandharpur.
- June 1 Non-Hindus entered the Pandharpur temple along with Acharya Vinoba Bhave.
- June 6 Sadiq Ali issued a circular regarding strengthening the Mandal Committees and the appointment of zonal organizers.
- June 7 Acharya J.P. Bhansali who was fasting for 66 days broke his fast.
- June 8 Pakistan deferred Mangla Dam construction in the Pakistan occupied area of Kashmir.
- June 14 Dr. C.V. Raman received the Lenin Peace Prize at Kremlin.
- June 16 Shriman Narayan issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees requesting them not to make false complaints.
- June 23 Shriman Narayan issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding exclusion of Press from Congress Meetings.
- June 24 Shri Sadiq Ali issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding re-vitalising the Congress Organization.
- June 27 Dr. M.R.G. Mudaliar of Madras passed away.
- June 28 Mridulaben Sarabhai was expelled from the Indian National Congress.

- 1958 July 1 S.K. Patil inaugurated the first direct shipping link between Calcutta and New York.
- July 8 Talks between India and Pakistan began on Canal water dispute in London.
- July 12 U.N. Dhebar, Congress President presented a note to the Working Committee regarding the organization and function of the Mandal Congress.
- The Working Committee met at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru, at 9.30 A.M. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- July 16 Sadiq Ali issued a circular to the Presidents of All Pradesh Congress Committees regarding "Active Functioning of Mandal Committees".
- July 23 India accorded her recognition to the new Iraq Republic.
- July 25 Sadiq Ali issued a circular to all Pradesh and District Congress Committees regarding the International situation.
- Aug. 9 Indian Security forces drove the Pakistan intruders from Takergram (on Suma River).
- Aug. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru rejected President Eisenhower's proposal for the U.N. force in the Middle East.
- Aug. 17 Pakistan reopened East Pakistan's Tripura border.
- Aug. 19-21 The Conference of P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries met at M.P.S. Club South Avenue, New Delhi.
- Aug. 20 Lok Sabha approved Indian Government's policy.
- Aug. 21 B.P. Wadia passed away.
- Aug. 23 Sadiq Ali issued a circular regarding implementation of P.C.C. Presidents and Secretaries Conference decisions.
- Aug. 25 N.V. Gadgil was appointed the Governor of Punjab.
- Aug. 29 Pakistan Government abolished the basic travel quota for India.
- Sept. 1 Indo-Pakistan border negotiations failed at Karachi.
- Sept. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru and Ferozkhan Noon reached agreement regarding Indo-Pakistan border disputes.
- Sept. 13 Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan was arrested in Quetta.
- Sept. 13-14 The Working Committee met at 9 A.M. at the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru. U.N. Dhebar presided.
- Sept. 14 M.C. Chagla was appointed India's Ambassador to the United States of America.

- 1958 Sept. 14 U.N. Dhebar, Congress President sent a note to the Presidents of P.C.C.'s regarding discussions on the food situation by the Working Committee held in New Delhi on May 13th and 14th.

Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi.

- Sept. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru left for Bhutan.
- Sept. 18 Dr. Bhagwan Das passed away.
- Sept. 20 Takhtmal Jain, General Secretary issued a circular to Presidents of All Pradesh Congress Committees regarding the arrangements for by-elections.
- Sept. 23 Sadiq Ali issued a circular to all Pradesh Congress Committees regarding election time table for Congress Committees.
- President Rajendra Prasad left Delhi for Calcutta on his way to Japan.
- Sept. 24- The A.I.C.C. met at Prakasan Nagar, Hyderabad.
- 26 Among the most important resolutions that were passed in this session were on food situation, Third Five Year Plan, Reorganization of the Mandal Congress, Kerala, etc.
- Sept. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru left Bhutan for India.
- Oct. 7 Banaras Hindu University closed due to the students' agitation against the authorities.
- Oct. 24 All India Congress Committee met in Hyderabad.
- Oct. 28 M.C. Chagla, India's Ambassador-designate to U.S.A. left India for Washington, D.C. (U.S.A.).
- Nov. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru—Liaquat Pact regarding baggage rules was abrogated by Pakistan.
- Nov. 7 Congress Land Reforms Committee met in New Delhi and decided to give ownership right to tenants.
- Nov. 11 President Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation-stone of Azad Bhawan at New Delhi.
- Nov. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru's "A Bunch of Letters" was presented to him on his birthday. "From all these letters mostly from correspondents and a few from Nehru touching on burning issues of the day—a moving complete picture of the Prime Minister emerges than was possible hitherto".
- Nov. 15 Government of India announced setting up of a Thermal Plant at Neyveli with the cooperation of USSR.
- Nov. 20 Darbara Singh was elected President of Punjab Pradesh Congress.

- 1958 Nov. 21 Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Kalidasa Jayanti celebrations in Ujjain.
- Nov. 22 It was reported in the Press that a Liaison between the Government and the Congress at all levels from the Mandal Committee to the Pradesh Committees is to be established throughout the country by the end of December 1958 to increase food production.
- Nov. 23 It was reported in the Press that U.N. Dhebar wrote a letter to Dr. H.K. Mehtab, Orissa Chief Minister, asking for a report on the factors leading to Shri Mitra's resignation.
- Nov. 25 U.N. Dhebar emphasized the necessity of consolidating the Congress affairs in the Punjab.
- Nov. 26 Pakistan re-established military courts in the country.
- Nov. 29 U.N. Dhebar inaugurated a workers' camp organized by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee.
- Nov. 30 Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled Mahatma Gandhi's statue in Calcutta.
- Dec. 1 It was reported in the Press that the "Revolutionaries" will hold a conference in Delhi on December 13 to 14. Hanumant Sahay of the Hardinge Bomb case and Raja Mahendra Pratap, M.P. were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively of the Reception Committee of the Indian Revolutionaries Conference.
- Dec. 2 Shri U.N. Dhebar in Bombay emphasized the need to remove disparities in incomes of rural and urban population in order to build up the Socialist Pattern of Society.
- Dec. 3 Rajya Sabha passed High Court Judges Bill.
President Rajendra Prasad left New Delhi for Malaya and Indonesia.
- Dec. 6 U.N. Dhebar explained in a meeting held at Goketlypalayam, the reason why the Congress adopted a Socialist Society as its goal.
Darbara Singh, President, Punjab Congress opposed Master Tara Singh's move for the Punjabi Suba.
- Dec. 7 U.N. Dhebar while addressing a Press Conference at Madras said, "I have always been a Congressman and will continue to be that."
- Dec. 9 India and U.A.R. voted against Soviet move for reviewing political development in countries attending Afro-Asian Economic Conference.
It was reported that Dr. Sampurnanand wrote to U.N. Dhebar seeking his guidance for combating the

latest upheaval in the Uttar Pradesh Legislature Congress Party.

- 1958 Dec. 13 The Congress Working Committee today took almost revolutionary step in setting the end of 1959 as the deadline for the States to enact legislation on all stages of land reforms, including fixation of ceiling on existing holdings.

- Dec. 13-14 Three hundred revolutionaries from different parts of the country met in Delhi for a two-day conference to draw up a plan for compiling an authoritative version of the history of Indian freedom movement and set up a suitable memorial for the pioneers of the movement. The conference which provided an occasion for re-union of the veterans of the revolutionary movement for the first time since independence, also finalized proposals for collecting data on the various phases of the freedom movement since 1857, both within the country and abroad. G.B. Pant inaugurated the Conference which was held in the Parade Grounds in front of the Red Fort, Delhi.

- Dec. 15 The Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee gave a reception to the revolutionaries who met in Delhi for two-day conference.

Jawaharlal Nehru warned Pakistan saying that aggression would be met everywhere.

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- 1959 Jan. 1 All India Writers' Conference was opened at Bhubneshwar.

- Jan. 3 Shri Thakurdas Malhotra, M.P., died at Kathua near Jammu.

A joint press communique of the Prime Ministers of India and Ghana was issued in New Delhi.

- Jan. 5 Mirza Ismail an ex-Diwan of Mysore died in Bangalore. In New Delhi began the second International Congress of Jurists.

The report of the National Committee on Women's Education was submitted to the Union Government.

Somanath Dave, M.P. died in Ahmedabad.

- Jan. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled statue of Shivaji at Nagpur.

- Jan. 8 The 64th session of the Indian National Congress began in Abhyankarnagar.

The report of the six-member official U.S. Trade Mission on India's Plans for small and medium scale industries, was submitted to the Union Government.

- 1959 Jan. 8 Rajab Ali Khan, a famous musician died.
U.N. Dhebar presided over the open session of the Indian National Congress which met at Nagpur.
- Jan. 9 Resolutions on Plans and Land Reforms were passed in the open session of the Indian National Congress.
- Jan. 10 Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Haffkine Institute in Bombay.
- Jan. 11 The Indian National Congress adopted the resolution on agrarian organizational pattern.
The International Committee of Jurists elected Shri Vivian Bose an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of India as President.
Shri K.S. Narayana Iyengar a well known South Indian musician died in Bangalore.
Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress concluded. The Congress Working Committee accepted U.N. Dhebar's resignation of Congress Presidentship.
- Jan. 12 A Conference of the All India Tribal Welfare began at Bardi, Bombay.
- Jan. 13 The Yugoslav President, Marshal Tito arrived in Madras.
The instruments of ratification of the cultural agreement between India and U.A.R. were exchanged.
- Jan. 14 A trade agreement between the two countries of India and Mongolia was concluded.
- Jan. 15 Prime Minister Nehru and Marshal Tito in a joint statement re-affirmed their stand on a policy of non-alignment.
In accordance with the Bagga Award, India and Pakistan exchanged certain territories on the West Bengal and East Pakistan border.
- Jan. 18 Annual awards of the Sahitya Academi for the best books of the year 1958 were announced.
- Jan. 19 The resignation of M.O. Mathai, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister was accepted.
- Jan. 21 J.C. Ghosh, Member of the Planning Commission died in Calcutta.
Prince Phillip, the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.
46th session of the Indian Science Congress met at New Delhi.
- Jan. 23 Delhi University conferred upon the Duke of Edinburgh, degree of Doctor of Science.
V.N. Chandavarkar, a famous educationist and industrialist died in Bombay.

1959 Jan. 23 The Government of India recognized the New Government of Cuba.

Jan. 24 Dissident Congress M.L.A.s of the Andhra Legislative Assembly resigned membership from the Congress Party and decided to form a new party of their own.

The annual meeting of the Association of Scientific workers of India commenced in New Delhi.

The first blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant was commissioned.

Jan. 26 Republic Day was celebrated throughout India.

Jan. 27 Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation-stone of the first college of Engineering and Technology in New Delhi.

Jan. 29 The Committee appointed by the Kerala Government to examine the textbooks published by the Government during 1958-59, submitted its report to the Government.

The All India Women's Central Food Council's annual conference began in Calcutta.

Feb. 1 H.S.L. Polak, an intimate friend of Mahatma Gandhi died in England.

The three Celo ovens attached to the Bhilai Steel Project started production.

Feb. 2 Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected President of the Indian National Congress.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Institute of Science at Bangalore.

Feb. 3 Earl of Home, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth relations arrived in New Delhi.

The first of three blast furnaces of the Rourkela Steel Plant went into production.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the production at Rourkela Steel Works.

Feb. 4 The first blast furnace of the Bhilai steel project went into production.

Feb. 5 Naji Imam, a judge of the Patna High Court died in Calcutta.

Sardar Mohammad Daud Khan, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.

Feb. 6 Agricultural Ministers of all states of India met in New Delhi.

- 1959 Feb. 6 Road Transport Operators' All India Conference began in Bangalore.
The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences began in Agra.
- Feb. 8 Smt. Indira Gandhi took charge of office as Congress President.
The annual meeting of the I.N.T.U.C. began in Dibrugarh.
The Lalit Kala Akademi announced the awards for National Exhibition of Art.
- Feb. 9 The Nayar Irrigation Project in Kerala was opened.
- Feb. 10 U.S. Negro leader, M.L. King arrived in New Delhi.
- Feb. 11 In New Delhi was opened the National Exhibition of Art.
- Feb. 12 The meeting of the National Building Council began in New Delhi.
Lal Bahadur Sastri inaugurated Dunlop Rubber Tyre Factory at Ambatur, Madras.
- Feb. 13 Master Tara Singh was re-elected President of Shiromani Akali Dal.
- Feb. 14 The Sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood began in New Delhi.
- Feb. 15 Pakistan forces fired heavily the Indian border villages near Karimganj. Further massing of armed men was reported.
- Feb. 16 The annual report of the U.G.C. for the year 1957-58 was published.
- Feb. 17 J.J. Singh left U.S.A. to settle down in India his home country.
- Feb. 18 Vice-Foreign Minister of the Communist China, Chang Han-Fu arrived in New Delhi.
- Feb. 20 The annual session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha began in Varanasi.
- Feb. 21 The Indian Council for Cultural Relations met in New Delhi.
The Press Club of India was founded in New Delhi.
- Feb. 22 Shri Nehru delivered the first Azad Memorial Lectures at Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi.
- Feb. 24 A food delegation from the U.S.S.R. arrived in New Delhi.
- Feb. 25 The Report of the Law Commission on the reform of

Judicial administration was put on the table of Lok Sabha.

1959 Feb. 25 Indo-Pakistan talks regarding the border firing failed.

Feb. 27 The Hindi Film "*Do Ankhon Bara Hath*" won the award of Hollywood Foreign Press Association for the best foreign film.

Annual session of the All India Sarvodya Samaj met at Ajmer.

Feb. 28 Morarji Desai presented the Budget in the Lok Sabha.

Mar. 1 The Import Advisory Council met in New Delhi.

Mar. 2 Willy Brandt, the mayor of West Berlin arrived in New Delhi.

Mar. 5 The awards of the Sangeet Natak Academy for the year 1958-59 were announced.

Mar. Shri P.C. Bhanj Deo, a member of the Rajya Sabha died in New Delhi.

Mar. 7 U.S. State department announced that the new bilateral defence agreement between U.S. and Pakistan does not provide for U.S. aid to Pakistan in the event of a war between India and Pakistan.

The annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry began in New Delhi.

Indian Railwaymen's National Federation convention began in Patna.

Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia was signed.

Mar. 8 An All India meeting of the Bharat Sewak Samaj met at Bhilwara, Rajasthan.

Pakistan troops ceased fire on Karimganj border raids. Pakistan desired use of U.S. arms in border raids.

Mar. 10 The Rice Deal Inquiry Commission's Report was presented to the Kerala Legislative Assembly.

M.R. Jayakar, a Liberal leader and an ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University died in Bombay.

Mar. 12 The Madras and Kerala Governments signed an agreement on the utilization of benefit of the Parambikulam Project.

Mar. 13 Kashinath Rao an ex-Speaker of the Hyderabad State Legislative Assembly died in Hyderabad.

President Rajendra Prasad left New Delhi for a tour of Indo-China.

- 1959 Mar. 13 Master Tara Singh the Akali leader was arrested.
- Mar. 14 Durgapur Coke Oven plant was commissioned.
A meeting of the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee began in New Delhi.
- Mar. 15 President Rajendra Prasad arrived in Cambodian Capital Phnom Penh. Rousing reception was given to him.
- Mar. 16 The Asian Malarian Conference met in New Delhi.
Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi.
- Mar. 18 The U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld arrived in New Delhi and met Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Mar. 19 A Swedish trade mission arrived in Bombay.
National Film awards for the year 1958 were declared.
- Mar. 22 Aubrey Jones, the British Minister of Supply arrived in New Delhi.
- Mar. 23 The Prime Minister spoke in Lok Sabha on the Tibetan situation.
Smt. Indira Gandhi, Congress President asked those critics, who criticise the Congress, to quit the organization.
- Mar. 26 Prof. Karl Von Frisch was awarded the Kalinga Prize.
In New Delhi began the All India law conference.
- Mar. 28 Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Kala Venkata Rao died in Hyderabad.
The Lok Sabha adopted a non-official resolution recommending the formation of service co-operatives as a step towards the introduction of co-operative farming.
- Mar. 30 Indian Standard Institutions General Council met in New Delhi.
- Mar. 31 Tibetans met Nehru and urged him to interfere in Tibet. Jawaharlal Nehru refused to interfere.
- April 1 The All India Council for Secondary Education was reconstituted.
- April 2 The Government announced in the Lok Sabha a scheme of state trading in foodgrain on no profit no loss basis.
Secret and emergency meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board was held at New Delhi.
- April 3 A new 2 Kw. short wave transmitter started functioning at Ranchi.
The National Development Council met in New Delhi.
The Prime Minister told the Lok Sabha about the

entering of Dalai Lama into the Indian territory and requesting the Indian Government for political asylum. Jawaharlal Nehru announced that Dalai Lama had entered India and political asylum was granted to him.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was released.

- 1959 April 4 The All India Printers' Conference was inaugurated in New Delhi.

- April 6 A short-term agreement on the supply of Canal Waters between India and Pakistan was on the table of the Lok Sabha.

An *ad hoc* transitional agreement had been reached between India and Pakistan on supply of canal water.

An International Doll exhibition was inaugurated at Madras.

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to Dalai Lama regarding many aspects of the Tibetan problem.

- April 7 President Rajendra Prasad returned to the Capital after his visit to Indo-China.

Algerian Nationalist movement Leader Mr. Farhat Abbas arrived in Bombay.

- April 9 The Delhi Municipal Corporation re-elected Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali as Mayor.

U Nu an ex-Prime Minister of Burma arrived in New Delhi.

- April 10 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Indian National Shipping Board.

The National Shipping Board was constituted in New Delhi.

The Pakistan Army shot down an Indian Air Force Canberra which was on a routine flight.

- April 11 The National Productivity Council met in new Delhi for its first annual meeting.

The fourth Akashvani Sahitya Samaroh began in New Delhi.

- April 12 Master Tara Singh, Akali leader and Prime Minister Nehru met and agreed on a solution of the management of Gurudwaras.

- April 13 The All India Council for Technical Education was inaugurated in New Delhi.

- 1959 April 14 Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the Marina Beach, Madras.
- April 15 The Gandhi Memorial Museum organized by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was opened in Madras.
- April 16 The first among the four furnaces at the Rourkela Steel Plant was commissioned.
- April 17 India joined the New International Wheat Agreement.
- April 19 A Board was set up for the promotion of small inventions.
Pakistan and India signed one year *ad hoc* pact on Canal waters.
- April 20 Shri Usha Nath Sen an ex-Managing Editor of the *Associated Press of India* died in New Delhi.
- April 21 Dalai Lama arrived at Mussoorie to stay there.
- April 22 The report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language was put on the table of Lok Sabha.
- April 22 Govind Ballabh Pant was reported to be ill.
The Government announced her policy in the Lok Sabha regarding the violation of Air space by a Pakistani air-craft.
- April 24 In Mussoorie, the Prime Minister met Dalai Lama.
- April 25 The All India Basic Education Conference began at Rajpura (Punjab).
- April 26 The Indian Institute of Astronomical and Sanskrit Research was opened in New Delhi.
- April 27 In the Lok Sabha the Prime Minister spoke on India's stand on Tibet.
A Conference on agricultural marketing was attended by Delegates from the South East Asian countries, in New Delhi.
- April 28 A high level committee of experts and economists was appointed to advise the government on the formulation of national transport policy.
- April 30 At Bhim Nagar was laid the foundation-stone of the Kosi Bridge.
M. Bentore the Development Minister of Israel arrived in New Delhi.
- May 1 Jawaharlal Nehru opened Ganga Bridge in Mathila in Bihar.
The Prime Minister inaugurated the rail-cum-road bridge over the river Ganges at Mokamah.

- 1959 May 2 The Birla Industrial and Technological Institute at Calcutta was opened.
 Bharat Sewak Samaj National Convention met in Mysore.
 Pandit G. B. Pant was unanimously re-elected Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
- May 3 In New Delhi was inaugurated an all party seminar on co-operative farming.
- May 4 In Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister declared the rejection of the joint defence proposal of the President of Pakistan to the Government of India.
- May 6 A new coal mine was discovered in Madhya Pradesh.
- May 7 P. Subramanyam was appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.
- May 8 Linguistic Minorities Commissioner's report was presented to the Parliament.
- May 9 Bhauroo Paigonda Patil, well-known educationist and social worker of Maharashtra died in Poona.
- May 10 The All India Literary Seminar and Cultural Festival began its proceedings at Madras.
 All India Congress Committee met in New Delhi.
 99th birthday of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was observed throughout India and abroad.
- May 11 The All India Small-scale Industries Board met in Hyderabad.
- May 12 President of the World Bank, Eugene Black, arrived in New Delhi to settle Canal Water dispute.
- May 13 The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India announced her policy on Tibet issue.
- May 14 An Indian Economic Mission landed in Moscow.
 A long-term trade agreement was signed between India and Rumania.
 Jawaharlal Nehru ruled out possibility of resumption of diplomatic relations with South Africa.
- May 15 The All India Republican Party Conference began in Ayrangabad.
 Orissa Cabinet resigned.
- May 18 Government of India's decision to set up a Sanskrit Advisory Board was announced.
- May 19 The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association met in Bombay.

- 1959 May 19 India and Bulgaria signed a trade agreement in Sofia.
- May 21 President Rajendra Prasad, inaugurated Kharif campaign in New Delhi.
- The Union Government set up a Basic Education Literature Committee.
- May 22 A coalition ministry of the Congress and Ganatantra Parishad headed by Shri Hare Krishan Mehtab for Orissa was sworn in Cuttack.
- May 29 Jawaharlal Nehru opened the Golden Jubilee Building of the Agricultural and Research Institute of Coimbatore.
- The Soviet Union agreed to co-operate with India for building of state establishment for manufacture of medicine preparations and surgical instruments in India.
- The recommendations of the Wage Committee for the working journalists were accepted by the Indian Government.
- May 30 A seminar of the A.I.C.C. Planning Committee began in Ootacamund.
- The All India Tibet Convention met in Calcutta.
- Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated an Ooty Seminar on "Planning" organized under the auspices of Planning Committee of the All India Congress Committee.
- June 1 Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation resigned from office.
- June 4 It was decided in Madras to form the Swatantra Party.
- June 9 World Bank's proposals for the settlement of Canal Water dispute between India and Pakistan were accepted by the latter.
- The Tourist Development Council met in Mount Abu.
- June 10 The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill was passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly.
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave met Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla in Jammu.
- June 11 Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Kathmandu on a state visit to Nepal.

- 1959 June 11 Prof. N.G. Ranga resigned from the Indian National Congress and took up the leadership of the newly formed Swatantra Party.
- June 12 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Delhi for Colombo on a state visit to Ceylon.
- June 13 The opposition parties in Kerala launched a Direct Action.
- June 14 The Prime Ministers of India and Nepal issued a joint statement at the conclusion of their talks in Kathmandu.
- June 16 President Rajendra Prasad arrived in Colombo.
The All India Sanskrit Sammelan met for a special conference in Hardwar.
A new trade agreement between India and Hungary was signed in Budapest.
- June 17 The newly formed Socialist Democratic Party of Andhra Pradesh elected P.V.G. Raju its Chairman.
- June 18 A 20-million dollar loan was granted to India out of the U.S. Development Loan Fund.
- June 19 An All India Mayors' Conference began in Ootacamund.
- June 20 The All India Handloom Board met in Bombay.
- June 21 A project for the manufacture of trucks was inaugurated in Jabalpur.
Jawaharlal Nehru rolled off the first military vehicle at Jabalpur.
- June 22 President Rajendra Prasad left Ceylon for India.
Kasturi Srinivasan, editor of the *Hindu* died in Madras.
The annual meeting of the Indian languages Newspapers' Association was held in Bombay.
- June 25 Warehousing Board and the National Cooperative Development Council met in New Delhi.
- June 28 J.P. Narayan met Nehru and discussed with him the Tibetan issue.
- June 29 All States Rehabilitation Ministers Conference began in Srinagar.
- July 3 Robert Menzies, the Prime Minister of Australia arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
- July 4 Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India left New Delhi on a visit to Philippines and U.S.A.

- 1959 July 7 India and Czechoslovakia signed a cultural agreement in New Delhi.
'Silver bear' was awarded to an Indian documentary film titled Radhakrishna at the International film festival held at Berlin.
- July 8 India signed an agreement with Hawker Sidney Aviation Ltd. for the manufacture of Auto 74 S in the country.
- July 9 A Soviet delegation arrived in New Delhi to give final touches to agreement with the Government of India for setting up the second Oil Refinery at Barauni in the public sector.
Jawaharlal Nehru visited Simla for two days.
- July 10 The President of the Kerala Congress Committee presented to the President of India, a memorandum of charges against the Communist Government of Kerala.
The report of the team for study of social welfare and Backward classes was released in New Delhi.
- July 12 F.S. Okatie, Finance Minister of Nigeria was received at Palam airport.
Acharya Vinoba Bhave began his trek across the 13,350 ft. high pass to enter the Kashmir Valley.
- July 13 The three-day session of the National Council of the C.P.I. began in Trivandrum.
- July 15 The World Bank granted a loan worth ten million dollars to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.
The National Council of the Communist Party voted against the Re-election demands.
- July 16 Government of India and Italy signed a bilateral agreement in Rome regarding air transport.
- July 20 Kerala P.C.C.'s memorandum which was presented to the President was released to the Press.
- July 21 The All India Industrial Employees Organization met in New Delhi for the annual meeting.
- July 22 A conference to review the Indo-Pakistan trade began in New Delhi.
Government of India appointed a high level committee with K.C. Neogy as Chairman to inquire into the question of rail road coordination and transport development.

- 1959 July 22 Jawaharlal Nehru conferred with the Home Minister Pandit G.B. Pant regarding situation in Kerala.
- July 23 The annual Conference on Community Development began in Mysore.
- July 27 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan returned to India.
- July 28 The Government of Kerala submitted a detailed reply in response to the charges levelled by the President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee in his memorandum to President of India.
- July 29 The West Bengal State Council of the C.P.I. presented a memorandum of charges against the State Government to the President of India.
An International Scouts Conference began in New Delhi.
- July 31 The Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy, Madras was opened.
The President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a Proclamation taking over the administration of Kerala State.
- Aug. 1 Swatantra Party's Preparatory Convention met in Bombay. More than 750 delegates attended the session.
A regional seminar on food technology for Asia and Far East began in Mysore.
- Aug. 2 A two-day session of the Swatantra Party ended in Bombay and the Party adopted 21-point statement showing the progress made in the negotiations with the World Bank and Pakistan for the settlement of the Canal waters question.
- Aug. 4 A special four-member committee with Sri Prakash as chairman was appointed by the Union Government to inquire into the question of imparting religious and moral instruction in educational institutions.
Acharya Vinoba Bhave announced at Srinagar that he was not in favour of the imposition of Cooperative Farming.
- Aug. 6 The Prime Minister made a statement in Lok Sabha elucidating the Government policy on Tibet issue.
A school for imparting instruction in archeology was opened in New Delhi.
- Aug. 7 India lodged a protest with the U.N. Security Council,

challenging the construction of the Mangla Dam in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

- 1959 Aug. 8 The National Shipping Board met in New Delhi.
- Aug. 9 The State Education Ministers met in a Conference in New Delhi and resolved that by the end of 1965-66, universal, free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6 to 11 will be provided.
- Aug. 11 In Pondicherry began the General elections to the Representative Assembly.
India and Afghanistan reached a new trade agreement in New Delhi.
- Aug. 13 Gobindram J. Watumull, prominent Indian Philanthropist settled in U.S.A., died in Honolulu.
Indian Atomic Energy Commission announced the erection of the first Atomic Power Station on the sea coast between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
- Aug. 14 Four eminent scholars of Sanskrit and one of Persian were awarded certificates of honour.
Radha Binode Pal and P.V. Kana were appointed National Professors of Jurisprudence and Indology respectively.
- Aug. 15 Independence Day celebrations were celebrated throughout India.
- Aug. 17 In Pondicherry, the Representatives of the Congress secured an absolute majority.
- Aug. 20 Lok Sabha approved President's proclamation and consequent rule in Kerala.
The President's proclamation of taking over the administration of Kerala State was approved by the Lok Sabha.
- Aug. 21 A damage occurred in the hoist chamber of the right diversion tunnel of the Bhakra Dam.
Oil experts of India and U.S.S.R. met in a Conference at Dehra Dun to examine the work done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
- Aug. 22 Saiyid Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam died in Shillong.
- Aug. 23 The Prime Minister accepted the resignation of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture.
- Aug. 24 Shri S.K. Patil assumed the charge of Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- Aug. 25 The President's proclamation of taking over the administration of Kerala State received approval of the Rajya Sabha.

- 1959 Aug. 27 The Second Conference for Defence Production met in New Delhi.
- Aug. 28 The Prime Minister informed the Lok Sabha of intrusion of Chinese forces in NEFA and Ladakh areas. The Prime Minister re-affirmed in the Lok Sabha the Government of India's responsibility for the protection of borders of Sikkim and Bhutan.
- Aug. 29 Indian army assumed responsibility to protect NEFA border.
- Aug. 30 The Dalai Lama announced in New Delhi his decision to refer the Tibet question to the United Nations.
- Aug. 31 Dr. P. Subbarayan was appointed Minister for Transport in the Union Government.
The Ramon Magsaysay Award for the outstanding government services in Asia was awarded to C.D. Deshmukh.
- Sept. 1 President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India issued a joint communique in New Delhi.
- Sept. 2 In the Lok Sabha the Prime Minister gave a clarification on the resignation, subsequently withdrawn, of General K.S. Thimayya, Chief of Army Staff.
- Sept. 3 A welfare school for the Air and Land forces was opened in Secunderabad.
The first group of the members of West German Parliament arrived in New Delhi.
- Sept. 4 In its reply to New Delhi, China accused India of aggression.
- Sept. 5 A meeting of the National Development Council was held in New Delhi.
- Sept. 6 A seven-member goodwill mission from Iraq arrived in Bombay.
- Sept. 7 In New Delhi arrived Sigmund Dorji, the Prime Minister of Bhutan.
A white paper dealing with Sino-Indian border relations during 1954-1959 was placed on the Lok Sabha table.
- Sept. 9 Chou En Lai replied to Jawaharlal Nehru saying that India and China should settle the border disputes by friendly negotiations.
Chou En Lai's reply to the letter of the Prime Minister Nehru on Sino Indian Border Dispute was received in New Delhi.

- 1959 Sept. 10 India re-affirmed her stand on MacMahon Line as representing the boundary between India and Tibet regime of China.

The Prime Minister of Mongolia Mr. Yunjagin Tsendenbal arrived in New Delhi.

The Indian delegation to U.N. led by V.K. Krishna Menon left New Delhi *en route* to New York.

Morarji Desai, the Union Finance Minister left New Delhi on a 6 week tour abroad.

- Sept. 12 The Lok Sabha supported the Government's Policy on Sino-Indian border dispute.

Jawaharlal Nehru announced in the Lok Sabha that China's stand on the border dispute is "absurd and fantastic".

- Sept. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru left New Delhi on a goodwill tour of Afghanistan and Iran.

The Prime Minister Nehru arrived in Kabul on 4-day state visit to Afghanistan.

- Sept. 15 The Experimental television service of all India Radio was inaugurated by the President in New Delhi.

- Sept. 17 The Prime Ministers of India and Afghanistan issued a joint communique in Kabul.

In London an agreement was reached between the representatives of India and Pakistan on some basic issues of the Canal Water dispute.

- Sept. 18 The Prime Minister Nehru arrived at Teheran from Kabul on a four-day state visit of Iran.

- Sept. 19 The Indian delegation to the third session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Commission left Bombay.

- Sept. 21 The International Children's Art exhibition was opened in New Delhi.

- Sept. 22 Indian Army took over defence of India-China border of the Laddakh region.

- Sept. 25 The Government of India declared to hand over the management of Rs. 70-crore Hirakud Project to the Orissa Government in April, 1960.

- Sept. 26 A session of the All India Congress Committee began in Chandigarh.

- 1959 Sept. 26 All India Congress Committee met at Chandigarh.
- Sept. 27 All India Trade delegation left New Delhi on a European tour.
- Sept. 28 An Indo-Russian agreement on the establishment of an oil refinery at Berauni in Bihar was signed in New Delhi.
- Sept. 29 The Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society met in New Delhi.
- Sept. 30 Km. Arati Saha successfully swam the English Channel.
- Pakistan's Minister for Interior and India's Home Minister agreed to discuss next month proposals on border issues.
- Oct. 1 Justice B.P. Sinha was sworn in as the Chief Justice of India.
- The State Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir adopted an official bill seeking an amendment in the state constitution regarding the extension of jurisdiction of the Union Election Commission to the state and to bring the state High Court at par with other High Courts of the country.
- Oct. 2 The delegates to the Goan Political Convention met in Bombay.
- The scheme for democratic decentralization was adopted in Rajasthan.
- All India Oriental Conference met in Bhubaneshwar.
- India observed 90th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Oct. 3 *The Jannabhum* group of newspapers celebrated the Silver Jubilee in Bombay.
- Oct. 4 The Prime Minister Nehru's reply to the letter of the Prime Minister of China dated September 8 was released in New Delhi. In his letter Mr. Nehru explained India's stand on Sino-Indian border dispute.
- Oct. 6 A new commercial agreement was signed in Rome between India and Italy.
- Oct. 8 New Delhi accorded a reception to General Ne Win, the Prime Minister of Burma.
- Oct. 13 Jawaharlal Nehru visited Tirupati Temple.
- Oct. 14 Indo-Pakistan border talks began at New Delhi.
- India defeated Netherlands by three goals to nil in the International Hockey Festival held at Munich.

- 1959 Oct. 15 The official delegates of India and Pakistan began their talks in New Delhi on the Indo-Pakistan Eastern Border question.
The officials of India and Pakistan met in Karachi and discussed the financial matters between the two countries.
The Central School of Archaeology was inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Oct. 16 The Government of India extended a statutory status to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
- Oct. 17 A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research was set up.
- Oct. 19 Mendi Bun Borka arrived in New Delhi.
Indo-Pakistan Conference on Eastern border issues accepted agreement on ground rules.
- Oct. 21 The Chinese soldiers made a forceful intrusion in Eastern Ladakh, killed 9 Indian patrol policemen and captured ten.
- Oct. 23 Chinese attacked on Indian patrol in S. Ladakh. 17 Indian Policemen were killed.
A settlement was reached on Indo-Pakistan Eastern Border question and joint communique was issued in New Delhi to the effect.
- Oct. 24 The ECAFE Study week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety began in Bombay.
- Oct. 25 Pakistan agreed to quit Tokergram in East Pakistan.
- Oct. 27 The Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the representatives of the Italian and German firms signed an agreement in Madras to the effect to establish a Rs. 25 crore fertilizer plant at Neyveli.
- Oct. 31 Indian Army took over checkposts in Ladakh.
- Nov. 2 John Mathai an ex-Union Finance Minister died in Bombay.
The British Film Institute awarded the Sutherland award to *Apur Sansar*.
- Nov. 5 Norodom Sihanouk, the Prime Minister of Cambodia arrived in Calcutta.
- Nov. 8 A new note of the Prime Minister of China regarding the creation of a demilitarized zone on the Sino-Indian border was received in New Delhi.
- Nov. 9 The Praja Socialist Party elected Ashoka Mehta as its Chairman.

- 1959 Nov. 9 A meeting of the Tourist Development Council of the Communist Party of India began in Meerut.
- Nov. 10 Congress Working Committee met at New Delhi and urged undertaking of proper measures to end border clashes.
- Nov. 13 The U.S. Government signed a 238 million dollar commodities agreement with India.
- Nov. 14 China released the ten members of the Indian Police Party, earlier taken prisoners on October 21.
The Communist Party of India at its Meerut session supported Government of India's stand on McMahon Line.
Children's Day was celebrated throughout India along with 71st birthday celebrations of Jawaharlal Nehru.
China handed over Indian prisoners and the bodies of the 9 victims of Ladakh clash.
- Nov. 15 The Ethiopian Crown Prince, His Imperial Highness Maridazmac Asfa Wossen arrived in New Delhi.
- Nov. 16 A second White Paper on Sino-Indian Border dispute was presented to Lok Sabha.
Tukergram, in the Karimganj area of Assam was returned to Indian possession, after 14 months of Pakistan rule.
Winter session of the Lok Sabha commenced at New Delhi.
- Nov. 17 The Prime Minister made a statement in Lok Sabha and gave clarifications regarding India's stand on Bara Hoti.
- Nov. 18 B.R. Sen was re-elected Director General of F.A.O.
- Nov. 21 A Conference of the Asian Youth Hostels was inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Nov. 22 F. Krajic, Minister for Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia arrived in New Delhi.
- Nov. 24 Czechoslovakia Government agreed to extend a loan of Rs. 23.1 crores to India for the establishment of three big industrial plants during the third Plan period.
An agreement was reached between India and Pakistan on the Patheria border question.
- Nov. 25 A.S. Altekar the famous Indian historian died in Patna. Jawaharlal Nehru initiated a debate on Sino-Indian dispute in Lok Sabha.

- 1959 Nov. 26 In the Lok Sabha, was announced the decision of the Government of India to build the second shipyard at Ernakulam in Cochin.
Jayaprakash Narayan met Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary.
- Nov. 27 Lok Sabha approved Government of India's China policy by an overwhelming majority.
- Nov. 28 India and Pakistan reached agreement on the proposed payments between the two countries.
A Conference of the Highway experts from the various Asian countries was opened in New Delhi to discuss the details of development of an Asian highway.
- Nov. 29 G.S. Sardesai, an eminent historian on Maratha history died at Kamshet near Poona.
- Nov. 30 Government of India's decisions on the recommendations of the Pay Commission were announced.
The UNESCO Regional Workshop on Book Distribution, Promotion and Market Research was inaugurated in Madras.
The Central Government Pay Commission report and orders of the Government were published.
- Dec. 1 The U.N. Seminar on the management of Public Industries Enterprises in the ECAFE Region began in New Delhi.
- Dec. 3 N. Sanjeeva Reddy was unanimously elected as President of the Indian National Congress.
President Rajendra Prasad's 76th birthday was celebrated.
Sanjeeva Reddy was elected President of the Indian National Congress.
- Dec. 4 President of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind, Maulana Ahmed Sayeed died in New Delhi.
An agreement was signed between the Governments of India and Nepal to construct the Gandak River Project by the Indian Government in Nepal territory.
- Dec. 5 The All India Akali Conference was opened in Patiala.
- Dec. 7 A three-day Conference of the International Railway Congress Association met in New Delhi.
- Dec. 9 Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of U.S.A. arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
Rajya Sabha endorsed the Indian Government's China Policy.
- Dec. 11 President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated World Agriculture Fair.

1959 Dec. 11 A three-man Iranian trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.

Dec. 12 President Rajendra Prasad gave grand reception to Eisenhower at Moghul Gardens to which nearly 8,000 guests attended.

Dec. 13 Due to brisk agitation of the students, the Allahabad University was closed for an indefinite period.

The Prime Minister of India and the U.S. President held talks and at conclusion a joint communique was issued in New Delhi.

The Trusteeship Council re-elected India as its member.

Dec. 14 President Eisenhower left India for Iran.

Dec. 15 The protest note to China and other related papers concerning with the capture of an Indian Patrol Party by Chinese was handed over to the Chinese Embassy at New Delhi.

Dec. 16 A Nepalese Parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi.

The All India Writers Conference met in Madras.

Dec. 17 B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, an Ex-President of the Indian National Congress died in Hyderabad.

Dec. 18 Chou-En-Lai, the Prime Minister of China proposed a meeting with Jawaharlal Nehru in Rangoon to have some settlement on Sino-Indian border dispute.

Tage Erlander, the Prime Minister of Sweden arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.

Dec. 19 Congress Working Committee recommended bifurcation of Bombay and Gujarat.

Dec. 20 Nehru announced Khrushchey's letter to him regarding peaceful settlement of Sino-Indian border question.

Jawaharlal Nehru declined to meet Chou-En-Lai as the latter had not accepted Nehru's reasonable and practical proposals.

Dec. 21 The 1959 state awards for best printing and designing of books and other publications were presented in New Delhi.

Dec. 23 A fourteen-member Japanese Goodwill Mission arrived in New Delhi.

The Prime Minister replied to the Dec. 17 invitation

of the Chinese Prime Minister.

- 1959 Dec. 24 India won the 2nd Cricket Test Match against Australia at Kanpur.

The Bharat Electronics at Jalahalli near Bangalore started production of the defence electronic equipment.

- Dec. 27 Prime Minister of Cambodia Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in New Delhi.

- Dec. 28 The New Education Fellowship World Conference opened in New Delhi.

Maj. General P.S. Gyani of India took over command of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East at Gaza.

- Dec. 29 President Prasad inaugurated first blast furnace at Durgapur.

The National Conference of the All India Socialist Party met in Erode, Madras.

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- 1960 Jan. 3 All India State Labour Ministers Conference met in Delhi for its 16th session.

The proceedings of the 47th Session of the Indian Science Congress began in Bombay.

- Jan. 4 Talks on India West Pakistan border question began in Lahore.

- Jan. 5 An Agreement between India and Japan on the avoidance of double taxation on income tax was signed in New Delhi.

An eight-member Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

- Jan. 8 The pilots of Air India International began a strike.

- Jan. 9 Construction work on Barapari Hydro-Electric Project in Assam was taken into hand.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in London.

- Jan. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of Rs. 10 crore rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandur.

- Jan. 11 Indo-Pakistan Border talks at ministerial level concluded and a joint communique was issued to the effect.

Delhi Akalis defied ban on procession. Clash with Police resulted in over 100 injured and 500 arrested.

The new Andhra Ministry headed by Dr. Sanjiviah was sworn in.

- Jan. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Bangalore for the 65th Congress Session.

- 1960 Jan. 12 The Congress Working Committee met in Bangalore.
N. Sanjiva Reddy, Congress President arrived in Bangalore and was accorded grand reception.
The L.D. Plant of the Rourkela Steel Works was commissioned for production.
Govt. of India issued a booklet on the India-China border dispute in New Delhi.
- Jan. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru rejected proposal for coalition with other parties at the Congress Subjects Committee.
- Jan. 16 Sanjiva Reddy, Congress President addressed the 65th Congress Session at Bangalore.
Oil was found in the test well no. 4 of the Lunej Area.
- Jan. 17 The 65th Session of the Congress Session concluded.
In Patna, arrived B.P. Koirala, the Prime Minister of Nepal on a two-week state visit to India.
- Jan. 18 Smt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated Orthopaedic and Educational Centre for children in Madras.
A 25-million dollar capital assistance to India from Canada under the Colombo Plan for 1959-60 was announced in Ottawa.
The Panchayat Raj Scheme came into effect in Kerala.
- Jan. 20 U.S.S.R. President Voroshilov arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
- Jan. 21 A trade agreement between India and Yugoslavia was signed in New Delhi.
- Jan. 22 A Broadcasting Conference comprising members from the Commonwealth countries was opened in New Delhi.
- Jan. 23 A 15-member Committee was appointed to advise government in regard to problems of conserving petroleum products.
- Jan. 25 An agreement to establish a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah was signed between the Government of India and Japan.
- Jan. 26 Republic Day was celebrated all over India.
- Jan. 27 Jawaharlal Nehru and Koirala of Nepal, affirmed their friendship and announced that they would face problems of future "hand in hand".
Madan Mohan Malaviya's active colleague and a former Registrar of the B.H.U., Shyama Charan De, died in Varanasi.

- 1960 Jan. 29 The refractory material production plant of the Bhilai steel works was commissioned.
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Copenhagen.
- Jan. 30 J.C. Kumarappa, a renowned scholar of Gandhian thought died at Madras.
- Jan. 31 A conference of the State Ministers in charge of the welfare of Backward Classes met in New Delhi.
The State Ministers of Co-operation met in Jaipur in a two-day conference.
- Feb. 1 G.B. Pant inaugurated the Conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of backward classes, at New Delhi.
In Kerala began the mid-term elections.
- Feb. 2 His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Puri died in Bombay.
- Feb. 4 The 35th annual session of the Indian Historical Records Commission began in New Delhi.
The Nawab of Bhopal died in Bhopal.
The first Asian Regional Conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering was inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Feb. 5 The Institution of Engineering (India) met for its 40th annual general meeting in New Delhi.
- Feb. 6 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan returned back home after his tour of European countries.
- Feb. 7 Indian Atomic scientist converted platinum into gold.
- Feb. 8 Budget session of the Indian Parliament started.
- Feb. 9 Khrushchev left Moscow for India.
The Mechanical Engineers Association (India) met in Hyderabad for its 38th annual conference.
- Feb. 11 Khrushchev arrived in New Delhi and was given a grand reception. The same day he addressed both the Houses of Parliament on international problems.
Nikita Khrushchev, the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. arrived in New Delhi.
- Feb. 12 Jawaharlal Nehru rejected proposal for a Tribunal to enquire into corruption cases in the country.
- Feb. 13 The Prime Minister of Finland, Sukselaiman was received in New Delhi.
A meeting of the Import Advisory Council began in New Delhi.

1960 Feb. 14 R. Shankar, President of K.P.C.C. was elected leader of Legislative Congress Party.

The Indian Ambassador in U.S.A. received the Selznich film award on behalf of Satyajit Ray.

A meeting of the Export Promotion Council began in New Delhi.

Feb. 15 The report of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming was released to Press.

Feb. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru declared in the Lok Sabha, "No Reversal of Government's policy towards China."

Feb. 19 Heinrich Von Brentano, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in New Delhi.

Feb. 20 An agreement to set up a raw film production plant at Ootacamund was signed between the Government of India and France.

Arnold Toynbee delivered the Azad Memorial Lectures at Azad Bhawan, New Delhi.

Feb. 21 Lady Mountbatten passed away.

Feb. 22 A Congress PSP coalition ministry headed by Patton Thanu Pillai was sworn in Kerala.

Feb. 23 Lok Sabha rejected amendments to Dowry Bill made by the Upper House.

Feb. 24 Discussion regarding bifurcation of Bombay State began at New Delhi.

Feb. 28 Chinese Premier accepted Jawaharlal Nehru's invitation to visit Delhi for talks.

Feb. 29 The World Agriculture Fair ended in New Delhi.

Mar. 1 The Government of India appointed a committee to inquire into the Working of Hindu Religious Endowments and to suggest measures for their better administration. C.P. Ramaswami Iyer was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Khrushchev met in Calcutta again.

Mar. 2 The first Indian expedition to Everest left New Delhi by air to Khatmandu.

Mar. 4 The employees of the State Bank of India in Bombay went on strike.

General Mohammed Musa, Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Forces arrived in New Delhi.

Mar. 7 Hindu Religious Endowments Commission met for the first time in New Delhi.

- 1960 Mar. 8 An agreement for the supply of iron ore by India to Japan was signed in New Delhi.
- Mar. 9 Commandar Nanavati was convicted on a charge of murder by Bombay High Court.
- Mar. 10 The Jha Committee report on the Automobile Industry was presented to Lok Sabha.
- Mar. 11 Silver Eagle Awards were presented to Ramanathan and Shivaji Ganesan at the 2nd Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.
- Mar. 14 An eight-member Pakistani Trade Delegation headed by M. Hafizur Rahman, Pakistan Minister of Commerce arrived in New Delhi.
The Supreme Court gave its opinion on the Presidential Reference about the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.
- Mar. 15 A two-day meeting on the implementation of the India West Pakistan Border Agreement ended in Lahore.
- Mar. 16 A two-member World Bank team arrived in New Delhi for a three-week tour of the Railway Centres of India.
- Mar. 17 Free Secondary Education for the children of persons of the income group of Rs. 1200 or less per annum was announced by the government of Mysore.
The Supreme Court of India is of opinion that Parliament is not competent to make Law regarding Berubari Transfer to Pakistan.
Jawaharlal Nehru declined to indicate "Manner of talks" with China in the Lok Sabha.
- Mar. 18 The Bombay Reorganization Bill was unanimously accepted by the State Legislative Assembly.
- Mar. 19 The Swatantra Party Convention began in Patna.
The National Development Council met in New Delhi for 14th meeting.
- Mar. 20 National Development Council approved allocations under various heads for the 3rd Five Year Plan.
- Mar. 21 An agreement for the import of rice was signed in New Delhi between the Governments of India and U.A.R.
By an order the Government of India banned the continuation of the strike of the State Bank of India employees and referred the disputes to a National Tribunal.
- Mar. 22 The French biologist Jean Rostand was awarded the Kalinga Prize.

- 1960 Mar. 23 Jawaharlal Nehru condemned S.A. Union Government's massacre of Indians near Cape Town.

At Pipri, near Rihand Dam, in Uttar Pradesh was laid the foundation-stone of the Birla Kaisar Aluminium Project.

- Mar. 24 The 21-day old strike of the employees of the State Bank of India, came to an end.

The Indian National Congress condemned the brutal killing of Africans by the Union Government of South Africa.

- Mar. 25 The first power unit of the Kundla Power Project was commissioned.

The Gantantra Parishad Working Committee resolved to continue the coalition government in Orissa.

- Mar. 26 Transport Development Council met in New Delhi for its 2nd meeting.

The 8th session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists was inaugurated in Patna.

- Mar. 27 The 33rd Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries began in New Delhi.

The Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan concluded their four-day talks at Rawalpindi and issued a joint communique at the conclusion of the talks.

- Mar. 29 President Nasser of the U.A.R. arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.

P.Y. Antroper, Minister of Mineral Resources, U.S.S.R. arrived in New Delhi.

In New Delhi began the first National Advertising Convention.

- Mar. 30 The first meeting of the Border Roads Development Board was held in New Delhi.

The decree of the Governor of Bombay, in connection with the case of Commander Nanavati was held valid by a full bench of the State High Court.

- Apr. 1 The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 came into force.

- Apr. 2 Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the All India Bar Association in New Delhi.

- Apr. 3 The All India Manufacturers Association's 20th Annual Conference began in New Delhi.

- 1960 Apr. 5 President Nasser visited Madras.
- Apr. 8 The report of the Small Scale Industries Productivity Team was published.
- Apr. 10 At the conclusion of his goodwill visit to India, President Nasser and Prime Minister Nehru issued a joint communique.
- Apr. 11 The Chinese note received in reply to India's note of February 12, 1960, was presented to Lok Sabha.
- Apr. 12 The International Court of Justice delivered a judgement in the case between India and Portugal.
- Apr. 13 Acharya J.B. Kripalani visited New York.
- Apr. 14 Jawaharlal Nehru analysed the importance of Law at a special convocation of Patna University.
- The Central Government issued a note to State Governments to delete the mention of castes in registers and forms.
- Indo-Pakistan talks for a through railway traffic opened in New Delhi.
- Apr. 15 In Patna began the All India Law Conference.
- Apr. 17 The National Development Council appointed a Price Policy Committee.
- An Indonesian Military Mission from Jakarta arrived at Madras.
- Apr. 18 The International Sarvodaya Centre was opened near Bangalore.
- The T.B. Association of India met in New Delhi for its 91st annual general meeting.
- Apr. 19 Chou-En-Lai, Prime Minister of China, arrived in New Delhi.
- Apr. 20 Bombay London Boeing 707 Jet Service of the Air India International was inaugurated.
- Apr. 21 A draft order under the Newspapers (price and page) Act was notified.
- Apr. 24 L.B. Bhopatkar, an Ex-President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha died in Poona.
- A meeting of the All India Backward Classes Federation was held in New Delhi.
- Apr. 25 Prime Minister Nehru and P.M. Chou-En-Lai concluded their six-day talks on Sino-Indian Border Problem and issued a joint communique.
- The report of the Government Trade Delegation to Western Europe was presented to Lok Sabha.

- 1960 April 25 The Indian National Trade Union Congress concluded its eleventh annual session.
- Apr. 27 The National Defence College was opened in New Delhi.
- Apr. 28 After a two-day meeting at New Delhi the Indo-Pak Information Consultative Committee issued a communique.
- Apr. 29 Balkrishna Sharma "Naveen" an eminent Hindi poet and M.P. died in New Delhi.
- President's directive on the official language was presented to Lok Sabha.
- May 1 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated at midnight the State of Maharashtra and left for London for attending the Commonwealth Conference.
- May 2 Pro-Vidarbha agitation took violent turn. Police opened fire on the crowd at Itwara.
- May 3 Minister for Foreign Trade of Poland arrived in New Delhi.
- May 4 An Agreement for the supply of U.S. foodgrains to India was signed in Washington.
- May 8 99th birth anniversary of Tagore was celebrated throughout India.
- May 9 The Mica Export Promotion Council met in Calcutta. The first unit of Steel Rolling Mills of the Durgapur Steel Project went into production.
- The Indian Everest Expedition team succeeded in scaling the south column of the peak.
- May 11 Jawaharlal Nehru had lunch with Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister.
- May 12 In Calcutta concluded the session of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.
- May 14 About hundred miles from Cambay, Oil was struck at Ankleshwar.
- May 17 Annapurna II was scaled by a joint Indo-British-Nepalese team.
- May 18 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated work of the diversion channel of Aswan Dam.
- May 20 The Intermediate Ports Development Committee submitted its report to the Government.
- May 25 Master Tara Singh and two hundred and twenty-one

Akalis were arrested for their "Punjabi Suba" agitation.

- 1960 May 27 An agreement for a thirty million dollar loan credited to India by West Germany was signed in Bonn.

The Indian Everest Expedition Team abandoned its bid to reach the summit.

- May 29 The National Federation of Indian Railway began its 4th annual Convocation in Mysore.

A session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha was held at Shimoga.

Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India after a month's tour abroad.

- May 30 Indian Diplomatic missions abroad boycott South African National Day celebrations.

- June 1 D.N. Majumdar a renowned anthropologist died at Lucknow.

- June 5 A map-burning campaign was launched by the Dravida Kazhagam and the "We Tamils" in Madras.

V.L. Mehta Committee report on the co-operation credit was published.

- June 6 U.G.C. Committee submitted its report on the problem of students' indiscipline.

A team of Indian officials left New Delhi for Peking to have talks with Chinese authorities on the Sino-Indian Border question.

- June 8 A Hungarian Trade Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

- June 9 A National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed.

- June 10 Community Development Ministers of all States met in a conference at Srinagar.

- June 12 Akali Dal started a *Morcha* in New Delhi.

- June 14 State Ministers of Co-operation met in Srinagar.

- June 15 A conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities met in Poona.

- June 16 U.S.S.R. signed an agreement with India to assist the latter in oil and gas exploration.

International Tele-Service between India and U.K. was inaugurated.

- June 18 V.T. Krishnamachari, Dy. Chairman of Planning Commission retired.

- June 19 The Akali Dal launched a second *Morcha* in Delhi.

1960 June 20 Dr. Rajendra Prasad of India left New Delhi for Moscow on a state visit to U.S.S.R.

Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan was sworn in as the acting President.

June 21 The Dandakaranya Development Authority was reconstituted.

The International Atomic Energy Agency Board elected India to be its member for 1960-61.

June 24 Jawaharlal Nehru confirmed large build up of Chinese forces at Indian border.

June 25 The Indian Finance Minister and the West German Minister for Economics concluded their talks and issued a joint communique in Bonn.

June 27 Poland and India signed a shipping agreement in New Delhi. The 75 crore Beas Dam Plan was approved by the Union Government.

June 28 The U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission signed an agreement to provide financial aid to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur.

An agreement was signed between India and Japan to establish a rayon mill in India.

June 30 The second furnace of the Durgapur Steel Works started production.

July 1 B. Ramakrishna Rao and V.V. Giri took over charge as Governors of U.P. and Kerala respectively.

The Government-owned Heavy Electrical Project near Bhopal started production.

July 3 The talks on water resources between India and Pakistan concluded in New Delhi.

July 4 Following a clash between the police and public a twenty-four hours curfew was imposed in Gauhati, Assam.

An agreement on sharing the waters of the river Parambikulam was finalized between the governments of Kerala and Madras.

President Rajendra Prasad returned to Delhi after concluding his official visit to U.S.S.R.

July 6 The draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan was published.

July 8 Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1960 came into force.

By an order of the Government of India all strikes in the essential services were banned.

- 1960 July 11 The Central Government employees launched a strike.
- July 15 A Russian Indian agreement was signed in New Delhi for the import of Petroleum products to India.
- July 16 The Central Government employees called off the strike.
- July 24 A Naga Peoples Convention delegation arrived in New Delhi.
The report of the Bhakra Enquiry Committee was published.
- July 27 H.R. Moharary, a journalist of fame died in Bangalore.
- July 29 The Indian Railways were granted a loan worth 70 million dollars by the World Bank.
A crowd of violent agitators came into clash with the Police in Dalmianagar.
- July 30 Gangadhar Rao Deshpande a well known Congress worker of Karnatak died in Belgaum.
- Aug. 1 Lok Sabha met in New Delhi.
- Aug. President Rajendra Prasad arrived in Madras.
The announcement of the formation of a new State of Nagaland was made.
- Aug. 2 All the important recommendations of the 2nd Pay Commission were accepted by the Central Government.
- Aug. 3 The Austrian Government announced a loan worth three million dollars to the Government of India.
- Aug. 4 The Indian Railways were granted a loan from the U.S. Development Loan Fund.
- Aug. 7 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit arrived in Bombay on her way to New Delhi.
- Aug. 8 The Union Government imposed a permanent ban on the strikes of the Government employees.
- Aug. 9 The Reserve Bank of India announced the liquidation of the Palai Central Bank.
- Aug. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru announced at a Press Conference in New Delhi that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking people and that English will continue indefinitely.
- Aug. 14 Shri A.K. Roy was sworn in as the new Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Aug. 15 Independence Day was celebrated throughout India.

- 1960 Aug. 16 U.K. Government signed an agreement in New Delhi to grant a loan worth 10 million pounds to the Government of India.
- Aug. 18 Jawaharlal Nehru announced in Lok Sabha intense safeguarding of Himalayan border.
- Aug. 19 A second round of talks on Sino-Indian Border issue began in New Delhi between Indian and Chinese officials.
- Aug. 20 Rajeshwar Dayal was appointed as the U.N. Secretary General's Representative in Congo.
- Aug. 23 The L.I.C. Board was reconstituted.
- Aug. 24 India lodged strong protest with Peking against continued violations in Indian air space by China.
- Aug. 26 A Japanese firm signed an agreement in New Delhi to provide technical assistance in the manufacture of cameras.
- Aug. 27 State Ministers of Agriculture met in a Conference in New Delhi.
- Aug. 31 Government of India signed an agreement with Government of Nepal.
- Sept. 3 Lok Sabha adopted motion for setting up "Judicial enquiry" into the recent Assam disturbances.
- Sept. 4 Congress Women's Convention met in Trivandrum under the Presidentship of Smt. Indira Gandhi.
- Sept. 8 Feroz Gandhi, an eminent Congressman and equally prominent member of the Lok Sabha died in New Delhi. He was son-in-law of Jawaharlal Nehru and husband of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the third Prime Minister, since Independence.
- Sept. 11 A Trade and Transit Agreement between India and Nepal was signed in Kathmandu.
- Sept. 12 A meeting of the National Development Council was held in New Delhi.
- Sept. 14 The 100th birthday of Sir M. Visveshvaraya was celebrated. Jawaharlal Nehru took part in the celebrations at Bangalore.
- Sept. 16 The National Tuberculosis Institute of India was opened in Bangalore.
- Sept. 19 Jawaharlal Nehru signed Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Treaty at Karachi.
- An Air agreement between India and Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague.

- 1960 Sept. Prime Minister Nehru, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and the Vice-President of the World Bank jointly signed the Indus Waters Treaty in Karachi.
- Sept. 20 Prime Minister of Poland, arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
- Sept. 21 Some financial steps taken up by the Reserve Bank of India to hold the price line, were announced.
- Sept. 23 Prime Minister Nehru, concluded his Pakistan tour, and on the occasion, a joint communique was signed.
- Sept. 24 The Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi *en route* to New York to take part in the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.
The Indian Labour Conference met for its eighth session in New Delhi.
- Sept. 26 Andhra-Maharashtra, inter-state talks on the Waters of Krishna and Godavari opened in New Delhi.
The Central Committee of Employment met in New Delhi.
Jawaharlal Nehru met Tito, Khrushchev, Nkrumah and Macmillan in New York.
- Sept. 28 The Governor of Punjab promulgated the Punjab Officials Ordinance 1960 in the State.
- Oct. 1 The Import policy for the period Oct. 1960 to March 1961 was published.
The use of Metric system of weights and measures was made compulsory in some selected industries and areas.
- Oct. 2 Panchayat Raj Scheme was inaugurated in Madras State.
In seventy-five community development blocks of Madras State, the Panchayati Raj scheme came into force.
- Oct. 3 Prime Minister Nehru addressed the U.N. General Assembly at New York.
The South Asian Regional Seminar on Libraries began in New Delhi.
The International Atomic Energy Agency appointed H.J. Bhabha as a member to its Scientific Advisory Committee in Vienna.
- Oct. 5 A Five Year trade agreement was signed in Tunis between India and Tunisia.

- 1960 Oct. 8 The National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir met in Baramulla for its 22nd annual session.
- Oct. 11 The Chandigarh session of the All India Small Scale Industries Board concluded.
- Oct. 13 A Soviet Trade Delegation arrived in New Delhi.
Work began at the second coke-oven battery of the Durgapur Steel Works.
- Oct. 14 P.C. Mahalanobis was appointed as Chief of a new Committee on Income and Distribution constituted by the Planning Commission.
A trade pact between India and Poland was signed in Warsaw.
Morarji Desai was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the World Bank.
- Oct. 15 Indo-Polish Trade Pact was signed.
The 4th furnace of Bhilai Steel Works was commissioned.
- Oct. 16 The Nagri Pracharini Sabha released for sale the 1st volume of the Hindi Encyclopaedia.
- Oct. 17 V.K.K. Menon moved a 20 nation resolution in U.N. Assembly for taking immediate steps concerning world peace.
- Oct. 18 Congress High Command permitted Dr. Sampurnanand, U.P. Chief Minister to resign.
- Oct. 22 Smt. Indira Gandhi left for Mexico.
The newly liberated colonies of Dadra and Nagarhaveli, came under an Administrator appointed by the Union Government.
- Oct. 24 A conference of the State ministers-in-charge of the Ministries of the Welfare of the Backward Classes began in New Delhi.
The Assam State Legislative Assembly gave its assent to the Official Language Bill.
The Newspaper (Price and Page) Order was issued.
- Oct. 25 A trade agreement between India and Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade.
- Oct. 26 An agreement for the manufacture of medium wave radio transmitter in India was signed between Bharat Electronics Ltd. of India and Nippon Electric Company of Japan.
The All India Educational and Vocational Guidance Conference met in Hyderabad for its fifth session.

- 1960 Oct. 27 The Rail and Structural Mill of the Bhilai Steel Project started production.
- Oct. 28 A meeting of the Central Council of Health was inaugurated in Jaipur.
- Oct. 30 The Executive Committee of the Praja Socialist Party accepted the resignation of J.B. Kripalani from the party membership.
- The All India Congress Committee at Raipur unanimously adopted the resolution endorsing the objectives and targets laid down in 3rd Five Year Plan.
- Nov. 1 At Aliba near Jamnagar, the All India Adult Education Conference was inaugurated.
- Nov. 2 Dr. Heuss an Ex-President of the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in New Delhi on a brief visit to India.
- A conference of the Dental Council of India met in Patna.
- Nov. 3 The first multipurpose food factory started production in Coimbatore.
- A steel delegation from Japan arrived in New Delhi.
- Jawaharlal Nehru opened Pilgrims rest house in Delhi.
- Nov. 4 State Ministers of Education met in New Delhi.
- A National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board was constituted.
- Nov. 6 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the first phase of production of Rs. 100 crore heavy electrical plant at Bhopal.
- Nov. 7 Third and final round of talks between the Indian and Chinese Official teams on Sino-Indian Border Issue was started in Rangoon.
- Nov. 8 The International Press Institute, Zurich, organized a Seminar of the Journalists in Asia in New Delhi.
- Governors of the States met in New Delhi for the Annual Conference.
- Nov. 9 A team on the study of co-operative training and education was constituted.
- Air Marshal Subrato Mukherjee India's Chief of Air Staff died in Tokyo.
- Nov. 11 The Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu and Mrs. U Nu arrived in New Delhi on a visit to India.
- Nov. 12 A meeting of the Central Food Control Board was held in New Delhi.

Vishnu Sahai was sworn in as the Governor of Assam during the absence on leave of Gen. Srinagesh.

- 1960 Nov. 13 An Indian delegation to the UNESCO Conference left New Delhi *en route* to New York.

Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan received a warm welcome on their arrival at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta.

- Nov. 14 The International Seminar on Co-operative Leadership began in New Delhi.

A White Paper (No. 4) on the correspondence between the Governments of India and China was presented to Lok Sabha.

The first unit of the left bank power house of the Bhakra Project was put into action.

Jawaharlal Nehru completed his 71st Year. The nation greeted him.

- Nov. 15 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan addressed the plenary session of UNESCO, in Paris.

An agreement was signed in Bonn, granting a loan worth 125 million Deutch Marks to India by the Government of West Germany.

- Nov. 16 The Punjab Vidhan Sabha passed the Official Languages Bill.

- Nov. 17 The Agricultural University at Phool Bagh Rudrapur was inaugurated.

- Nov. 18 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in New York.

- Nov. 19 Chou-En-Lai arrived in Delhi.

Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Gobind Sagar Dam and Power House.

Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected to the 12-member Executive Board of UNESCO.

- Nov. 20 The Congress and Gantantra Parishad Coalition Government broke away in the State of Orissa.

The first All India Handloom Convention met in New Delhi.

- Nov. 21 A meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power was held in New Delhi.

- Nov. 23 A third round of talks between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan started in New Delhi.

- Nov. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru protested against attack of Indian soldiers and officers by Congolese.

- 1960 Nov. 26 Jawaharlal Nehru demanded the resignation of Dr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister of U.P. to resolve U.P. Congress crisis.

The Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim held talks with Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, in New Delhi.

The first trunk dialling system of India, between Lucknow and Kanpur was inaugurated.

- Nov. 27 A prominent linguist, a scholar and retired administrator, Mr. Navaratna Rama Rao died in Bangalore.

A two-day meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Information Consultative Committee concluded in Rawalpindi.

- Nov. 29 Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrived in New Delhi on an eight-day state visit to India.

- Nov. 30 The Indian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly left New Delhi *en route* to New York.

- Dec. 1 Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta was elected Chief of the Congress Legislative Party in Uttar Pradesh.

Air Marshal A.M. Engineer took over the command of the Indian Air Force.

- Dec. 3 Lt. Gen. P.N. Thaper was appointed as the Chief of Army Staff.

- Dec. 5 Prime Minister Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha on the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.

The U.S. Development Fund Loan granted a credit worth rupees 54.3 crores to India and an agreement between the Governments of the two countries was signed to the effect.

The Democratic National Conference decided to merge with the National Conference of Kashmir.

The High Court of Kerala ordered for the closure of the Palai Central Bank.

- Dec. 7 A new cabinet for U.P. with Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta as Chief Minister was sworn in at Lucknow.

- Dec. 9 The State Ministers of Community Development met in a Conference in New Delhi.

- Dec. 10 C.C. Biswas an Ex-Law Minister of the Union Government of India died in Calcutta.

- Dec. 11 The Government of India postponed the enforcement of the Newspaper (Price & Page) Order 1960.

- 1960 Dec. 12 The teams of the officials of India and China concluded their talks about the Sino-Indian Border dispute.

Prime Minister Mr. Nerhu apprised the Lok Sabha of the Congo situation.

- Dec. 13 A report on Dadra and Nagar Haveli was presented to Lok Sabha.

- Dec. 14 A UNESCO Seminar on Town Administration was opened in New Delhi.

- Dec. 18 National Museum in New Delhi was opened.

- Dec. 19 A meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce was held in Calcutta.

- Dec. 20 The Lok Sabha approved the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Bill for the Merger of Acquired Territories to regularise the Clauses of the Nehru Noon agreement.

- Dec. 21 The Panchayati Raj Scheme came in force in Mysore.

- Dec. 23 The U.K. Government credited a loan worth Rs. 6'67 crores to India and an agreement was signed in New Delhi to the effect.

The Rajya Sabha gave its assent to the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Merger of Acquired Territories Bill to give force to the Nehru Noon agreement.

- Dec. 27 In Bangalore was opened the third All India Scout and Guide Conference.

The Indian Academy of Sciences met in Madras for its 26th annual session.

- Dec. 28 The All India Educational Conference was inaugurated in Kanpur.

The State Ministers for Housing met in Udaipur for the fifth Conference.

- Dec. 29 The Iron and Steel Advisory Council of India met in New Delhi.

Sripada Krishnamurthi Sastry, a renowned poet of Andhra Pradesh died in Rajahmundry.

The 30th Annual session of the All India Women's Conference ended in Surat.

- Dec. 30 The third blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Project was inaugurated.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Secretary of the State for Commonwealth Relations arrived in New Delhi.

The 9th annual conference of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh began its deliberations in Lucknow.

- 1960 Dec. 31 A meeting of the National General Council of the Praja Socialist Party began in Bhubaneswar.

At Rajendranagar near Hyderabad ended the All India Seminar on Co-operative Farming.

The Silver Jubilee Session of the National Institute of Sciences was inaugurated in New Delhi.

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- 1961 Jan. 1 Three-day long deliberations of the National General Council of Praja Socialist Party concluded in Bhubaneswar.

- Jan. 2 Shri V.S. Krishnan was appointed as the Chairman of the U.G.C.

- Jan. 3 At Roorkee, commenced the 48th session of the Indian Science Congress.

- Jan. 4 Akali leader Master Tara Singh was released from detention.

The Indian Road Congress met in Bhopal for its 25th Session.

Inaugural ceremony of the country's first Railway Museum was performed in Amritsar.

- Jan. 5 The 26th session of All India Trade Union Congress began its proceedings in Coimbatore.

- Jan. 6 The 66th Session of the Indian National Congress met at Sardarnagar (Bhavnagar).

- Jan. 7 Government of India's proposal to grant more autonomy to the hill districts was turned down by the All Party Hill Leaders' Action Council.

- Jan. 9 Akali Leader Sant Fateh Singh broke his fast which he took in pursuance of the demand of Punjabi Suba.

- Jan. 12 Papers concerning the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan were exchanged in New Delhi.

The All India Council for Secondary Education met in New Delhi.

- Jan. 14 The three-day conference of the All India Primary Education began its proceedings in New Delhi.

The Government of India sent a strong note of protest to the Governments of Burma and China against the western Sino-Burma border line as shown in the map appended to the Sino-Burmese border Treaty.

- 1961 Jan. 16 In fulfilment of the Indo-Pakistan Border agreement began the exchange of territories between India and Pakistan.

Canada-Indian Reactor, built at a cost of Rs. 10 crores was inaugurated at Trombay.

The Central Advisory Board of Education met in New Delhi for its 28th meeting.

- Jan. 17 In Bombay met the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee.

- Jan. 18 The first Afro-Asian conference on Rural Reconstruction was inaugurated in New Delhi.

The Governor of Punjab led Indian Goodwill Mission to Pakistan.

- Jan. 19 Nepal's Defence Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Palace Affairs, Shri Tulsi Giri arrived in New Delhi.

Amritsar welcomed a goodwill delegation from West Pakistan.

- Jan. 21 The Government and the people of India gave hearty reception to Queen Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh in New Delhi on their Royal visit to India.

- Jan. 24 The U.G.C. report on the question of medium of instruction for the University Education was released to press.

The Transitional Provisions Regulation for Nagaland was promulgated.

Shri E.V.K. Sampath, M.P. resigned from the Office of the Chairman of the General Council of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

- Jan. 26 The U.S. Postal Department issued special stamps in memory of Mahatma Gandhi in the "Champions of Liberty" series.

- Jan. 27 The report of the Aligarh Muslim University Inquiry Committee was published.

- Jan. 29 The fourth All India Conference on Family Planning met in Hyderabad.

- Jan. 31 Bihar's Chief Minister, Sri Krishna Sinha died in Patna.

- Feb. 1 Shri Dip Narain Sinha succeeded Shri Sri Krishna Sinha as Chief Minister of Bihar.

The Inter-University Board began its 36th annual meeting in Dharwar.

- 1961 Feb. 3 Shri Srinivasan Parthasarathy publisher of daily "*The Hindu*" passed away in Madras.
- Feb. 4 The National Academy of Sciences began its 30th annual session in Allahabad.
Hindu Muslim riots occurred in Jabalpur.
The Institution of Engineers held its 41st annual convention in Bombay.
- Feb. 5 The All India Convention of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Legislators met in Secunderabad.
The construction work of a dam on the river Bagh in Bhandara District of Maharashtra commenced at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores.
- Feb. 9 The All India Small Scale Industries Board met in Trivandrum for its eighteenth general meeting.
- Feb. 11 The annual session of the All India Manufacturers' Organization was held in Bombay.
The Birla Education Trust celebrated its Diamond Jubilee at Pilani.
- Feb. 12 Maharaja Pravinchandra Bhanj Deo of Bastar lost recognition from the Government of India.
- Feb. 14 Parliament's budget session began.
The Sino-Indian officials' report on the China India border dispute was laid on the table in the Lok Sabha.
- Feb. 16 Shri V.S. Krishnan, Chairman, U.G.C. suddenly passed away.
The Interim Advisory Body for Nagaland was sworn in at Kohima.
- Feb. 18 Benodanand Jha headed a new Ministry in Bihar.
- Feb. 19 *Hindustan Standard*, Delhi, ceased publication.
- Feb. 21 Orissa Governor accepted the resignation of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry.
- Feb. 22 Government of India extended recognition to Maharaja Vijayachandra Bhanj Deo as the new ruler of Bastar.
Production began in the Nangal Chemicals and Fertilizers Factory.
- Feb. 24 D.S. Kothari was appointed Chairman of the University Grants Commission.
- Feb. 25 The 15th Session of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference began in New Delhi.

- 1961 Feb. 26 The Indo-Pakistan Implementation Committee on movable property, and banking agreements between India and Pakistan concluded in Rawalpindi.
An International Newspapers' Exhibition was opened in New Delhi.
- Feb. 27 Govind Malaviya, M.P. died in New Delhi.
The All India Council of Elementary Education was inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Mar. 2 Queen Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh concluded Indian tour and Left New Delhi.
- Mar. 4 In Gaziabad the first Indian alarm clock watch factory with Japanese collaboration was inaugurated.
- Mar. 6 Mr. Nehru left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.
- Mar. 7 Union Home Minister, Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant passed away in New Delhi after long illness.
- Mar. 8 The 17th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East began in New Delhi.
- Mar. 9 K. Rama Rao, famous journalist and ex-editor of *National Herald* and *Searchlight*, died.
- Mar. 10 The Damla Committee on large sized farms submitted its first report to the Government of India.
Akali Dal elected Master Tara Singh as the President of S.G.P.C.
- Mar. 13 Talks between the Railway Board of India and World Bank Technical Mission began in New Delhi on the aid to be given by the Bank to the Indian Railways during third plan period.
- Mar. 15 Bhutan National Assembly delegation arrived in New Delhi on a goodwill mission.
- Mar. 16 The Nagaland Executive Committee led by Shilu Ao was sworn into power in Shillong.
Prime Minister, Nehru and F.M. Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan met in London.
- Mar. 18 The Sabarigiri Hydel Project Construction work in Kerala was started.
- Mar. 22 Ex-Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma met Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.
- Mar. 24 A five-day session of the World Council of Peace was inaugurated in New Delhi.

- 1961 Mar. 24 The 7th annual conference of the Chairmen of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards met in New Delhi.
- Mar. 30 American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk arrived in New Delhi.
The All India Kisan Sabha held its 18th annual session in Trichur.
- Apr. 1 The All India Hindu Mahasabha elected Mahant Digvijaya Nath as its President.
- Apr. 5 A Soviet Union's Communist Party delegation headed by Mr. M. Suslov arrived in New Delhi.
- Apr. 6 Government of India announced her decision to go ahead with the construction of the Farakka Barrage.
Vice-President Radhakrishnan inaugurated Moti Lal Nehru Birth Centenary Celebrations at Agra.
- Apr. 7 The sixth Congress of the Communist Party of India began in Vijayawada.
- Apr. 8 Bharat Sewak Samaj's All India Convention met in New Delhi.
- Apr. 10 Mangal Das Pakvasa was sworn in as the acting Governor of Mysore.
- Apr. 11 The Government of India and Bauchet, a French concern signed an agreement for installing a plant at Ootacamund for the manufacture of film stock and photographic paper.
- Apr. 16 The I.N.T.U.C. met in Yamunanagar for its 12th session.
- Apr. 18 Three-day session of the 13th Sarvodaya Sammelan began at Sarvodayapuram.
- Apr. 23 The All India Hindu Mahasabha met for its 46th annual session in Gwalior.
- Apr. 26 Maharaja Hari Singh Ex-ruler of Jammu and Kashmir died in Bombay.
- Apr. 30 A three-day meeting of the experts on water resources of India and Pakistan ended in Calcutta.
- May 1 In New Delhi were signed two agreements between the Government of U.K. and the Government of India granting a loan of Rs. 53 crores by the former to the latter.
- May 2 Dharendra Nath Sen a famous journalist died in Calcutta.

- 1961 May 2 Tagore Birth Centenary Celebrations were inaugurated in New Delhi.
- May 3 Weekly Boeing Jet Service of the Air India International between Bombay—New York was inaugurated.
- May 5 All India Backward Communities Convention began at Calicut.
- May 6 Rabindra Nath Tagore and Moti Lal Nehru birth centenary celebrations began all over the country.
The members of the Indian expedition to Annapurna III succeeded in climbing the 24858-ft high peak.
- May 8 The National Shipping Board was reconstituted.
- May 10 A 6-million dollar grant from the Government of India for establishing a Central Industrial Extension Training Institute was announced.
National Council for Women's Education met in New Delhi for its third annual general meeting.
- May 16 The two-day annual meeting of the Indian Council for Child Welfare ended in New Delhi.
- May 17 In Kohima began functioning the first session of the Interim Body of Nagaland.
- May 20 The All India Working Journalists Federation met in Trivendrum for its 9th annual session.
- May 27 1961 prize of the International Meteorological Organization was awarded to Shri K.P. Ramanathan of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
- May 28 The meeting of the A.I.C.C. began in Durgapur.
- May 29 Low Cost Car Manufacture Committee submitted its report to the Government.
Shiromani Akali Dal re-elected Master Tara Singh as President in Amritsar.
- May 31 The two-day session of the National Development Council began in New Delhi.
Burmah Oil Company and the Government of India signed an agreement in New Delhi purporting for further Oil prospects in north-east Assam.
- June 1 The draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan was approved by the National Development Council.
- June 4 Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh resigned from the Chairmanship of the National Council for Women's Education.
- June 6 The Sikkim Durbar and the Government approved the Second Five Plan for Sikkim, a scheme drawn by

a band of Technical experts of the Indian Planning Commission.

As a mark of protest against the eviction of families from the Udambancholai reservoir area by the Government Shri A.K. Gopalan began a fast at Amara-vathi in Kerala.

- 1961 June 7 The Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. and Mess Techno-export of Czechoslovakia signed an agreement in New Delhi for the preparation of detailed project reports for the heavy power equipment plant and high pressure boiler plant.
- June 8 The All India Radio celebrated its Silver Jubilee.
- June 9 Kerala Assembly elected Shri C.H. Mohammad as Speaker.
- June 10 Muslim Convention began in New Delhi.
- June 11 A new oil field at Kalel near Ahmedabad was discovered.
- June 16 Orissa Congress Legislative Party elected Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik as its leader in Cuttack.
The Satyagraha launched by the Cachar Zila Sangram Parishad came to an end.
Khasa Subba Rao, editor of *Swarajya* died in Madras.
- June 17 In Kottayam, Shri A.K. Gopalan ended his fast.
- June 24 The Hindustan Fighter (H.F. 24) the first Supersonic jet manufactured in India made its inaugural flight.
- June 26 Smt. Raksha Saran was appointed Chairman of the National Council for Women's Education.
- June 29 Sardar Baldev Singh, M.P. and a former Defence Minister of India died in New Delhi.
Golden Jubilee Celebrations of 'Hltavada' began in Nagpur.
- July 1 All Party Hill Leaders' 5th Conference ended its session at Tura, Assam.
- July 2 The All India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan's 26th Session began in Calcutta.
- July 4 Purushottam Dass Thakur Das a prominent industrialist died in Bombay.
- July 5 The first refractory and foundry shop at the technical institute of Rourkela was commissioned.
- July 6 The two-day conference of the Ministers of Rehabilitation of India and Pakistan on Indo-Pakistan movable

property and Banking agreement concluded in New Delhi and a joint communiqué was released to the press.

A loan totalling Rs. 47.5 lakhs was approved by the U.S. Government to three joint Indo-American enterprises.

- 1961 July 8 Pakistan's Minister for Rehabilitation K.M. Sheikh met the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

The Cambridge University awarded the Adams Prize for Research in Mathematics to Professor V.S. Huzurbazar of Poona University.

The President of India extended recognition to Yuvaraj Karan Singh of Jammu and Kashmir as the Successor to the late Maharaja Hari Singh w.e.f. 26th April, 1961.

- July 10 The Association for Architectural Studies, Paris awarded the Grand Prix of Architecture, 1961 to Chandigarh.

- July 15 A Standing Committee for the Steel Industry was appointed by the Government.

An Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands was constituted.

- July 19 A former editor of the daily "*Search Light*" Shri Murli Manohar Prasad died in Patna.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, fell seriously ill in New Delhi.

- July 23 All India Panjabi Conference began in New Delhi.

- July 25 The Government of India declared Delhi as "A" class city on the basis of Census figures of 1961.

Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan was sworn in as officiating President.

- July 28 In New Delhi began the International Conference on Adult Education.

- July 29 The Ford Foundation sanctioned a grant worth 1,400,000 dollars to smoothen the working of a master development Plan for the city of Calcutta.

- July 30 A Committee for the Post-Graduate Medical Studies was constituted by the Government of India.

A Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology in Hindi was constituted by Indian Government.

- Aug. 2 Indo-Japanese talks for the grant of an 80 million dollar loan from Japan to India began in New Delhi.

The 1961 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism was awarded to Amitab Chowdhury, Assistant Editor of *Jugantar*, Calcutta.

Acharya P.C. Rangi's birth centenary was celebrated.

- 1961 Aug. 3 India's memorandum to the U.N. General Assembly on the problem of Indians in South Africa was published.
- Aug. 6 In honour of poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, The Times Square of the New York City was rechristened as Tagore Square for a day.
The proposal of establishing a second large-scale mechanized farm in Rajasthan received approval of the Government of India.
- Aug. 8 The India Government set up a Committee on Administration.
- Aug. 11 The World Bank announced a loan worth 35 million dollars to India Government to assist the private coal mining industry in expanding its production.
Government of India lodged a formal protest to the Government of Pakistan condemning the kidnapping of Col. Bhattacharya.
- Aug. 12 A special military court of Pakistan began the trial of Col. Bhattacharya in Dacca.
The Committee on Post-Graduate Engineering Education submitted its report.
- Aug. 13 The meeting of the National Integration Committee was held in New Delhi.
- Aug. 15 Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader began his fast unto death for the demand of Punjabi Suba.
- Aug. 16 Agreements for the U.S. loan to India totalling 62.9 million dollars (Rs. 30 Crores) for three power projects were signed in New Delhi.
Swami Rameshwaranand, President of the Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti began his counterfast in Delhi in opposition to the demand of Master Tara Singh.
- Aug. 17 Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Revenue in the Ministry of Punjab was dismissed by the State Governor.
- Aug. 18 Thacker Committee's recommendation for the establishment of a Machine Tool Technology Institute at Bangalore was accepted by the Union Government.
- Aug. 19 A two-day seminar on the evolution of a code of conduct for Political Parties concluded in Lucknow.

In fulfilment of the recommendations of Privileges Committee, the Lok Sabha resolved that the Editor of *Blitz* be called to the Bar of the House for being reprimanded.

1961 Aug. 22 The Indo-Pakistan Conference on Punjab West Pakistan border began in New Delhi.

Aug. 24 The President of the Naga Peoples' Convention and Chairman of the Interim Council for Nagaland, died in Shillong.

Aug. 26 In New Delhi began the proceedings of the Seventh Annual general body meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

Aug. 28 In Lok Sabha the Prime Minister clarified the policy of the Government on the issue of the demand for the Punjabi Suba.

The writ petition of the Editor of *Blitz* challenging the Lok Sabha decision on the breach of privilege issue was dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Aug. 29 The editor of *Blitz* was reprimanded before the bar of the Lok Sabha by the Speaker for committing breach of the privilege and contempt of the House.

Indo-Italian agreement for cooperating in the establishment of petroleum industries in India was signed in New Delhi.

Aug. 30 In New Delhi began a conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture.

Swami Rameshwarananda, Arya Samaj leader broke his fast in New Delhi, which he took in opposition to the demand of a Punjabi Suba.

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited delivered its first manufactured all India integral third class rail coach to the Indian Railways.

Sept. 1 The President of the Indian Republic extended recognition to His Highness Maharaja Madhav Rao Siwaji Rao Scindia as the ruler of Gwalior.

The management of the Sangeet Natak Akademi was taken over by an *ad hoc* executive Committee of eight members of a new registered society.

Sept. 2 Shri Nehru, Prime Minister of India addressed the Summit Conference of Neutral Countries in Belgrade. The first All India Convention of the Prohibition Workers began in New Delhi.

Ankleshwar well sent the first consignment of 100 tons

of crude oil to the Burmah Shell Refineries Trombay for refining.

- 1961 Sept. 3 Government of India set up a National Institute of Education for training the educational personnel and to conduct educational research.
- Sept. 4 The meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee was held in New Delhi.
- Sept. 7 Nehru and Khrushchev met and discussed the international situation in Moscow.
- Sept. 10 Prime Minister of India and U.S.S.R. issued a joint communique and said that the general and complete disarmament was the most important issue facing the present-day world.
- Sept. 13 The U.S. Government in an agreement with the Government of India sanctioned a loan worth Rs. 45 crores for the execution of river valley projects.
- Sept. 14 Bharatiya Jan Sangh released its election manifesto in Varanasi.
- Sept. 17 Tamil Academy released the 8th volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia in Madras.
- Sept. 19 The Indian National Congress released its election manifesto.
- Sept. 20 The Government announced its decision to include seven major industrial projects in the public sector during the Third Plan period.
- Sept. 26 The first session of the Asian Economic Planners Conference was inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Indo-Pakistan talks on the division of Berubari began in Calcutta.
- Sept. 28 The National Integration Conference began in New Delhi.
- Oct. 1 The National Integration Conference adopted a draft statement embodying a code of conduct for political parties.
- The Union Government took its decision to appoint the Das Commission to examine the alleged charges of differential treatment towards the Sikhs.
- Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader broke his 48-day old fast.
- Oct. 4 The Congress Party's election manifesto received approval of the All India Congress Committee meeting in Madurai.

- 1961 Oct. 4 The Election manifesto of the All India Forward Bloc was released.
The Punjab Government announced its decision to release the Akali prisoners excepting those involved in cases of violence.
- Oct. 6 A three-day Hindu Convention began in New Delhi.
- Oct. 8 Praja Socialist Party's election manifesto was approved by the Party's National General Council meeting in Sarnath.
- Oct. 12 Election manifesto of the Communist Party of India was released.
- Oct. 14 Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President left New Delhi on an official good-will visit to Hungary, Netherlands and West Germany.
The Prime Minister of India and the Polish President issued a joint communique on the conclusion of their talks in New Delhi.
The 21st Session of the All India Oriental Conference began in Srinagar.
- Oct. 15 Shri Surya Kant Tripathi "*Nirala*" a famous Hindi poet and a versatile writer died in Allahabad.
- Oct. 17 A new award "Jeevan Raksha Padak" was instituted and was approved by the Union President.
- Oct. 25 The seventh Inter-University Youth Festival began in New Delhi.
- Oct. 26 An agreement was signed between the Governments of India and U.S.A. granting an American loan worth 20 million dollars to India for the import of non-ferrous metals.
- Oct. 27 The Second International Film Festival began in New Delhi.
- Oct. 28 A two-day conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities began in New Delhi.
In New Delhi was signed a trade agreement between the Governments of India and Ceylon.
- Oct. 29 The 36th Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress began at Shantiniketan.
- Oct. 31 Prime Minister met the Naga Delegation led by Shilo Ao in New Delhi.
The National Integration Council was constituted.
Government of India announced the personnel of the Commission to go into the general question of dis-

crimination against Sikhs with S.R. Das, former Chief Justice of India as Chairman.

- 1961 Nov. 2 In New Delhi began the ninth Quinquennial Conference of the Commonwealth Press Union.

The Swatantra Party released its draft election manifesto in Bombay.

- Nov. 3 Shri Nehru left Delhi for Bombay *en-route* to London and Washington, D.C.

- Nov. 7 Shri Nehru met President Kennedy in Washington, D.C.

- Nov. 9 Shri Nehru concluded his talks with President Kennedy and a joint communique was issued thereon in Washington.

- Nov. 10 Shri Nehru addressed United Nations General Assembly in New York.

An agreement was signed in New Delhi between Governments of U.K. and India sanctioning a loan worth Rs. 6.67 crores to India to enable her to pay for a broad range of imports from U.K.

Announcement concerning the formation of U.S. Educational Consortium to assist the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur was made in Washington, D.C.

C.H. Mohammed Koya, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly resigned from office.

- Nov. 14 The President inaugurated the Indian Industries Fair in New Delhi.

- Nov. 15 G. Parthasarthy was appointed Chairman of the International Control Commission of Viet Nam.

- Nov. 16 Zonal Councils Committee for National Integration met in New Delhi.

- Nov. 17 Talks between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Mexico, concluded and a joint communique was issued.

- Nov. 18 Shiromani Akali Dal released its election manifesto in Amritsar.

- Nov. 19 In New Delhi began the third International Assembly of the World Council of Churches.

- Nov. 20 The Presidents of United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia and Prime Minister of India concluded their talks in Cairo and a joint communique was issued.

Shri Nehru made a statement in Lok Sabha giving details of China's fresh incursions on Indian territory.

- 1961 Nov. 21 Averell Harriman, special representative of President Kennedy arrived in New Delhi.

W.J. Von Markatz, Minister of the West Germany met Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

- Nov. 22 The Election Commission announced the recognition of the political parties whose candidates will be allotted reserved symbols at Parliamentary and Assembly elections.

- Nov. 23 Prime Ministers of India and Japan issued a joint communique in New Delhi.

The All India Hindu Mahasabha released its election manifesto.

Editor of *Searchlight*, Patna, Shri Dharam Kumar Sharda died in Patna.

- Nov. 26 The AVRO-748 aircraft made its first flight.

- Nov. 28 The fifth white paper concerning the exchange of correspondence between India and China was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

- Nov. 29 The first Russian Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, arrived in New Delhi on a visit to India.

- Nov. 30 Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee re-elected Master Tara Singh as its President.

Under the Indo-Pakistan movable property agreement, the officials of India and Pakistan exchanged bank notes, safe deposits, lockers and bank accounts of evacuees of the two countries in New Delhi.

Lala Achint Ram, M.P. died in New Delhi.

- Dec. 7 The Prime Minister of India and the President of Argentina concluded their talks and issued a joint communique in New Delhi.

- Dec. 10 A seven-member Committee was set up by the U.G.C. to consider the organizational set up of the Universities in India.

At Nangal was performed inaugural ceremony of the Left Bank Unit of the Bhakra Power House.

- Dec. 11 In New Delhi was inaugurated the Afro-Asian Organization Conference for Economic Co-operation.

Special Envoy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Government, Pham Ngoc Thach, met Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

- Dec. 13 Kerala Legislative Assembly elected Alexander Param-Bhathara as Speaker.

- 1961 Dec. 13 Five-day session of the first Asian History Conference ended in New Delhi.
All India Akali Conference met in New Delhi.
- Dec. 15 L.I. Brezhnev the Soviet President arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
- Dec. 18 India's Defence Forces marched into Goa.
- Dec. 19 N.K. Siddhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University died in Bhubaneswar.
Prime Minister declared the completion of military operation in Goa.
- Dec. 20 Dr. Rajendra Prasad resumed charge of his duties as the President of India.
- Dec. 26 The preliminary report of the Emotional Integration Committee headed by Dr. Sampurnanand was released to press.
- Dec. 28 In a press conference at Delhi the Prime Minister explained India's action in Goa.
In New Delhi, began the 24th Session of the Indian History Congress.
The Thirty-sixth session of the All India Educational Conference was inaugurated at Trivandrum.
- * * *
- 1962 Jan. 1 The Punjab Government ordered to abandon the practice of making entries relating to religion in the Government records.
The first oil refinery in the Public Sector, at Nunmati started production.
- Jan. 2 The first meeting of the National Council of Educational Research and Training was convened at Jaipur.
- Jan. 3 The foundation-stone of the Central Sanskrit Institute at Tirupati was laid by President S. Radhakrishnan.
Prof. S. Chandrasekher, an eminent astrophysicist performed the opening ceremony of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences at Madras.
At Cuttack the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru opened the 49th session of the Indian Science Congress.
- Jan. 5 A Central Tripartite Wage Board of the Iron and Steel Industry was appointed by the Union Government.
- Jan. 7 Mass production of improved Telephone instruments began at the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore.
- Jan. 8 The delegation of water resources experts from India and Pakistan concluded their fourth round of talks in Dacca.

- 1962 Jan. 8 Tambaram and Vandalur were first connected by the electric train service.
- Jan. 9 The Cruiser graving dock was inaugurated in Bombay.
All India Radio adopted Radio Goa as one of its own broadcasting stations.
A conference of the Natinal Council for Women's Education began in New Delhi.
The Government of India decided to award the Government owned enterprises for better working and progress.
- Jan. 11 The Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
The second Commonwealth Countries Educational Conference began in New Delhi.
- Jan. 13 General Secretary of the Communist Party of India Mr. Ajoy Ghosh died.
All state Governors issued similar notices to their state electorates to elect their representatives for the State Legislatures.
A notification was issued from the President's Secretariat in New Delhi, urging the electorates of the country except those in the constituencies of Punjab, Kerala and Union territories, to elect their representatives to the Lok Sabha.
- Jan. 15 The Bar Association of India published a code of conduct for the lawyers.
World Assembly of Moral Rearmament concluded in Trivandrum.
- Jan. 16 The Union Government of India asked the United Nations Security Council not to accede to the Pakistan Government's request to call a meeting to discuss the Kashmir issue.
The Supreme Court of India held that the power conferred on High Courts by Article 227 of the Constitution of India is one of Superintendence over courts and tribunals and not appellate or even revisional.
- Jan. 17 The Newsprint Control Order was promulgated by the Union Government of India.
- Jan. 18 The Asian African Legal Consultative Committee elected Mr. M.C. Setalvad, Attorney General of India as its President for the year, 1962.

- 1962 Jan. 18 The Health Survey and Planning Committee submitted its report to the Government.
- Jan. 19 All India Conference of Poultry Research workers began in Hyderabad.
A press delegation from Ceylon arrived at Mysore.
- Jan. 20 The first Air Service between Goa and Bombay was inaugurated.
An Enquiry Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Gauhati University, Assam was appointed.
- Jan. 21 The notification for the conduct of General elections in the 49 Lok Sabha constituencies of the Punjab, Kerala, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and 154 Assembly constituencies of the Punjab was issued.
The National Council of Applied Economics Research published the results of the surveys of the Urban Household conducted by it.
- Jan. 22 The 3rd Food and Agriculture Organization dairy training course was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Viggo Kampmann.
The India International Centre was opened in New Delhi.
Prince Akihito, The Crown Prince of Japan and Princess Michiko arrived at Calcutta.
- Jan. 24 Abdel Hakim Amer, the Vice-President of the United Arab Republic arrived in New Delhi on a nine-day state visit to India.
- Jan. 25 The 1960-61 awards for the best performance of the State owned industries were announced.
The first Mission Patrol Vehicle made entirely from indigenous resources was commissioned in New Delhi.
- Jan. 26 In Udaipur was laid the foundation of India's first Zinc Smelter in the private sector.
- Jan. 28 The 4th, 5th and 6th volumes of the Telugu Encyclopaedia were released in Hyderabad.
- Jan. 29 A UNESCO organised symposium on educational planning began in New Delhi.
- Jan. 30 C.R. Srinivasan, the editor of "Swadesmitram" a Tamil daily, died in Madras.
- Jan. 31 The Committee constituted by the Mysore Government to go into the question of reservation for and representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Services submitted its report to the State Government.

- 1962 Feb. 3 An Indo-Soviet Cultural agreement was signed in Calcutta.
A three-day international Seminar on Arteriosclerosis began in Bombay.
- Feb. 5 The 15th meeting of the Administrative Board of the International Association of Universities, first to be held in Asia, began in New Delhi.
- Feb. 7 The meeting of the Southern Regional Conference on Rural Works Programme concluded in Hyderabad.
- Feb. 8 One lakh tons of sugar was released for export.
- Feb. 9 An agreement was concluded between India and U.S.S.R. to supply the equipment and material needed for the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Project to step its production capacity from one million to 2.5 million tons of steel annually.
The first consignment of petrol and light diesel oil produced at the state owned Numati Refinery was exported to Nepal.
A condensed milk production plant at Moga (Punjab) was inaugurated—a first plant of its kind in Asia.
- Feb. 10 The findings of the Das Commission, which was set up to inquire into the grievances of the Sikhs, were released.
The foundation-stone for the Laboratories of the Indian Institute for Bio-Chemistry and Experimental Medicine, one of the National laboratories in India was laid at Jadavpur.
- Feb. 11 The Indian built Avro-748 "Subrata" transport aircraft gave a demonstration flight at Bombay.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Memorial Hall Foundation-stone was laid in New Delhi.
- Feb. 12 An Indo-Soviet contract for the preparation of a project report and working drawings for a two-million ton refinery at Koyali in Gujarat was signed in New Delhi.
- Feb. 14 The Second Indian Expedition Team for the conquest of Mt. Everest left New Delhi.
The inaugural ceremony of the air defence radar set, designed and manufactured for the first time in India was performed at Poona.
- Feb. 15 The Andhra Pradesh Tribes Enquiry Committee submitted its report.
- Feb. 16 The third general elections in India commenced.

- 1962 Feb. 16 The first consignment of the Crude Oil from the Ankleshwar Oil fields arrived at the Stanvac refinery in Bombay.
- A famous Indian journalist Shri Hamendra Prasad Ghosh died in Calcutta.
- Feb. 18 By an agreement the Shipping Development Fund Committee of the Government of India, granted a loan worth Rs. 20.25 crores to Jayanti Shipping Co. for constructing 13 new cargo ships.
- Feb. 20 A United Nations sponsored Seminar on Freedom of Information began in New Delhi.
- Feb. 21 Construction work for a new bridge on the Mahanadi near Cuttack was inaugurated.
- Feb. 22 The report of Sir John Sargents Committee on the educational system in West Bengal was published.
- The Rules 4-A of the Bihar Government Servants Conduct Rules, 1956 were declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of India. In these rules the Government servants were prohibited from any form of demonstration.
- Feb. 23 An Indian National Committee for Space Research was set up by the Union Government.
- Feb. 26 A. Kaleswara Rao, Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly died at Vijayawada.
- Mar. 2 Formal diplomatic relations between India and European Economic Committee were established.
- Mar. 3 Ganatantra Parishad of Orissa merged with the Swatantra Party.
- Mar. 4 To commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda the Postal Department of the Government of India issued a new Postal stamp.
- Mar. 5 President of India promulgated an ordinance to provide for the administration of the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu.
- Mar. 6 The Union Government decided to establish a Central Sanskrit Vidyapeeth at Tirupati.
- Mar. 8 A new Cabinet headed by Shri Y.B. Chavan as C.M. was sworn in for the State of Maharashtra.
- Mar. 10 N. Sanjiva Reddy resigned from Congress Presidentship.
- New Cabinet led by Dr. B.C. Roy as C.M. was sworn in for the State of West Bengal.
- Mar. 11 Master Tara Singh tendered his resignation from the Presidentship of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

1962 Mar. 12 President Rajendra Prasad addressed joint session of both the Houses of Parliament.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, the wife of President John F. Kennedy of U.S.A. arrived at Palam airport on a nine-day visit to India.

The new Cabinet for Andhra Pradesh headed by N. Sanjiva Reddy was sworn in.

The report of the Third Finance Commission along with its recommendations was put on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Mar. 14 A seven-member new Cabinet was sworn in for Mysore State.

A new Cabinet headed by Chandra Bhanu Gupta was sworn in for the State of Uttar Pradesh.

The 12th Constitution Amendment Bill which aimed at incorporating the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Union of India was adopted by the Lok Sabha.

Mar. 15 The new Cabinet for the State of Madras, led by Kamaraj Nadar was sworn in.

A new Ministry for the State of Bihar headed by Pandit Binodanand Jha was sworn in.

Mar. 16 The New Assam Cabinet headed by Bimal Prasad Chaliha was sworn in.

Mar. 19 J.R. Marshal, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand met Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

The Rama Swami Mudaliar Committee Report on the import and export policy was presented to Lok Sabha.

Mar. 20 Biresch Chandra Guha an eminent Scientist died in Lucknow.

Mar. 24 The annual meeting of the F.I.C.C.I. was held in New Delhi.

Mar. 25 In commemoration of the late Pt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, a special postage stamp was issued.

Mar. 26 Smt. Indira Gandhi met President John F. Kennedy of U.S.A. in Washington, D.C.

Mar. 28 Two contracts were signed in New Delhi between the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd., a Government of India undertaking and Techno-Export of U.S.S.R. for the establishment of an antibiotics plant at Rishikesh and a surgical instruments project at Madras.

- 1962 Mar. 29 The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru inaugurated the Streptomycin producing plant of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. at Pimpri.
- Shri Karam Chand Thapar, a prominent Industrialist of the country died in New Delhi.
- Vincent Auriol an Ex-President of France arrived in New Delhi.
- Mar. 30 An Animal Welfare Board was set up by the Union Government of India.
- Mar. 31 The President dissolved the 2nd Lok Sabha.
- Apr. 1 A new quality of newsprint from 'Palas' was developed at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
- The use of Metric weights was made compulsory all over the country.
- The Defence Electronics Research Laboratory was inaugurated at Hyderabad.
- Apr. 2 New Governors were appointed for the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the terms of office of Kumari Padmaja Naidu and Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governors of West Bengal and Mysore respectively were extended.
- A meeting of the Implementation Committee set up under the Indo-Pakistan Movable Property and Banking Agreement was held at New Delhi and a joint communique was issued afterwards.
- The Election Commission through a notification announced the Constitution of the Third Lok Sabha.
- Apr. 3 The Congress, the majority party of the Lok Sabha re-elected Shri Nehru as the leader of the House.
- Apr. 4 Prime Minister Nehru submitted the resignation of the outgoing Cabinet to the President of Indian Republic.
- By an order of the Union Government, Indian citizenship was conferred upon persons born or domiciled in the former Portuguese territories.
- Apr. 6 All India Congress for General Disarmament and Peace met at New Delhi.
- Bakhshi Gulam Muhammad was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Apr. 7 A four-day Seminar on planning and allied matters concluded in New Delhi.
- Apr. 9 The first series of Smt. Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectures began in New Delhi.

- 1962 Apr. 10 The new Union Cabinet headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in New Delhi.
Shri S.K. Mitra was appointed as National Research Professor in Physics.
- Apr. 14 Shri M. Visveswaraya, a renowned engineer and statesman died in Bangalore.
In Bombay began the centenary celebrations of the Bombay High Court.
- Apr. 15 India lodged protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh.
- Apr. 16 Inaugural Session of the Third Lok Sabha in New Delhi began.
- Apr. 17 The Lok Sabha elected Shri Hukum Singh as Speaker.
- Apr. 18 Indian Government lodged a second protest to China against their incursion in Roi Village in the NEFA area.
President Rajendra Prasad addressed a joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
King Mahendra of Nepal arrived in New Delhi.
- Apr. 20 The construction of the Rs. 25.8 crores Thermal Power Plant began at Bandel near Calcutta.
- Apr. 22 Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore arrived in New Delhi.
- Apr. 23 Union Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, presented the general budget to the Parliament.
- Apr. 25 In a note to the United Nations the Government of India re-affirmed their faith in having no intention of manufacturing or accepting nuclear weapons on their territory.
- Apr. 29 The U.S.A. Government sent a panel of experts to conduct a techno-economic survey of the projected steel plant at Bokaro.
- May 1 Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated in Maharashtra.
- May 3 China and Pakistan agreed to enter into negotiations to locate and align the portion of India-China boundary west of Korakoram Pass presently under Pakistan's unlawful occupation.
The Bhutanese Prime Minister J. Dorji arrived in New Delhi and called on Prime Minister Nehru.
- May 6 Shri Jaya Prakash Narain reached Nairobi to participate

in a peace march organised under auspices of the Pan-African Freedom Movement.

1962 May 7 Dr. Zakir Hussain was declared elected Vice-President of Indian Republic.

May 8 On the eve of the retirement of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, the members of Parliament presented a farewell address.

May 10 India Government sent a note to Peking, telling China that Sino-Pak agreement regarding any sector of the boundary of Kashmir had no legal validity.

May 11 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was declared elected President of India.

May 13 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Husain took oath of Office as President and Vice-President of India respectively.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the outgoing President of India was decorated with insignia of Bharat Ratna, and a special postage stamp was issued to commemorate the occasion.

May 14 India protested against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renewed suggestion of withdrawal by both sides in the western sector. She also expressed her willingness in the interests of peace, to permit use of Aksai Chin Road for Chinese Civilian traffic.

May 16 The first generator of the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project was commissioned.

May 18 The U.S.S.R. Government agreed to prepare a project report for the production of heavy electrical equipment at Hardwar.

The third blast furnace of the Durgapur Steel Works started production.

May 21 Five agreements were signed between the Governments of India and the United States to provide American Grants totalling Rs. 33.9 crores for medical and educational projects in India.

India Government protested against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Spanggur.

May 23 Praja Socialist Party's demand for the closing of diplomatic relations with China was rejected by the Lok Sabha.

May 28 The Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad developed a new process for the manufacture of white cement.

1962 May 29 T. Sivasankar was appointed Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong was closed.

May 30 The Indian Expedition Team to Everest failed to scale the peak owing to bad weather, and decided to return.

May 31 The University Grants Commission constituted a Committee to evaluate the standard of University Education in the country.

The Commission on the Hindu Religious Endowments submitted its report to the Union Government.

June 2 The National Integration Council of India set up a sub-committee to study and to report on the place of English, Hindi and regional languages in University education.

Sino-Indian agreement of 1959, which had been violated both in spirit and in letter by China, lapsed.

June 3 The construction work at the Bhakra Dam reached its final height of 740 ft.

The two-day meeting of the National Integration Council concluded in New Delhi.

June 4 B.V. Keskar was appointed Chairman of the National Book Trust.

June 5 Vice-Admiral B.S. Soman took over charge as Officiating Chief of the Naval Staff.

June 6 D. Sanjivayya was elected President of the Indian National Congress.

June 8 T.T. Krishnamachari, Ex-Union Finance Minister was sworn in as Minister without Portfolio in the Union Cabinet.

June 9 The first meeting of the Board of Trade began in New Delhi.

June 11 Chhabi Biswas, a leading exponent of histrionic art died at Calcutta.

June 15 Duncan Sendys, the British Commonwealth Secretary arrived in New Delhi.

June 16 A conference against the use of Nuclear arms began in New Delhi.

A new ferro-silicon plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati was put into operation.

June 20 S.R. Kanthi, Chief Minister of Mysore, submitted the resignation of his cabinet.

- 1962 June 21 A new Government of Mysore headed by S. Nijalingappa as Chief Minister was sworn in at Bangalore.
- June 24 The World Bank agreed to help finance a technical study for the construction of a new bridge, across the Hoogly to serve road traffic in the metropolitan area of Calcutta.
- The 3rd University of Punjab the Punjabi University at Patiala was inaugurated.
- June 26 The National Council of Study and Research in Community Development and Panchayat Raj was set up.
- Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, India and the U.S.A. signed an agreement to allow import duty concessions.
- India Government sent a strong protest note against the setting up of a new post six miles south, of the Chinese Post illegally set up near the Chip Chap river.
- June 28 In Bangalore, Rajkumar Dilipsinhrao Bhosle was adopted heir by Chhatrapati Shahaji Maharaja of Kolhapur.
- June 30 The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Archaeological Society of South India began in Madras.
- July 1 The Government of India issued a special postage stamp to commemorate the centenary of the Calcutta High Court.
- An eminent statesman and physician Dr. B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal died at Calcutta.
- A former Congress President Bharat Ratna Purushottam Das Tandon died in Allahabad.
- July 2 Five new Ministers and eight Deputy Ministers of the Mysore Cabinet were sworn in, in Bangalore.
- July 5 The Bank Award as submitted by Justice K.T. Desai was accepted in toto by the Union Government of India.
- July 6 Morarji Desai the Union Finance Minister and Walter Hallstein, President of the European Economic Commission held talks in Brussels.
- July 7 For the development of paediatric services and training in India, during the year 1963 the UNICEF granted a sum of \$ 2,36,500.
- July 9 A new Cabinet for the West Bengal with P.C. Sen as Chief Minister was sworn in, in Calcutta.

- 1962 July 10 The International Development Association agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 8.57 crores for the development of Bombay Port.

The foundation-stone of a new building to house the Hindustan Teleprinters Factory was laid at Guindy near Madras.

- July 11 The British Academy elected President S. Radhakrishnan to its Honorary Fellowship.
- July 12 The French National Assembly rectified the India-France treaty for the transfer of the former French colonies of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.
- July 14 The International Development Authority agreed to advance a loan of about 15 million dollars for the construction of Sone Barrage Project.
- July 15 The National Archives of India decided to acquire the personal papers of the leaders of national importance.
- July 16 The Head Lama of Ladakh Shri Kushak Bakula was taken into the Kashmir Cabinet as Minister of State.
- July 17 The representatives of India and Burma Governments signed an agreement in Rangoon for the purchase of 200,000 tons of Burmese rice by India.
- July 19 An Export Inspection Advisory Council was set up by the Union Government to inspect and to advise the Government regarding quality control of the goods meant for export.
- A Central Apprenticeship Council was constituted.
- July 21 Delhi and Agra were put on a trunk dialling service.
- Chinese opened fire on Indian border guards in Ladakh.
- July 22 The Union Government of India decided to purchase Soviet MIG 21 jet fighters.
- July 23 Kalipada Mukherjee, Home Minister in West Bengal Government died at Calcutta.
- July 24 Anastas Mikoyan, the first Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Russia arrived in New Delhi.
- The October, 1959, France Indian Trade Agreement was extended up to June 6, 1963.
- July 26 Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Gram Bharati Rural University near Allahabad.
- July 27 Government of India lodged a strong protest against

the Portuguese Government decree confiscating the assets of Indian nationals in Portuguese territories.

- 1962 July 28 A team of technical consultants was appointed by the Union Government to prepare a detailed project report for the proposed steel plant in South India.

Seven new Deputy Ministers of the Orissa Government took oath of the office in Bhubneshwar.

- July 29 A Defence Research and Development Council was constituted by the Union Government.

- July 30 The 'Aid India Consortium' meeting in Washington increased its aid to India for the year to 107 million dollars.

- July 31 The Ford Foundation announced a grant of 3,50,000 dollars for the establishment of an Institute of Applied Man Power Research by the Government of India.

- Aug. 1 The Union Government appointed a committee to suggest measures for the improvement in the working and living conditions of the scavengers.

- Aug. 2 Maulana Hafizur Rehman, M.P. died at New Delhi.
President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Mandya National Paper Mills at Bangalore.

- Aug. 3 The Government of India sent consignments of the tents and medicine worth Rs. 60,000 as gift for relief of Algerian refugees.

- Aug. 4 Avro-748, the first India built aeroplane left Kanpur on a demonstration-*cum*-sales flight to South-East Asian countries.

- Aug. 5 The first unit of the Neyveli Thermal power station went into operation.

- Aug. 6 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the centenary celebrations of the Madras High Court.

- Aug. 7 The Union Government appointed Smt. John Mathai as Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board.

- Aug. 8 The International Development Association, an affiliation of the World Bank granted a development credit worth 17.5 million dollars for the Koyna Project.

- Aug. 9 The Heavy water Plant at Naya Nangal started production.

The Government of India for the time being postponed the small car project.

- Aug. 10 The Hindu religious Endowments Commission's report was presented to Lok Sabha.

- 1963 Aug. 10 National Board of Basic Education met at New Delhi.
- Aug. 13 The Solveen report on the Rourkela Steel Plant was presented to Lok Sabha.
- Aug. 15 The Posts and Telegraph Department issued a new 15 P stamp in honour of Ramabai Ranade.
- Aug. 16 The Prime Minister and the French Ambassador in New Delhi signed the documents for the transfer of the former French settlements in India.
- Aug. 17 The 37th Vessel built at the Hindustan Shipyard was launched at Visakhapatnam.
- Aug. 18 The inauguration ceremony of the Documentation Research and Training Centre, sponsored by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, was performed at Bangalore.
- Aug. 19 The Prime Minister opened the Sardar Patel College of Engineering at Bombay.
- Aug. 20 The Union Government decided to build the second nuclear power station at Rana Pratap Sagar near Kotah in Rajasthan.
- Aug. 21 The Krishna Godavari Commission headed by M.D. Gulati submitted its report to the Government.
- The first consignment of 5,355 bales of long staple cotton under the India-US PL 480 agreement, signed earlier, arrived at Bombay.
- Aug. 22 Fleming Research Institute for research in Pharmacology and Physiology, first of its kind in Asia, was inaugurated at Vellore.
- Aug. 24 The Agriculture University of Orissa was inaugurated at Bhubneshwar.
- Aug. 25 J.R.D. Tata and S.S. Khare were appointed as members of the Atomic Energy Commission by an order of the President of India.
- Aug. 26 The first high voltage transformer manufactured at the Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal was tested to satisfaction.
- Aug. 27 N.G. Ranga, Chairman of the Swatantra Party was declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-election from Chittor.
- Aug. 28 The Constitution Amendment Bill providing the establishment of Nagaland as a separate state received the assent of the Lok Sabha.

- 1962 Aug. 29 The Lok Sabha passed the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.
- Sept. 1 The 20-year master plan for Delhi came into force.
Tarlok Singh was appointed a member of the Planning Commission.
- Sept. 4 A 14-member team from the Imperial Defence College, U.K. arrived in New Delhi on a 15-day visit to India.
For a joint execution of the upper Sileru Project, an agreement was signed between the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- Sept. 5 Teachers' day was celebrated all over the country.
Acharya Vinoba Bhave entered East Pakistan.
- Sept. 6 Rishikesh Shah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal met Prime Minister Nehru.
The Union Government accepted the principle of keeping certain categories of promotional posts reserved for Scheduled Castes.
- Sept. 7 Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi for London to take part in Commonwealth Prime Ministers' annual conference.
General S.M. Srinagesh was sworn in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh.
- Sept. 8 Chinese made fresh encroachment on the Indian territory in the Eastern sector.
- Sept. 9 Smt. Rajbansi Devi, w/o Dr. Rajendra Prasad, former President of India died at Patna.
- Sept. 10 The final report of the Committee appointed on Emotional Integration was submitted to the Government.
- Sept. 11 The first diesel goods train whistled between Moghul Sarai and Rosa.
- Sept. 12 At Vizhinjam in Kerala, a project for a finishing harbour was inaugurated.
- Sept. 14 The International Development Association extended a credit of 42 million dollars to India to be utilised by the Posts and Telegraph Department.
- Sept. 15 A.N. Khosla, a former member of the Planning Commission was sworn in as the Governor of Orissa.
- Sept. 16 The Second turbo generator unit at Koyna was commissioned.
- Sept. 17 The Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha arrived at Moscow on a goodwill

- mission to U.S.S.R. and was received by President Brezhnev.
- 1962 Sept. 18 Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister addressed the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund at Washington.
- Sept. 19 Prime Minister Nehru formally accepted a site for a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Central London.
- Sept. 20 Prime Minister Nehru arrived at Paris on a three-day official visit to France.
Chinese opened fire on Indian troops near Dhola in NEFA.
- Sept. 21 The Supreme Court declared that Gujarat University has no power to prescribe Gujarati or Hindi as the only medium of instruction or examination in its affiliated colleges.
- Sept. 22 The Union Government appointed a Press Consultative Committee.
Lee Kuan Yu, Prime Minister of Singapore arrived at New Delhi.
- Sept. 23 Prime Minister Nehru arrived at Lagos on a three-day official visit to Nigeria.
Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Accra was postponed.
- Sept. 24 The Regional Committee of the World Health Organization met for its 15th Session in New Delhi.
The Election Commission announced a revised list of 14 parties recognised state-wise and eligible for reserved symbols.
- Sept. 25 The appointment of Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai as Governor of Punjab was announced.
A three-member team of Gandhi Peace Foundation headed by C. Rajagopalachari left New Delhi for U.S.A. to appeal to Government of that country for a ban on nuclear arms.
- Sept. 26 A new ministry headed by R. Sankar was sworn in for Kerala.
Indo-Pakistan conference on Berubari began in Calcutta.
- Sept. 28 Indian and Chinese troops exchanged fire near Dhola post.
Mysore Government's order regarding the reservation of seats in medical and engineering colleges was declared ultravires the constitution by the Supreme Court of India.

- 1962 Sept. 29 President Nasser received Prime Minister Nehru at Cairo.
Five-day session of the ECAFE working party on housing and building material concluded in New Delhi.
- Oct. 2 The inaugural ceremony of the Aliyar Dam was performed.
A gist of the Report of the Emotional Intergration Committee was published.
- Oct. 4 A Homoeopathic Pharmacopia Committee was constituted by the Union Government.
- Oct. 5 The Union Government decided to re-organise the Indian Army in North East India.
- Oct. 6 Mateos, President of Mexico arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
- Oct. 7 The Congress—P.S.P. coalition government in Kerala collapsed.
- Oct. 8 Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, a centre for higher studies and research in Sanskrit was opened at New Delhi.
- Oct. 9 A Seminar on Nutrition began in Hyderabad.
- Oct. 10 President Mateos of Mexico and Prime Minister Nehru concluded their talks and issued a joint communique in New Delhi.
- Oct. 11 52 members of the Armed Forces were presented awards by the Union President for meritorious services.
- Oct. 12 Heavy fighting began on NEFA front.
Prime Minister Nehru left New Delhi for Ceylon on a three-day good-will mission to that country.
A three day Seminar of Vedic students from all over India began in New Delhi.
- Oct. 13 A long-term trade agreement was signed at Belgrade between India and Yugoslavia.
The Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal turned out the first high voltage circuit breaker for outdoor duty.
- Oct. 16 The Handloom Export Promotion Advisory Council met in Madras.
- Oct. 17 President of Rumania arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.
- Oct. 18 A conference of the State Education Ministers was held in New Delhi.

- 1962 Oct. 20 Chinese launched a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh areas.

A World Trade Seminar sponsored by the Indian Chambers of Commerce was inaugurated at Calcutta.

- Oct. 21 Tunku Abdul Rahman Prime Minister of Malaya arrived in Madras on an official tour of India.

- Oct. 24 Chinese Government proposed that the two countries should respect "line of actual control" (as defined by Chinese) and withdraw 20 km. from the line.

Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, K. D. Malaviya was received in Moscow to discuss economic co-operation and trade between India and the Soviet Union.

An agreement granting a 50 million new Franc Credit on French export to India was signed in Paris.

- Oct. 25 India lost Twang to Chinese in NEFA.

- Oct. 26 The President declared state of emergency and promulgated Defence of India Ordinance.

- Oct. 27 Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman was received in New Delhi in course of his tour of India.

- Oct. 29 Karan Singh was re-elected Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir.

Grants totalling over 2 million dollars to educational Institutions in India were announced by the Ford Foundation of U.S.A.

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit began an eleven-day tour of West Germany.

- Oct. 30 Surendra Nath Sen an eminent historian of India died at Calcutta.

- Oct. 31 Prime Minister Nehru himself assumed the Defence Portfolio and appointed Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon as Minister for Defence Production.

Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.

- Nov. 1 The U.N. Special Political Committee adopted an Afro-Asian resolution calling for economic and diplomatic sanctions by member states to force South Africa to abandon her racial policies.

- Nov. 3 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the co-operation week

Union Finance Minister announced the Gold Bond Scheme.

1962 Nov. 4 Indian and Chinese troops exchanged fire near Wallong.

Nov. 5 Daulat Beg Oldi Chawki in Ladakh fell to Chinese.

The Press Consultative Committee was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in New Delhi.

A four-day Convention of the World Women's Christian Temperance Union was inaugurated by President Radakrishnan in New Delhi.

The final report of the Committee on Regionalism of the National Integration Council was submitted to the Prime Minister Nehru.

Nov. 6 The Supreme Court gave a decision that there will be no need of security deposit of Rs. 2,500 in filing writ petitions under article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of fundamental rights.

The U.N. General Assembly condemned all nuclear weapon tests and asked the concerned countries to cease all such tests by January 1, 1963.

Nov. 7 Prime Minister Nehru gave his decision on the oil royalty dispute between the Government of Assam and Oil India Ltd.

By a notification of the Union Government Pondicherry was brought under the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court.

Nov. 9 Indo-Pakistan trade talks began in New Delhi.

Bharat Ratna D. K. Karve, an eminent educationist, social worker and a centenarian died at Poona.

Nov. 10 The Ramaswami Aiyar Committee on National Integration recommended that the freedom of expression guaranteed under the Constitution be so amended as to provide adequate powers for preserving the integrity and sovereignty of the Union.

Nov. 11 The World Medical Association met for its 16th General Body meeting in New Delhi.

Nov. 14 The President appointed Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit as Governor of Maharashtra.

The President on the advice of the Prime Minister made the following changes in the Union Cabinet.

- (a) appointed Y. B. Chavan as Minister for Defence.
- (b) appointed T. T. Krishnamachari as Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.
- (c) appointed K. Raghuramiah as Minister of Defence Production.

- 1962 Nov. 14 Lok Sabha declared its firm resolve of the Indian people to drive the Chinese aggressor out from the Indian soil.
- Nov. 15 The foundation-stone of the Institute of Medicine and Medical Research was laid by Prime Minister Nehru in Tughlakabad near Delhi.
- Nov. 16 An agreement was signed in Warsaw between the Government of India and Poland concerning the grant of Polish credit worth Rs. 155 million to India for establishing deep coal mines and other projects.
Rs. 18-Crore Nunmati Refinery in the Public Sector went under operational control of the Indian Refineries Ltd.
- Nov. 17 The Indo-Japanese prototype production-cum-training centre at Howrah was inaugurated.
- Nov. 18 Shivaji University at Kohlapur was inaugurated by President S. Radhakrishnan.
- Nov. 19 Sz La Ridge in NEFA fell to Chinese.
- Nov. 20 The Government announced the introduction of the Emergency Commission in the Indian Army.
General J. N. Chaudhury assumed charge as officiating Chief of the Army Staff.
The Maharashtra's new Ministry headed by M.S. Kannamwar was sworn in.
- Nov. 21 China announced that her troops would cease fire along the entire Sino-Indian border from midnight.
Yashwant Rao Balvant Rao Chavan was sworn in as Union Defence Minister.
- Nov. 22 American and British missions arrived in New Delhi to study India's Defence needs.
- Nov. 24 A Burmese trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.
- Nov. 26 The President appointed Jagannath Rao as Deputy Minister of Defence and Economic Co-ordination.
The U.S.A. agreed to supply 3,75,000 bales of long staple cotton to India under P.L.-480 and an agreement to the effect was signed in New Delhi.
- Nov. 28 The Government of India raised the age of retirement for government servants from 55 to 58 years.
- Nov. 29 In a joint statement the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agreed that renewed efforts be made to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries on Kashmir and other related matters.

1962 Nov. 30 U. S. Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, arrived in New Delhi on a 4-day official visit to India.

- Dec. 1 The Union Government assumed the operational charge of the nationalised Kolar gold mining undertaking in Mysore.

Garfield Barwick, the Minister for External Affairs of Australia arrived in New Delhi.

- Dec. 2 A National Advisory Board for Consumer's Co-operatives was set up.

- Dec. 3 The 19th International Ophthalmological Congress was opened by President S. Radhakrishnan in New Delhi.

- Dec. 5 The Government of Sweden agreed to donate a gift of 8000 tons of paper annually to India for printing of textbooks, and an agreement was signed to the effect in New Delhi.

- Dec. 6 India decided to close her consulate in Lhasa.

The Hirakud Control Board proposed the construction of a subsidiary dam at a cost of Rs. 2 crores at Chiplina.

- Dec. 10 The six-nation Conference of non-aligned countries to consider the Sino-Indian Border Conflict began in Colombo.

The Government of Japan agreed to establish a heavy transformer factory in Kerala.

President Dr. Radhakrishnan presented new colours to the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun.

- Dec. 12 Thakurdas Bhargava, an eminent lawyer of Punjab and a veteran congressman died.

- Dec. 13 Governments of Iraq and India signed a new trade agreement.

- Dec. 16 An Indian trade delegation to Burma was received at Rangoon.

- Dec. 17 Special envoy of the six-nation Colombo conference handed over Colombo Conference proposals to Prime Minister Nehru.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India and E.N.I. of Italy signed contract for oil drilling in Ganga Valley.

- Dec. 18 Yugoslav Vice-President Kardelj arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India.

- Dec. 19 Leaders of the All-India Socialist Party and the P.S.P.

met in New Delhi to discuss the merger of P.S.P. and Socialist group in Uttar Pradesh.

- 1962 Dec. 20 The UNICEF approved 25,400,000 dollars in aid fund of which two million dollars were specially earmarked for India for baby food programme.

President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan in Bombay.

- Dec. 21 Prime Minister told the Lok Sabha that Russia had no objection to India receiving military and other aid from the U.S. and the U.K.

The Supreme Court dismissed the suit filed by the State of West Bengal challenging the power of the Union Government to acquire coal bearing land belonging to the State.

Kunzru Committee appointed to investigate the causes of rail accidents submitted its report.

- Dec. 22 The Union Government promulgated the control of Internee's Property Order.

- Dec. 23 India Government agreed to supply railway and telephone equipment worth Rs. 55 million to Ceylon on a deferred payment basis.

- Dec. 24 Government's Import Policy for the period October 1962-March 1963 was announced.

- Dec. 26 The Bhilai Steel Plant reached its production target of one million tons of steel for 1962, five days ahead of the schedule.

- Dec. 27 Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir and related problems at the ministerial level began at Rawalpindi.

- Dec. 28 Pakistan and China decided to sign a boundary agreement on the basis of the location and alignment of the boundary actually existing, between Sinkiang and Pakistan occupied portion of Kashmir.

India and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement for collaboration in setting up a Central Machine Tool Research Institute at Bangalore.

- Dec. 30 The Southern Zonal Council extended its unanimous support to the proposal that any demand for the secession from the Union be made unconstitutional.

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- 1963 Jan. 1 Morarji Desai, inaugurated the sale of Premium Prize Bonds.

- Jan. 2 It was announced in Karnal that Kurukshetra Univer-

sity had made the study of Sanskrit and Indian Culture compulsory for all students.

- 1963 Jan. 2 The Government announced its decision to set up a fourth refinery in South India.

- Jan. 3 The All India Hindu Mahasabha declared in a resolution in Calcutta, that the concept of Socialism as understood in Hinduism would form the basis of its activities.

The Chairman Energy Commission, H.J. Bhabha, said in Jaipur that the second atomic plant at Pratapsagar near Kotah (Rajasthan) would be in value a higher capital outlay than the one at Tarapore, but the energy generated in Jaipur would be lesser than at the Maharashtra Plan.

It was made known in Jamshedpur that deposits of lead had been found in two districts of Bihar Santhal Parganas and Palamau.

- Jan. 4 Addressing the Kerala Legislature in Trivandrum the State Governor, V.V. Giri, called for "preparedness of the highest order" to defeat the Chinese aggression and safeguard the integrity and independence of the country.

A new station of the All India Radio was inaugurated at Kohima.

President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, released in Madras the ninth and the final volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

- Jan. 5 A statue of Pachaiyappa was unveiled in Madras by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

- Jan. 6 At Madras, the first UNESCO Club was inaugurated in India.

- Jan. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Rs. 46 crores Rehand Dam, near Mirzapur (Eastern U.P.).

President Dr. Radhakrishnan gave assent to the Constitution Fourteenth Amendment Bill (1962).

Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated at Pipri, 130 miles from Varanasi, a giant hydro-electric project, built on the river Rihand, ushering in an era of prosperity for a region known only for its poverty.

The West coasts' most powerful light house was switched on at Dwarka, near Jamnagar, by the Central Minister for Shipping, Raj Bahadur.

- Jan. 8 The captured Indian Military equipment returned by the Chinese troops was reported to be in a completely damaged condition and unserviceable.

- 1963 Jan. 8 Ashoka Mehta was appointed Chairman of the Committee which was set up by the Government of India, to inquire into the problems of the powerloom industry.
- Jan. 9 Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, announced measures for the control of gold in India.
- Jan. 10 The Ceylon Prime Minister Sirimao Bandernaike, arrived in New Delhi.
- Jan. 11 Delhi's great Philanthropist, Educationist and Industrialist, Lala Shri Ram, passed away in Delhi.
- Jan. 12 President of the Executive Council of the UAR Ali Sabri arrived in New Delhi.
- Jan. 13 The Chinese Government announced that the Chinese troops would continue their withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border during the week.
- Jan. 15 In a circular to the States, the Central Home Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that India would raise 1,000,000 Home Guards. Quotas have been fixed for the States on the basis of their population and strategic importance.
- Rashid Karame, the Lebanese Prime Minister, arrived in New Delhi on a ten-day state visit.
- For the second round of negotiations on the Kashmir issue and related matters Z.A. Bhutto arrived in New Delhi.
- Jan. 18 The foundation-stone of the fifth blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Plant was laid down.
- Jan. 19 Adam Rapacki, the Polish Foreign Minister, arrived in New Delhi on a visit to India.
- Jan. 20 Andreian Nikolayev, the Russian Cosmonaut, arrived in New Delhi.
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurated the Vivekananda Centenary celebrations in Calcutta.
- Jan. 22 In New Delhi, Basic Education Week was inaugurated. At Dehra Dun, the National Library for the Blind, the first national institution of its kind was set up.
- Jan. 24 On a fifteen-day state visit to India, Prince Nordom Sihanouk of Cambodia arrived in Calcutta.
- Jan. 25 Both Houses of Parliament adjourned *sine die*.
- Jan. 26 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Village Volunteer Force.
- Jan. 30 At Allahabad, the All India Writers' Conference met.

- 1963 Feb. 2 Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Union Home Minister, began a three-day visit to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Feb. 4 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, addressed the first convocation of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi.
- Feb. 9 Under the Third Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 8 crores was allotted for financing cooperatives in Gramdan villages and Bhoodan areas.
- Feb. 10 A new scheme of national loan scholarship to benefit 70,000 children was instituted by the Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
- Feb. 13 B.N. Datar, the Union Minister of Home Affairs passed away.
At Patratu in Bihar, the foundation-stone of a Thermal station was laid down.
- Feb. 14 The Union Minister for Transport and Communication inaugurated a high level, 2,097 feet road bridge across the river Mahananda at Dingrahat. This bridge links Bihar and West Bengal by an all weather road.
- Feb. 16 The foundation-stone of a two-mile long bridge over the Sone river in Bihar, was laid down by Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Transport and Communication.
Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Diploma of membership of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.
- Feb. 17 Jawaharlal Nehru, addressed the closing session of a seminar on the prospects for the Indian press in the next ten years in New Delhi.
- Feb. 20 Between Bulgaria and India, a cultural agreement was signed in New Delhi.
Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Seventh International Congress on Chest Diseases in New Delhi.
- Feb. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Ladakh Vihara in New Delhi.
- Feb. 27 For the extension of the Thermal power plant at Neyveli, a contract was signed between U.S.S.R. and India.
- Feb. 28 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a great national leader and the first President of Independent India passed away in Patna.
- Mar. 2 The text of the Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking, was released in Pakistan.

- 1963 Mar. 5 Plans for the expansion of the Mazagaon Docks were approved by the Union Government.
- Mar. 8 For the expansion of power generation in India, an Indo-U.S. agreement, providing for an American loan of six million dollars, was signed.
- Mar. 11 The first passenger locomotive built at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was commissioned.
- Mar. 12 The Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir were opened in Calcutta.
- Mar. 14 Jainarain Vyas, an eminent leader of Rajasthan and Member of the Rajya Sabha passed away in New Delhi.
- Mar. 16 Patanjali Shastri, former Chief Justice of India, passed away in New Delhi.
- Mar. 18 India lodged a protest with the United Nations, against the Sino-Pakistan border agreement.
- Mar. 21 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the "Landship" an establishment to house the National Headquarters of the Sea Cadet Corps near Colaba, Bombay.
- Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the CIBA Research Centre at Goregaon, Bombay.
- Mar. 23 Sonam Gyasso was awarded by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, its first gold medal for achievements in mountaineering.
- In Khatkar Kalan village in Punjab, a life size statue of Bhagat Singh, a great revolutionary was installed.
- Mar. 24 TU-114, the Russian airliner, made its inaugural Moscow-Delhi flight.
- Mar. 31 Dr. Radhakrishnan, inaugurated a seminar on spiritual values in education at the Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.
- Jawaharlal Nehru gave away the Sahitya Akademi awards in New Delhi.
- Apr. 1 An agreement between India and Poland for technical collaboration was signed in New Delhi.
- Apr. 4 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the first seminar of the Congress Forum for Socialist Action in New Delhi.
- Apr. 13 The Official Language Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha.
- Apr. 14 Rahul Sankrityayan, eminent scholar, historian, humanist and linguist passed away in Darjeeling.
- Apr. 17 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, presented Republic Day awards

at a ceremony in New Delhi. Bharat Ratna, the highest award was awarded to Dr. Zakir Husain and P.V. Kane.

- 1963 Apr. 20 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President, presented the State awards for the best films for 1962 in New Delhi.
- Apr. 22 At Karachi, the fifth round of Indo-Pakistan Ministerial level talks on Kashmir and other related matters was opened in Karachi.
- Apr. 27 India signed an agreement with the Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. for setting up a refinery in India.
- May 1 The Lok Sabha adopted the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment Bill).
- May 2 The Lok Sabha adopted the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment Bill).
- May 5 Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled the bust of Thakkar Bapa, founder of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, in New Delhi.
- May 6 A statue of Pandit Motilal Nehru was formally presented to the Union Parliament by the President of India.
- May 7 Information regarding enquiring the charges against K.D. Malaviya, was made available to the Lok Sabha by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- May 8 At Palam airport, an AVRO-748 (Series II) aircraft gave demonstration flight.
- May 9 To study the question of coordination between the Urban local bodies and the Panchayati Raj institutions, a committee with Balwantray Mehta as its Chairman was set up.
- May 10 For talks regarding India's defence and development requirements, T.T. Krishnamachari, left New Delhi on a visit to Canada, U.S.A. and U.K.
Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the third refinery in the Public Sector at Koyali, near Baroda.
Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Gandhi Centre of Culture at the Sabarmati Ashram.
- May 12 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Rs. 13 lakh State Museum in the Zoological Gardens of Lucknow.
- May 13 Sukumar Sen, Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, passed away in Calcutta.
- May 14 Director General of the National Discipline Scheme, J.K. Bhonsle, passed away in Sariska, Alwar.

- 1963 May 14 Dr. Raghuvira, a great linguist and President of the Jan Sangh passed away in Kanpur.
- May 15 The Indo-Pakistan ministerial level talks on Kashmir began in New Delhi. It was the six round of the negotiations.
- May 16 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, arrived in Teheran on a six-day State visit to Iran.
At Bharatpur, the 17th Annual Session of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League was inaugurated.
- May 19 An Agreement between India and Denmark was signed regarding the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- May 20 A gift of 8,000 tons of paper for the printing of school text books in India was offered by the Swedish Government.
- May 21 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (Socialist) and Acharya J.B. Kripalani (Independent) were declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-elections from the Amroha and Farrukhabad constituencies in Uttar Pradesh respectively.
- May 23 At Sair, 75 miles from Jammu, the foundation-stone of the Kalkote thermal power plant was laid down.
- May 26 Compulsory Deposit Scheme was announced.
- May 30 An agreement between India and Czechoslovakia for the establishment of three major public sector industrial projects was signed in New Delhi.
- May 31 A noted anthropologist Kshitish Prasad Chattopadhyaya passed away.
- June 2 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan left Bombay for the United States of America on a State visit.
- June 5 The National Defence Council met in New Delhi.
- June 7 An agreement between India and the U.S.A. was signed to make available to India 1,50,000 tons of rice.
- June 9 Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Nahorkatiya oil installations.
- June 10 An agreement between France and India was signed for the development of the Karampura coal fields in Bihar.
- June 12 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived at London on a twelve day state visit to the United Kingdom.
Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Rubber Research Centre at Tiruvottiyar near Madras.

- 1963 June 14 At Madras, Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled a statue of the late S. Satyamurti.
- June 19 An agreement between India and U.S.A. was signed in order to continue the Fulbright programme of education and cultural exchange.
- July 4 The foundation-stone of the Central Machine Tool Institute was laid down at Bangalore.
- July 8 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Punjab Agricultural University at Ludhiana.
- July 14 Swami Sivananda Saraswati, founder President of Divine Life Society, passed away at Rishikesh.
- July 18 Resignation of K.C. Reddi was accepted by the President of India.
- July 21 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Hyderabad.
The Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, and the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi were raised to status of University.
- July 22 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the staff and trainees of the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad.
- July 23 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone for the new Rs. 1-crore building to house the Salar Jung Museum at Baradari, Hyderabad.
- July 24 Jawaharlal Nehru formally inaugurated work on the Srisailem Hydroelectric Project in Andhra Pradesh.
- July 26 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Rs. 40-crore reservoir project on the Godavari at Pochampad.
- July 29 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurated the new building of the Nizamabad Zila Parishad in Hyderabad.
- Aug. 1 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the conference of Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj in New Delhi.
Ford Foundation report on small industries in India was published.
- Aug. 2 A Committee to examine the problem of education in relation to employment opportunities was set up by the Union Ministry of Education.
- Aug. 6 Indo-Pakistan conference on boundary issues was concluded in Calcutta.
To help India in the Third Year of the Third Five Year Plan period, the Aid India Club pledged \$1.052 million.

- 1963 Aug. 8 The partial nuclear test ban treaty was endorsed by India.
- Aug. 10 The Congress Working Committee which met in New Delhi, discussed the Kamaraj Plan. According to this Plan the prominent Congressmen should give up their jobs in the Government and should devote their energies in reorganizing the Congress.
- Aug. 11 The foundation-stone of the "Mysore House" was laid down by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in New Delhi.
- Aug. 16 Under the Defence of India Rules, Madhu Limaye and Dada Nayak were arrested because they sponsored the Bombay civic workers' strike.
- Aug. 17 On K.D. Malaviya's resignation from the Union Cabinet, Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha.
- Aug. 19 On a motion of no confidence in the Government in the Lok Sabha, Acharya J.B. Kripalani initiated a three-day debate.
- Aug. 21 Morarji Desai replied to some of the points raised during the debate in the Lok Sabha on a motion of no confidence against the government.
- Aug. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru decided to accept resignations offered under the Kamaraj Plan, by six Ministers of the Union Cabinet, the Chief Ministers of five States and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Aug. 26 An agreement between India and U.K. was signed according to which U.K. promised to provide for £ 10 million (Rs. 13.33 crores) loan to India for purchase of a wide range of manufactured goods. G.L. Nanda placed before the Parliament statistics regarding per capita income in India.
- Aug. 29 The President accepted resignations of six Ministers in Union Cabinet under the Kamaraj Plan.
- Sept. 1 A trade agreement between India and Pakistan was signed.
- Sept. 2 The Supreme Court decided about the application of the Defence of India Rules under certain cases of detention.
- Sept. 3 P. R. Das, a prominent jurist passed away.
- Sept. 5 The National Awards for efficient teachers of 1963 were announced.
- Sept. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the joint meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government and the

conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning in New Delhi.

- 1963 Sept. 8 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan laid the foundation-stone of the Sivananda Satsang Bhavan in New Delhi.
- Sept. 9 Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee, a prominent historian and educationist passed away in Calcutta.
Against the Kairon Ministry in Punjab, a no confidence motion was admitted for discussion.
- Sept. 11 The no confidence motion against the Gujarat Ministry was defeated in the State Legislature.
- Sept. 13 E.V. Srinivasan, eminent ophthalmologist, passed away in Madras.
- Sept. 21 The Government of India decided to drop the Compulsory Deposit Scheme except in so far as it applied to income tax payers.
The Government of India made a few major changes in the Gold Control Order.
Smt. Sucheta Kripalani was elected new leader of the U.P. Congress Legislature Party.
- Sept. 23 Binodanand Jha, Chief Minister of Bihar resigned.
Under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.C. Joshi, the University Grants Commission, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research appointed an Agriculture Education Review Committee.
- Sept. 25 D.P. Misra was elected leader of Madhya Pradesh Congress Legislature Party.
Bhaktavatsalam was elected leader of Madras Congress Legislature Party.
- Sept. 26 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, unveiled the bust of P.V. Rajamanner, the first Indian Chief Justice of Madras.
- Sept. 27 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan laid the foundation-stone of the Madurai Milk Conservation Project at Sathamangalam, Madurai.
- Sept. 28 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan unveiled the Vivekananda Memorial tablet to commemorate Swami Vivekananda centenary celebrations at Sri Ramanatha Swami Temple, Rameshwaram.
- Sept. 29 *National Herald*, Lucknow, celebrated its Silver Jubilee.
- Sept. 30 S. Radhakrishnan laid the foundation-stone of a new campus of the Kerala University and the Gandhi Bhavan at Karyavattom near Trivandrum.

- 1963 Sept. 30 Smt. Vijayalakshmi replied to the charges made by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, in the U.N. General Assembly on Kashmir.
- Oct. 1 A new business concern named as "The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited," was established.
- Oct. 2 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the T.B. Seal sale campaign in New Delhi.
- Oct. 3 An agreement between U.S.A. and India was signed according to which the U.S.A. would help India in building up the Bandel, Cambay and Birsinghpur power Projects.
- Oct. 4 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, the Kashmir Premier, submitted his resignation to the Sadr-i-Riyasat.
- Oct. 5 A new rule under the Defence of India Act to regulate supplies of sugar-cane in areas reserved for the factories was issued.
- Oct. 6 India's one of the greatest revolutionaries, Baba Kharak Singh, passed away in New Delhi.
- Oct. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the 50th session of the Indian Science Congress in New Delhi.
- Oct. 8 The Secretary to the Rajya Sabha, S.N. Mukherjee, passed away in New Delhi.
- Oct. 9 Jawaharlal Nehru announced a further ad hoc increase in the pensions of both civil and defence retired employees effective from October 1, 1963.
- Saif-ud-din Kitchlu passed away in New Delhi. He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi. He was also a winner of the Lenin Peace Prize.
- Oct. 11 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the College of Business Administration in Bangalore.
- Oct. 12 An agreement between India and the USSR was signed according to which the USSR would supply to India oil exploration and production equipment worth Rs. 9 crores.
- Oct. 14 Bishop Hower of New York, presented to Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi "The Golden Age Banner."
- Oct. 16 A loan agreement of £4 million (Rs. 5.33 crores) between India and the British Government, was signed in New Delhi.
- Oct. 19 The Communist Party of India adopted the Central Executive Committee's recommendation of "Public censure" of A.K. Gopalan for defying a party decision.
- Oct. 20 National Solidarity Day was observed throughout India.

- 1963 Oct. 21 P.B. Gajendragadkar was appointed as Chief Justice of India, with effect from February 1, 1964.
G.H. Deshpande, Member of Parliament, passed away in Bombay.
- Oct. 22 Jawaharlal Nehru formally inaugurated the Bhakra Dam. It is considered the highest Dam in the world. Its height is 740 feet.
- Oct. 23 Jawaharlal Nehru formally declared open the University Library of the Panjab University, Chandigarh.
The third unit of the HMT, at Pinjore, was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.
Jawaharlal Nehru's proposal regarding the future set up of the hill districts of Assam, was duly considered by the Assam Cabinet.
- Oct. 28 Under the Commission of Inquiry Act, an inquiry was ordered by the President, into the charges made against the Punjab Chief Minister Pratap Singh Kairon.
- Oct. 29 The Deputy Chairman of the All India Forward Bloc U.M. Thevar, M.P. passed away.
- Oct. 31 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the President inaugurated the Conference of State Governors in New Delhi.
India's Chief delegate to the United Nations called for the creation of an "effective international peace keeping machinery universally acceptable and powerful enough to maintain peace in the world which is disarmed," side by side with efforts at total and complete disarmament.
- Nov. 1 S.R. Das, former Chief Justice of India was requested by the Government of India to go into the allegations against Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab.
- Nov. 2 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the 10th Radio Sangeet Sammelan in New Delhi.
- Nov. 4 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Kathmandu on a four-day State visit to Nepal.
About 50 miles from Jammu, the Pakistan troops opened fire on an Indian police party in the Chhamb Sector.
- Nov. 7 For the Fourth Five Year Plan, a long-term trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia and an offer of \$ 50 million was announced in New Delhi.
A loan agreement of 65 million guilder (about Rs. 8.45 crores) was signed at the Hague between India and Holland.

1963 Nov. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated a five-day conference of Heads of Indian diplomatic missions in West Asia and Africa.

Nov. 10 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated a three-day conference of State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors in New Delhi.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan presented the Sangeet Natak Akademi fellowships, awards and prizes to the winners in New Delhi.

Nov. 11 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Eighth Inter-University Festival in New Delhi.

Nov. 15 Jawaharlal Nehru formally launched the first phase of production of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi.

Nov. 19. Bhakt Darshan, M.P. was appointed Deputy Minister of Education.

M.C. Chagla was appointed Union Minister for Education.

Nov. 20 K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras, was unanimously elected as the President of the Indian National Congress.

Nov. 21 United Nations General Assembly decided to celebrate 1965 as the International Cooperation year.

Nov. 22 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan gave away national awards to 85 teachers in New Delhi.

Nov. 24 Chief Minister of Maharashtra, M.S. Kannamwar, passed away in Bombay.

Nov. 28 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Annual Session of the Society of International Law in New Delhi.

Nov. 29 On the closure of the Office of the Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi in East Pakistan, Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement said that it was "an extraordinary step."

K. Kamaraj inaugurated National Integration Seminar. It was organised in connection with the 16th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Dec. 1 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated Nagaland as the 16th State of Indian Union. Shilu Ao was its first Chief Minister.

Jawaharlal Nehru delivered the Convocation Address at Rural Institute of Higher Education at Gandhigram.

- 1963 Dec. 2 Asoka Mehta joined the Union Government as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- Dec. 4 A loan agreement of eight million dollars for the manufacture of locomotives, was signed between India and Canada.
- Dec. 6 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Indian Film Exhibition in Bombay.
- Dec. 7 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Seminar on International Affairs and World Peace in New Delhi.
- Dec. 9 First General Elections began in Goa, Daman and Diu.
- Dec. 10 Dr. K.M. Panikkar passed away. He served India as an educationist, diplomat, author, orator and as an honest son of Mother India.
- Dec. 12 A loan agreement of 100 million Austrian Shillings, was signed between India and Austria.
- Dec. 16 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Third Annual General meeting of the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India in New Delhi.
- Dec. 18 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was sworn in as Governor of Maharashtra in Bombay.
Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Indo-Swiss Training Centre at Chandigarh.
- Dec. 19 Negotiations between India and Pakistan on the Border issue began in New Delhi.
- Dec. 20 The first popular Ministry for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, was inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain at Panjim.
- Dec. 21 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Bharati Sangam Bhavan in New Delhi.
Lok Sabha adjourned.
- Dec. 22 Dr. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer inaugurated a Seminar on study of world's great religions.
Decision on the increase of the strength of the N.C.C. was announced.
- Dec. 24 Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the annual Convocation of Vishvabharti University at Santiniketan.
- Dec. 26 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the new Central Building of the Life Insurance Corporation in Bombay.
- Dec. 27 From the Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar, the holy relic of Prophet Mohammed was reported missing since the midnight of December 26, 1963.

- 1963 Dec. 28 An agreement between India and U.S.S.R. was signed for the preparation of detailed project reports for the expansion of Barauni and Koyali Oil refineries.
- Dec. 29 Congress Working Committee held its meeting in New Delhi.
- Dec. 30 The Praja Socialist Party in its meeting in Bombay decided to ask Asoka Mehta to resign from the Party because he joined the Union Government as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- Dec. 31 Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement on the disappearance of the sacred relic of Prophet Mohammed from the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar.
- In a resolution passed at Baroda, All India Education Conference opposed the transfer of the responsibility of Primary Education to the Panchayats.
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- 1964 Jan. 3 Uniform Civil Code for all communities irrespective of sex was demanded by the All India Women's Conference which met at New Delhi.
- Jan. 4 Orientalists from all over the world met at New Delhi.
- Jan. 5 The sacred relic (Hair) of Prophet Mohammed which was stolen a week ago in Srinagar was recovered.
- The 68th Annual Session of the Indian National Congress began at Bhubaneswar.
- Jan. 6 Shri Sanjeevayya handed over charge to Shri Kamaraj, the new President of the Indian National Congress. The congress subjects committee met under the Presidentship of Shri Kamaraj.
- Jan. 7 E.V.R. Naicker, Founder leader of Dravida Kazaham exhorted his followers to join the Congress.
- Jan. 8 Jawaharlal Nehru fell ill.
- Jan. 9 Shri Kamaraj delivered his Presidential address to the 68th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Bhubaneswar.
- At Panjim the first session of the Goa Assembly met.
- Jan. 10 The Indian National Congress adopted goal of Democratic Socialism at its open session at Bhubaneswar.
- Jan. 11 There took place serious rioting in Calcutta. 30 died and 200 were injured.
- Jan. 18 General Prem Singh Gyani was appointed as United Nations' Observer in Cyprus.

- 1964 Jan. 19 The Ruling Party got absolute majority in the Nagaland Elections.
- Jan. 20 Nittoor Srinivasa Rao was appointed Chairman of the Central Vigilance Commission.
- Jan. 21 Pakistan turned down India's call for joint appeal to put down the communal riots.
- Jan. 22 Lal Bahadur Shastri and D. Sanjivayya were appointed Central Government Ministers.
- Jan. 26 Republic Day was celebrated throughout India.
- Feb. 1 The National Convention of the Swatantra Party met at Bangalore and in a resolution condemned un-animously the non-alignment policy.
- Feb. 2 Pakistan rejected India's proposal for the meeting of Home Ministers of both the countries for restoring communal harmony.
- Feb. 4 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan underwent an eye operation. Dr. Zakir Husain acted for him during the President's illness.
- Feb. 6 Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur passed away.
India rejected in the U.N. Security Council the Pakistan's demand for plebiscite in Kashmir.
- Feb. 8 General Ne Win met Jawaharlal Nehru in Delhi.
- Feb. 13 V.T. Krishnamachari, former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission passed away.
- Feb. 15 The Praja Socialist Party expelled Asoka Mehta from the Party.
- Feb. 18 I.A.F. transport Illyushin Aircraft was reported missing. Top Army Officials aboard were believed to be killed.
- Feb. 19 Nittoor Srinivasa Rao took charge as Central Vigilance Commissioner.
Chacko, Kerala Minister resigned.
- Mar. 20 United Nations Security Council resumed the Kashmir debate.
- Mar. 21 U.N. Security Council adjourned further debate on Kashmir until May 5.
- Mar. 22 Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice President left Port Blair after a week's tour of Andaman Island.
- Mar. 24 Under the Defence of India Rules, Shri Golwalkar, Chief of R.S.S. was arrested.
- Mar. 25 Harbans Lal was elected by an overwhelming majority, as new Speaker of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

- 1964 Mar. 25 Golwalkar, Chief of R.S.S. was released but externed from Bihar.
- Mar. 26 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India referred to the Supreme Court, the Uttar Pradesh issue regarding powers of the Legislature and the State High Court.
- Mar. 30 C. Rajagopalachari led Kisan Rally against 17th amendment at New Delhi.
- Mar. 31 Kashmir Premier announced regarding Sheikh Abdullah's release in the near future.
- Punjab Assembly rejected no confidence motion by 89 against 41.
- April 1 Santhanam Committee on corruption submitted its unanimous Report to the Government of India.
- April 5 Rev. John H. Holmes, a great American admirer of Mahatma Gandhi passed away.
- April 6 K.C. Reddy was appointed Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
- April 8 Sheikh Abdullah was released.
- April 9 East Pakistan Government sealed the entire border along West Bengal to stop migrants into India.
- April 11 The Conference of Home Ministers of India and Pakistan ended at New Delhi.
- April 12 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru accepted the invitation to Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference scheduled to be held in July.
- All India Libraries Conference met at Patna.
- April 14 Mahavir Tyagi joined Union Cabinet as Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation.
- April 16 Government of India appointed a commission to enquire monopolies and concentration of wealth.
- May 20 Y.B. Chavan, Defence Minister had talks with the U.S. Defence officials regarding arms aid to India.
- May 24 Sheikh Abdullah met Ayub Khan in Rawalpindi.
- May 27 Jawaharlal Nehru, First Prime Minister of Independent India, and a great fighter of India's struggle for freedom, passed away.
- May 28 Late Jawaharlal Nehru was cremated in New Delhi, near Rajghat, now known as Shantivana.
- May 30 Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi and resolved to continue Jawaharlal's policy on non-alignment and peace.

- 1964 May 31 There was an All Party move to give lasting memorial to Nehru.
- June 2 Lal Bahadur Shastri was elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and he became Prime Minister designate.
- June 4 Government of India ruled out ceiling on gold ornaments.
- June 5 Sheikh Abdullah met Kamaraj Nadar, Congress President, in New Delhi.
- June 6 U.S. Government announced 100 million dollars arms aid to India.
- June 8 Jawaharlal Nehru's ashes were immersed in Triveni Sangam at Allahabad and other centres in India.
- June 9 Lal Bahadur Shastri was sworn in as Prime Minister of India.
Sanjeeva Reddi and S.K. Patil joined the new 16 member Cabinet.
- June 11 Asoka Mehta and over 1000 P.S.P. members joined the Indian National Congress.
- June 12 Indian Air Force planes scattered Jawaharlal Nehru's ashes over the hills.
- June 14 Pratap Singh Kairon, Punjab Chief Minister resigned.
- June 15 Air lift of Indian nationals from Burma began.
- June 16 Lal Bahadur Shastri assumed charge of Chairmanship of the Planning Commission.
- June 19 Tamil National Party announced its decision to merge into the Indian National Congress.
- June 20 T.T. Krishnamachari returned to New Delhi after attending the Commonwealth Conference.
- June 24 Delhi rejected Scott plan for peace force in Nagaland.
- July 27 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the four-day symposium on "Science and the Nation" at New Delhi.
- July 29 Indian Labour Conference met at Bangalore.
- Aug. 8 Lal Bahadur Shastri announced setting up of a permanent Agricultural Prices Commission.
- Aug. 18 Congress Working Committee met and discussed the food situation.
- Aug. 19 Lal Bahadur Shastri conferred with the Chief Ministers of States. While addressing the Defence Council, the Prime Minister reaffirmed the China policy.

- 1964 Aug. 20 Smt. Indira Gandhi was declared elected to the Rajya Sabha unopposed.
- Aug. 21 Communist Party of India accepted Moscow's invitation to participate in the World Communists meet.
- Aug. 22 Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President presided over the Basic Education Conference, which met at Madras.
- Aug. 27 Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister met the Afghan King at Kabul.
- Aug. 28 Y.B. Chavan, Defence Minister arrived in Moscow.
- Aug. 29 All India Congress Committee met in New Delhi.
- Sept. 1 E.M.S. Namboodripad was arrested.
- Sept. 6 Jaya Prakash Narayan, Sarvodaya leader, met President Ayub Khan.
- Sept. 7 Lok Sabha session was started.
- Sept. 8 The 23-month old Congress Ministry in Kerala was voted out of office. The no confidence motion against Ministry was passed by 73 votes to 50.
- Sept. 10 President's rule in Kerala was promulgated. Lok Sabha approved Government's Food Policy by 201 votes to 34.
- H.N. Sanyal, Solicitor General of India was murdered in New Delhi.
- Sept. 11 President S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Moscow and was given a rousing welcome.
- Sept. 16 Lok Sabha took up no confidence motion for discussion.
- Sept. 14 U.S.S.R. announced to give 32 more M.I.G. Super-sonics to India.
- Sept. 17 Moscow University conferred upon Dr. S. Radhakrishnan the honorary degree of Ph. D.
- Sept. 19 Rajya Sabha adopted the bill raising the salary of Members of Parliament.
- Sept. 21 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Dublin on a four-day visit.
- Sept. 22 Bakhshi Gulam Muhammed was arrested in Srinagar.
- Sept. 23 Nagaland peace talks began at Kohima.
- Sept. 25 Reserve Bank raised Bank rate to 5 per cent.
- Sept. 27 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan returned after tour from abroad for 16 days.
- Sept. 28 Government of India announced new cloth control scheme.

- 1964 Sept. 28 Swatantra Party Conference at Tiruchi condemned pact with Russia.
- Sept. 30 Supreme Court upheld U.P. Judges' action against U.P. Legislature and declared no contempt was involved.
- Oct. 1 Lal Bahadur Shastri announced that he would meet Ayub Khan on Oct. 12 on his way back from Cairo.
- Oct. 3 Lal Bahadur Shastri and Nasser met at Cairo and discussed Sino-Indian dispute.
- Oct. 4 India presented ten-point charter for co-existence to the non-aligned Conference.
- Oct. 5 Open session of the 46-nation non-aligned Conference met at Cairo. President Nasser addressed the session.
- Oct. 11 Cairo Conference of 46 non-aligned nations concluded. Smt. Indira Gandhi arrived in London.
- Oct. 12 Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan of Pakistan met in Karachi and agreed for better relations.
- Oct. 13 G.V. Godse, brother of Nathuram Godse, was released.
- Oct. 15 China exploded atom bomb.
- Oct. 17 Madras Assembly agreed to continue English Language.
- Oct. 18 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit resigned her office as Governor of Maharashtra.
- Oct. 19 On the second anniversary of treacherous Chinese attack on India, the Prime Minister broadcast on the national solidarity.
- Oct. 24 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan called for peace force on the eve of the United Nations Day.
- Oct. 27 Congress Working Committee approved Government's proposal to introduce rationing in big cities.
- Oct. 29 H. Dasappa, Union Minister for Industry and Supply passed away.
- Oct. 30 India and Ceylon reached agreement on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.
- Oct. 31 Supreme Court held 17th amendment to constitution valid.
- Nov. 5 Prime Minister Shastri inaugurated Tuticorin Harbour work.
- Nov. 7 All India Congress Committee met at Guntur.

- 1964 Nov. 9 All India Congress Committee concluded its three-day session at Guntur.
- Nov. 10 G. Rajagopalan, Congress General Secretary passed away.
- Nov. 12 Dr. Zakir Husain inaugurated Kiriburu Iron Project.
- Nov. 14 75th birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru and Children's Day was celebrated throughout India.
- Nov. 18 Dharma Vira was appointed Cabinet Secretary of the Union Government.
- Nov. 20 U.K. agreed to loan £ 4.7 million for India's Defence.
- Nov. 21 P. Shilu Ao, Chief Minister of Nagaland asked the underground Nagas to surrender their arms.
- Nov. 23 Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected to Lok Sabha from the Phulpur Constituency.
- Nov. 24 Gopal Godse and Karkare accomplices in Mahatma Gandhi's murder were rearrested.
- Nov. 25 Katkar, former editor of *Turun Bharat* surrendered to the Police at Madras.
- Nov. 27 Swaran Singh, Union Foreign Minister arrived in Moscow.
- Nov. 30 Mass Leftist Communist agitation in Kerala was reported.
- Dec. 2 Millions welcome the Pope on his arrival at Bombay.
- Dec. 3 Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in London and conferred with Prime Minister Wilson.
Pope Paul conferred the highest decoration on Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Dec. 4 Gulzarilal Nanda announced decision to extend provision of Article 356 and 357 to Jammu and Kashmir regarding the President's Rule.
- Dec. 5 Pope Paul left Bombay for home after 4 days' stay.
- Dec. 6 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri left London for India after his 4 days stay.
- Dec. 8 Lok Sabha passed the Anti-corruption Laws Bill.
M.R. Sachdev, Lt. Governor of Goa passed away.
- Dec. 12 Chief Ministers' Conference at Delhi endorsed official use of Hindi along with English.
- Dec. 14 Bakhshi Gulam Mohammed was released.
- Dec. 16 Smt. Indira Gandhi arrived in Rangoon and was welcomed by a large crowd.

- 1964 Dec. 18 Pakistan Spy diplomat was expelled from Calcutta.
Pakistan retaliated by ordering 2nd Secretary to Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan to quit.
- Dec. 23 Rameswaram was hit by gale. Many people were reported to be killed.
- Dec. 30 Over 500 Left Communists were arrested throughout India under Defence of India Act.
- Dec. 31 Chinese troops intruded into Sikkim and India lodged strong protest.
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- 1965 Jan. 1 At Indore, 39th All-India Educational Conference concluded.
- Jan. 4 Union Government announced increased rates of dearness allowance for Central Government employees.
- Jan. 6 The 69th session of the Indian National Congress started at Durgapur.
- Jan. 7 The Subjects Committee met at the Congressnagar, Durgapur.
- Jan. 8 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri laid the foundation-stone of the Durgapur Fertilizer Factory.
- Jan. 9 The Plenary Session of the 69th session of the Indian National Congress began at 3-30 p.m. at the Congressnagar in the open session pandal, Durgapur. Shri K. Kamaraj, the President, presided.
- Jan. 10 69th session of the Congress held at Durgapur concluded.
- Jan. 15 Barauni Oil Refinery was inaugurated.
- Jan. 17 The All-India Congress Committee met at 3 p.m. at Congressnagar, Durgapur. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- Jan. 21 Dr. Zakir Husain, the Vice-President, gave away the awards at the conclusion of the 3rd International Film Festival.
- Jan. 23 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated the Bangalore Dairy Project.
- Jan. 24 Dr. S. Ramgoolam, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, arrived in New Delhi, on a four-day visit.
- Jan. 25 An Indo-USSR agreement for cooperation in construction of Bokaro Steel Plant was signed in New Delhi.
- Jan. 26 Hindi became the official language of the Union.
- Jan. 27 Anti-Hindi riots took serious turn in Madras.

- 1965 Jan. 31 Conference of the Ministers of Cultural Affairs was inaugurated at Hyderabad.
- Feb. 1 Chief Minister of Orissa, Biren Mitra, tendered his resignation.
- Feb. 3 Dr. Rene Maheu delivered the first of the two Azad Memorial lectures.
- Feb. 6 S. Pratap Singh Kairon, former Chief Minister of Punjab, was shot dead near Delhi.
- Feb. 8 Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated the 20th Congress of International Chamber of Commerce.
- Feb. 20 Under the new Chief Minister Sadasiba Tripathy, the new Orissa Cabinet was sworn in.
- Feb. 22 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 6.15 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office under the Presidentship of Shri K. Kamaraj.
- Feb. 24 Watumull Memorial Awards for 1963 and 1964 were presented.
- Feb. 25 Union Government appointed the Administrative Reforms Committee.
- Feb. 27 Union Government Budget for 1965-66 was presented to Parliament.
- Feb. 28 Lalit Kala Akademi Awards for 1965 were presented.
- Mar. 3 The formation of Congress Legislature Party formally was announced in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Mar. 4 In Kerala, polling for the mid-term elections began.
- Mar. 6 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan laid the foundation-stone of the Shanti Stupa atop Ratnagiri Hills, Rajgir.
- Mar. 7 Kandla free trade zone was inaugurated.
- Mar. 16 No confidence motion against the Union Government was defeated in Lok Sabha.
President Radhakrishnan left for London for an eye operation and the Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain, was sworn in to discharge the functions of the President during his absence.
- April 2 A.P. Jain was sworn in as Governor of Kerala.
V.V. Giri was sworn in as Governor of Mysore.
- April 10 Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh died of heart attack.
- April 16 Namrup thermal power project was commissioned.
- April 21 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 6.00 p.m. in the office of the A.I.C.C., New Delhi, under the presidentship of Shri K. Kamaraj.

- 1965 April 24 King Mahendra inaugurated the Kosi Barrage.
- April 29 A.I.C.C. office issued a circular letter to all the Pradesh Congress Presidents and leaders of the Congress Legislature Parties regarding the Nehru Memorial Fund.
- Institute of Orthopaedics was inaugurated in New Delhi.
- May 1 Dr. Zakir Husain commissioned the Tiruchi Boiler Plant.
- May 7 Southern Rhodesia ties with India were broken off.
- May 8 Mirza Afzal Beg and Sheikh Abdullah were interned in Ooty under D.I.R.
- May 9 State Awards for best printing and designing were presented.
- May 12 Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Moscow on an eight day State visit.
- May 19 Dr. Zakir Husain left for a three-week tour of West Asia and Greece.
- May 20 Lal Bahadur Shastri returned home after a visit to USSR.
- Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance was promulgated.
- May 22 For the second time the Indian mountaineers scaled the Mount Everest.
- May 29 For the fourth time the Indian Everest Team set up a world record by climbing the Mount Everest.
- June 1 A meeting of the Working Committee was held at 10.00 a.m. in the Office of the All India Congress Committee, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- June 5 State Education Ministers met in Srinagar.
- June 6 Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Athens on a five-day goodwill mission.
- June 9 Lal Bahadur Shastri left on a tour of the UAR, Canada, U.K. and Algeria.
- June 11 The generator of Kundah Hydro-electric Scheme was commissioned.
- June 21 Radio telephone link between India and Thailand was inaugurated.
- June 23 Presidential awards for the Everest Heroes were announced.
- July 2 At Mettur, the President inaugurated the Madras Aluminium Factory.

1965 July 20 Batukeshwar Dutt, the great revolutionary, passed away in New Delhi.

July 24-25 The All-India Congress Committee met at 9.00 a.m. at Glass House, Lal Bagh, Bangalore. Shri Kamaraj presided. 418 members attended the meeting.

July 25 Congress Central Parliamentary Board postponed its decision on Goa.

At Rampur an auxiliary A.I.R. Centre was commissioned.

July 26 The PCC Presidents and Secretaries and Pradesh Returning Officers joint conference was held at 10 a.m. at Congress House, Bangalore.

July 27 Lal Bahadur Shastri left for Yugoslavia on a four-day State visit.

July 31 Lal Bahadur Shastri returned from Yugoslavia.

Aug. 1 Nityanand Kanungo was sworn in as Governor of Gujarat.

Aug. 5 Jaya Prakash Narayan was awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service.

Aug. 13 The Lenin Peace Prize was awarded to Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

Aug. 14 Direct Delhi-Lucknow telephone service was inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain.

Aug. 15 A daily television service was started in New Delhi.

Aug. 17 The Indian Institute of Mass Communication was inaugurated in Delhi.

Sept. 1 Pakistan invaded Indian territory in Chhamb sector, and India retaliated.

Sept. 6 President Ayub in a broadcast declared: "We are at war with India".

For the Fourth Plan, the National Development Council approved the overall size of Rs. 21,500 crores.

Sept. 18 Soviet Union requested Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan to meet at Tashkent to resolve the differences.

Sept. 19 Chief Minister of Gujarat, Balwantrai Mehta, died in a plane mishap.

Sept. 22 India and Pakistan agreed to a general cease fire with effect from 3.30 a.m. (I.S.T.) in response to the U.N. Security Council's call.

- 1965 Sept. 28 Sardar Swaran Singh Minister for External Affairs, left for Moscow.
- Sept. 29 President Radhakrishnan left for a State visit to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Ethiopia.
- Oct. 1 In Ahmedabad, the new Gujarat Ministry headed by Hitendra Desai was sworn in.
- Oct. 10 At Bhoj, All India Radio's 34th station was inaugurated.
- Oct. 12 The Gadgil Committee Report on Co-operative farming was released.
- Oct. 15 The Trombay factory of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was commissioned.
- Oct. 20 The Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, was inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.
- Oct. 26 An agreement between India and USSR was signed for the supply of 1000 kw. medium wave transmitter.
- Oct. 27 An agreement between India and U.S.S.R. was signed to set up the Institute of Russian studies.
- Oct. 30 The report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was submitted.
Indian Labour Conference was inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Nov. 1 Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1965, was enforced.
- Nov. 3 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation at Wardha.
- Nov. 5 The fourth hotel, i.e. Hotel Ranjit in New Delhi in the public sector was inaugurated.
- Nov. 7 A meeting of the Working Committee met at 10 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi and appealed to the nations of the world to condemn Pakistan's aggression.
- Nov. 12 The head of the Dawoodi Bohra community, Dr. Saifuddin, died.
- Nov. 14 "Nehru Awards" were awarded by the "Soviet Land" to Indians for their best works.
- Nov. 19 Lal Bahadur Shastri reiterated the Government's stand on the manufacture of nuclear bombs at a Congress Party meeting.
- Nov. 25 A three-day seminar on "Juvenile Delinquency and Role of the Police" was inaugurated by G.L. Nanda.
- Dec. 2 The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram passed away.

- 1965 Dec. 11 Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated the heavy power-equipment plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Ramchandrapuram, Hyderabad.
- Dec. 12 At New Delhi the Vishwa Hindu Dharma Sammelan was concluded.
- Dec. 13 Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated the second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania of the International Social Society Association.
- Dec. 18 General K.S. Thimayya, Commander of the U.N. Peace Force in Cyprus passed away in Nicosia.
- Dec. 19 At Kanpur, the fifth national conference of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity concluded.
- Dec. 20 Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Rangoon for a three-day visit.
- Dec. 23 Lal Bahadur Shastri returned from Burma.
- Dec. 26 An informal meeting of the Working Committee was held at 11.00 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi.
- Dec. 29 The first tank made in India rolled out of the Avadi factory.
- Dec. 31 T.T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, resigned.
- * * *
- 1966 Jan. 1 V.P. Menon, an eminent administrator, passed away.
- Jan. 3 The report of the Election Commission was released. T.T. Krishnamachari, former Union Finance Minister, explained reasons for his resignation at a news conference.
- Jan. 4 India signed Rs. 23.8 crore (\$ 50 m.) fertilizers loan pact with U.S.A.
- Jan. 5 Under the Chairmanship of Morarji Desai, a six-member Administrative Reforms Commission was set up.
- Jan. 6 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Sixth Congress of the International Commission of Irrigation and Drainage.
- Jan. 7 A five-year trade agreement was signed with U.S.S.R.
- Jan. 8 Bimal Roy, the noted film director and producer, passed away.
- Jan. 11 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away in Tashkent within hours of signing the historic Tashkent Declaration.

- 1966 Jan. 11 President Radhakrishnan announced posthumous Award of Bharat Ratna for Lal Bahadur Shastri.
N.V. Gadgil, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, former Governor of Punjab and a great Congressman passed away.
- Jan. 12 Lal Bahadur Shastri was cremated near Shanti Vana.
- Jan. 13 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 6 p.m. at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- Jan. 14 Mahavir Tyagi, Rehabilitation Minister, resigned from the Union Cabinet on the issue of Tashkent Declaration.
- Jan. 19 Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected in an unprecedented contest with Shri Morarji Desai, the Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
- Jan. 20 A.P. Jain, Governor of Kerala, resigned.
- Jan. 22 World Hindu Sammelan was inaugurated at Allahabad.
An All-India Seminar on Philosophy and Culture was inaugurated at Chandigarh.
- Jan. 23 Smt. Indira Gandhi announced her Cabinet.
- Jan. 24 Smt. Indira Gandhi was sworn in as the Prime Minister of India along with her new Cabinet Ministers.
- Jan. 25 Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, was awarded Padma Vibhushan.
- Jan. 28 India and Poland signed a protocol on shipping.
- Feb. 1 A tentative programme for 70th Session of the Indian National Congress which was later held from 9th to 12th Feb., 1966 was issued.
- Feb. 2 In New Delhi a week-long seminar on "India and South-East Asia" was inaugurated.
- Feb. 5 Asia's longest, 10,004 feet long Sone bridge was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- Feb. 9 President Ho Chi Minh was assured by President Radhakrishnan that India will help Viet Nam.
- Feb. 10 The All India Congress Committee met at 9.15 a.m. at Nehru Nagar, Jaipur. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
The Subjects Committee met at Nehru Nagar, Jaipur.
- Feb. 12 The Plenary Session of the 70th Session of the Indian National Congress began at 9.30 a.m. at Nehru Nagar, Jaipur. The President Shri K. Kamaraj presided.

- 1966 Feb. 13 An emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9.00 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi, under the presidentship of Shri K. Kamaraj.
- M.C. Chagla, Union Minister of Education, while addressing the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences in New Delhi said that legalization of abortion was no sin.
- Feb. 14 Prof. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, inaugurated in New Delhi a seminar on Educational Research.
- Feb. 16 Hubert H. Humphrey, U.S. Vice-President, arrived in New Delhi.
- Feb. 19 Congress President Kamaraj and Hukam Singh, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, discussed the issue of Punjabi Suba.
- Feb. 20 President Radhakrishnan gave away Sahitya Akademi awards for 1965.
- Feb. 21 Indian National Congress convention at Jaipur endorsed the Tashkent Declaration.
- Feb. 25 Jaya Prakash Narayan resigned from Nagaland Peace Mission.
- Feb. 26 Vir V.D. Savarkar, an eminent Indian revolutionary, passed away.
- Mar. 8 President of India appointed A.K. Sarkar as Chief Justice of India.
- Mar. 22 Indira Gandhi inaugurated the 22nd ECAFE Session in New Delhi.
- Mar. 24 Indira Gandhi left for U.S.A. on a State visit.
- Mar. 26 Pravin Chandra Bhanj Deo, former Bastar Ruler, was found dead in his palace at Jagdalpur.
- Mar. 28 All India Newspapers Editors' Conference elected A.K. Jain as their President.
- Mar. 29 An agreement between India and U.S.S.R. was signed in New Delhi.
- Mar. 30 Indira Gandhi and President Johnson issued a joint communique in Washington, D.C.
- April 1 Indira Gandhi had talks with Secretary-General U. Thant at U.N. Headquarters in New York.
- April 3 At the Jadavpur University Campus first India-made computer was commissioned.
- April 4 Indira Gandhi came back from her visit to U.S.A.

and reported to the Cabinet about the discussions she had in Washington, Paris, London, and Moscow.

- 1966 April 4 U.G.C. decided to revise pay scales of university and college teachers throughout the country.
- April 10 The first unit of the Koyna Project was inaugurated.
- April 13 Jallianwala Bagh Day was observed throughout the country.
- April 16 237 national research projects were approved in principle by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- At Pachmarhi, the 18th annual Conference of the All-India Newspapers Editors began.
- April 18 The terms of reference of the judicial commission for the linguistic reorganization of Punjab were finalized.
- April 19 Asoka Mehta arrived in New York to assess foreign aid for the Fourth Plan.
- April 20 Nation's highest award, Bharat Ratna, posthumously was conferred upon Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- April 30 13th annual conference of the Jan Sangh began at Jullundur.
- May 1 Jaya Prakash Narayan, while addressing a Press Conference in Calcutta, suggested the formation of all-party policy-making Committee at the Central and State levels.
- Seminar on the development of Hindi was inaugurated at Allahabad.
- May 4 Chief Minister of Assam, B.P. Chaliha resigned from the Nagaland Peace Mission.
- May 9 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated Gokhale birth centenary celebrations at Poona. Gokhale was a great national leader of India.
- May 12 India decided to request UNESCO to declare 1969 the centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi's birth as a Gandhi Year.
- May 21 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9.00 a.m. at Sahyadri, Bombay. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- The All India Congress Committee met at 4.00 p.m. at Shamukhanand Hall, Matunga, Bombay. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- May 26 Vikram Sarabhai was appointed Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary of the Department of Atomic Energy.

- 1966 May 28 At New Delhi a three-day conference on "Management in the Fourth Plan" was inaugurated.
- May 31 The Bombay Commission appointed by the Government of India for the reorganization of Punjab submitted its report.
- June 1 An agreement between U.S.A. and India was signed providing U.S. loan of Rs. 23.2 crores for expanding Durgapur Thermal Power Station.
- June 2 Swaran Singh, Union External Affairs Minister, completed a round of talks with the French Foreign Minister in Paris.
- June 5 Devaluation of Rupee by 36.5 per cent was declared. Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Trust was set up. An all-party, all-talent Government headed by Indira Gandhi was proposed by C. Rajagopalachari.
- June 7 A cultural pact between India and France was signed.
- June 14 A two-day meeting of the representatives of the private and public sectors was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- June 16 For Beas Dam Project an agreement providing for U.S. Loan of Rs. 24.75 crores was signed between U.S.A. and India.
- June 17 To curb any secessionist activity, President Radhakrishnan promulgated the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Ordinance.
- June 20 At Tenali, eight-day session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Left) concluded.
- June 27 Asoka Mehta, Union Planning Minister, left for Moscow on a week long economic mission.
- June 28 G.N. Sahi, President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society stated that the devaluation created an unprecedented financial crisis for newspapers.
- June 29 Kothari Commission Report was released.
- June 30 K. Subba Rao was sworn in as the Chief Justice of India.
- July 1 The fourth unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Kalamassery was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- July 3 A tank factory at Avadi was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- July 5 President's Rule was promulgated in Punjab.

- 1966 July 5 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 10.00 a.m. at the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- July 8 An agreement between India and U.S.S.R. was signed for Rs. 112.5 crores (\$ 150m) to finance commodity imports for industrial and agricultural production.
- July 9 Report on Dandakaranya was submitted by P.R. Chakravarti.
- July 10 On a five-day visit, Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain left for Afghanistan.
- July 12 C. Rajagopalachari pleaded for the release of Sheikh Abdullah.
- July 13 Premier Kosygin and Indira Gandhi discussed the Viet Nam issue in Moscow.
- July 14 O. Freeman, U.S. Agricultural Secretary arrived in New Delhi.
- July 18 At the Central Election Committee procedure and criteria for selection of candidates in 1967 General Election was adopted.
In a conference with the Chief Ministers, Indira Gandhi discussed law and order and food problems.
- July 26 Under the chairmanship of P.B. Gajendragadkar, the Union Government set up a commission to go into the question of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees.
- July 27 Prof. Vasudev Saran Agrawala, a well known scholar passed away.
- July 29 Because of serious cases of indiscipline by students, the Banaras Hindu University was closed indefinitely.
- Aug. 4 No confidence motion against the Government headed by Indira Gandhi was rejected in the Lok Sabha.
- Aug. 5 It was announced by the Government of India that figures relating to the area of India would henceforth be published once in ten years when census was taken.
- Aug. 9 At a rally in Red Fort, Delhi, heroes of the 1942 *Quit India Movement* were honoured.
- Aug. 15 Independence day was celebrated throughout India.
- Aug. 18 Rs. 23,750 crores draft Fourth Plan was approved by the Union Government.
- Aug. 19 A fresh loan of \$ 150 million to India was announced by the World Bank.
- Aug. 24 Mihir Sen crossed Gibraltar Strait by swimming.
- Aug. 30 Opposition members boycotted discussion on the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Parliament.

- 1966 Aug. 31 President's rule in Punjab was unanimously approved by the Lok Sabha.
- Sept. 1 The Communist Party of India staged a demonstration in front of Parliament House demanding the Government's resignation.
- Sept. 3 Akhil Bharatiya Swarankar Sangh suspended country-wide agitation against the Gold Control Order.
- Sept. 4 A meeting of the Working Committee was held at 10.00 a.m. at the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi, under the presidency of Shri K. Kamaraj.
- Sept. 5 National awards were given to ninety-nine teachers. While demanding ban on cow-slaughter, demonstrators marched to Parliament House, New Delhi.
- Sept. 6 Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice President distributed State awards for excellence in printing and designing.
- Sept. 7 Prof. Humayun Kabir, former Union Minister, resigned from the Congress Party. Metropolitan Council for Delhi came into existence.
- Sept. 14 Rules for issuing Passports were liberalized.
- Sept. 16 The establishment of a supreme policy-making body for food distribution was recommended by the Food Enquiry Committee.
- Sept. 18 A 2 per cent levy on industry to raise funds for financing teaching education was recommended by the Seminar on Education Commission Report, organized by the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom.
- Sept. 19 Rene Maheu, Director-General of UNESCO, commended the Education Commission Report.
- Sept. 21 Mihir Sen crossed Bosphorus.
- Sept. 22 A credit for Rs. 10 crores was given to Indonesia by the Government of India.
- Sept. 23 Two-day session of All India Congress Committee began at Shastri Nagar (Ernakulam), to finalize the election manifesto. Cochin Oil Refinery near Ernakulam was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. On the division of assets and liabilities of existing Punjab among the recognized States, the Dahejia Committee submitted its reports.
- Sept. 25 The All India Congress Committee met at 10.00 a.m. at Shastri Nagar, Ernakulam, Kerala, Shri K. Kamaraj presided. Two hundred and fifty members attended.

- 1966 Sept. 25 The Congress election manifesto was approved by the All India Congress Committee in its two-day session.
- Sept. 26 Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, an eminent educationist, passed away in London.
- A four-day session on Nehru in New Delhi was inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.
- Sept. 27 The Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain, announced first Nehru Award to the United Nations Secretary General, U. Thant.
- The 19th session of the World Health Organization's Regional Committee for South East Asia was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.
- Sept. 28 A three-day advertising conference of the Indian Society of Advertisers in New Delhi was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.
- Oct. 2 Nation paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri on their birthday.
- Oct. 7 Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President, left for South East Asia on a two-week goodwill visit.
- Oct. 8 P. B. Gajendragadkar Commission submitted its report regarding Dearness Allowance to the Union Government.
- Oct. 11 The Inspectors-General of Police agreed in a Conference in New Delhi that minimum force should be used in dealing with situations arising out of student unrest.
- Oct. 14 Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President, arrived in Singapore on a three-day goodwill visit.
- The Vice-Chancellors and eminent educationists in the three-day conference in New Delhi suggested setting up of a machinery to remove the legitimate grievances of students.
- Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha released its election manifesto in New Delhi.
- Oct. 17 To go into the border disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala, the Government of India appointed Mehar Chand Mahajan Commission.
- Oct. 24 East-West Theatre Art Festival in New Delhi was inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.

- 1966 Oct. 25 Acharya Vinoba Bhave was presented in absentia the U.S. Award of the "Society for the Family of Man" for his work in human relations.

Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the creation of two independent authorities, "Lok Pal" and "Lok Ayukt" to probe into citizens' complaints.

- Oct. 30 Mihir Sen crossed the Panama Canal.
- Nov. 1 The States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence.
- Nov. 4 G.D. Khosla, former Chief Justice of Punjab was appointed Chairman of the Commission enquiring into the grievances of Delhi police.
- Nov. 6 Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India described the drought situation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as "grim".
- Nov. 7 The police opened fire on the anti-cow slaughter demonstration near Parliament.
- Nov. 8 Smt. Rameshwari Nehru, a noted nationalist and social worker passed away.
- No confidence motion against the Union Government was defeated in Lok Sabha.
- Nov. 9 Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Home Minister resigned.
- Nov. 16 The Chief Ministers decided in New Delhi to continue with single-State food zones.
- Nov. 19 G.D. Sondhi, senior Vice-President, Asian Games passed away.
- Nov. 20 For a ban on cow-slaughter, Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri went on an indefinite fast.
- Nov. 25 The Central Election Committee refused to give V.K. Krishna Menon, Congress ticket for North Bombay. The ticket was allowed to S.G. Barve who later died.
- Nov. 29 Lok Sabha passed bill to extend the Preventive Detention Act for three years from Jan. 1, 1967.
- Nov. 30 A two-day conference of State Governors in New Delhi was inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.
- Dec. 1 Government of India decided to hold the General Elections in February 1967.
- Dec. 5 33rd International Foundry Congress of Technologists in New Delhi was inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.

- 1966 Dec. 5 Rajya Sabha passed Bill on electoral reforms.
- Dec. 6 Jana Congress, a new All India Political Party came into existence.
- Dec. 7 Jana Congress announced its basic principles.
- Dec. 8 Regarding Sant Fateh Singh's proposed fast, Y.B. Chavan, Union Home Minister made a statement in Rajya Sabha.
- Dec. 11 Jaya Prakash Narayan while presiding over a two-day non-party Democratic Convention in New Delhi, proposed a non-party system of Parliament and Legislature.
- Dec. 12 Swatantra Party began its Fourth National Convention in New Delhi.
- Dec. 15 Election Manifesto of the Right Communist Party of India was released.
- Dec. 16. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, appealed to Sant Fateh Singh not to go on his proposed fast.
- Dec. 17 Akali leader Sant Fateh Singh began his 10-day fast to be followed by self-immolation.
- Dec. 21 On the issue of cow slaughter and Punjab boundary dispute, Smt. Indira Gandhi addressed a press conference in New Delhi.
- Dec. 22 V.K. Krishna Menon resigned from the Congress Party.
- Dec. 23 Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India, appealed to Sant Fateh Singh and Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri to give up their fasts.
- Dec. 26 Sant Fateh Singh gave up his fast.
- Dec. 27 Yogiraj Suryadev concluded his fast.
- Balraj Madhok, Jan Sangh President appealed to the Union President to issue an ordinance banning cow-slaughter throughout the country.
- Dec. 28 Loan agreement between Canada and India was signed.
- * * * *
- 1967 Jan. 2 Fifth round of talks with underground Nagas began.
- Jan. 3 Heavy electrical equipment plant was inaugurated at Ranipur (Hardwar).
- Jan. 5 India's first Ayurvedic University was inaugurated. Prime Minister inaugurated Madras Refineries.

- 1967 Jan. 7 Hindustan Photo Films Plant was commissioned at Ootacamund.
- Jan. 13 Union Government decided to reorganise Assam State.
- Jan. 17- Daman, Diu and Goa voted in favour of *status quo* 19 (Union Territory).
- Jan. 31 Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri ends 73-day old anti-cow slaughter fast.
- Feb. 2 I.A.F. shot down Pakistani aircraft near Ferozepore.
- Feb. 4 Mrs. Gandhi was hit by stone in the nose while delivering speech in an election meeting.
- Feb. 7 Ordinance amended Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People's Act.
- Feb. 10 Fire destroyed Nagaland Secretariat in Kohima.
- Feb. 15 Polling in the Fourth General Election began.
- Feb. 20- Congress lost absolute majority in Punjab, Rajasthan, 25 Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, U.P., Kerala, Madras, and in Delhi Corporation.
- Feb. 25 The Indian National Congress Party won majority seats in the Lok Sabha.
- Nizam of Hyderabad died.
- Feb. 26 Congress was voted to power at the Centre.
- Feb. 27 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee met at 6 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- The Supreme Court declared that Parliament had no power to abridge Fundamental Rights.
- Mar. 2- Non-Congress Ministry assumed office in West Bengal, 8 Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa and Madras.
- Mar. 5 The non-Congress Government in Bihar was sworn in.
- Mar. 8 First non-Congress Ministry in Punjab headed by S. Gurnam Singh was sworn in.
- Mar. 9 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee met at 10 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- Mar. 12 Mr. Keshav Chander died.
- Mar. 13 President's rule was promulgated in Rajasthan.
- Smt. Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister and her team of Ministers was announced.
- Mar. 15 The Congress Ministry at the Centre was sworn in.
- Mar. 16 Prohibition was scrapped in Rohtak district.

- 1967 Mar. 17 Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddy was elected Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- Mar. 19 Chief Minister of Pondicherry V. Venkatasubha Reddier resigned.
- Mar. 20- Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Ministry resigned following 24 defections. Rao Birendra Singh Cabinet was installed.
- April 1 The Congress Ministry in Uttar Pradesh resigned.
- April 9 The Conference of Presidents and Secretaries of P.C.Cs met at 10 a.m. at the A.I.C.C. Office, 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. The Congress President Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- April 10 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 10 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- April 10 U.N. Secretary-General U. Thant arrived. President & 12 presents Nehru Award to U. Thant.
- April 15 President's rule in Rajasthan ended and M.L. Sukhadia was sworn in as Chief Minister.
- May 5 Mathematician Narlikar was awarded the "Adams Prize" of Cambridge University.
- May 12 The Congress Working Committee asked Government to remove privileges of princes other than privy purses.
- May 13 Dr. Zakir Husain was installed as President of India while Shri V.V. Giri took oath as Vice-President.
- May 15 Non-Congress leaders decided to form Bharatiya Kranti Dal.
- May 19 Pakistan troops fired on Indian police patrol near Akhnoor.
- May 26 Mr. Hudiara formed new Akali Dal.
- June 17 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee met at 9 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- June 20 Himalayan expedition scaled Badrinath peak.
- June 22 The All India Congress Committee met at Mavalankar Hall, Vitthalbhai Patel House, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- June 24 All India Congress Committee approved scheme for abolition of privy purses and social control of banks.
- June 28 Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung died.
- June 29 Government appointed 12-member Cow Protection Committee.

- 1967 June 30 Giri-Bata hydle project was inaugurated.
- July 1 Ayyangar Committee indicted Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed. U.S. Military supply mission was closed down in India.
- July 12 Seventy-two rebels in Naxalbari were arrested and big quantity of weapons were seized from them.
- July 19 Union Government charged officials of Pakistan High Commission with complicity in espionage activities. Haryana Assembly Speaker Shri Chand died.
- July 29-30 Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Misra resigned following defeat on Budget demand. Mr. Govind Narain Singh was sworn in as new Chief Minister.
- July 31 Direct telegraph service between India and Czechoslovakia was inaugurated.
- Aug. 1 The Congress Working Committee met at 6 p.m. in the office of the A.I.C.C., New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- Aug. 4 Nagarjunasagar Project commissioned Fifth HMT unit at Kukutiapalli (Hyderabad).
- Aug. 8 Snap vote defeated Union Government in Lok Sabha. Satyajit Ray was selected for Magsaysay Award.
- Aug. 17 Jaisalmer was put on rail map.
- Aug. 23 Pakistan expelled three officials of Indian High Commission.
- Aug. 30 Asoka Mehta Committee submitted its report on re-organisation of Assam.
- Sept. 1 India entered space communication age.
- Sept. 4 China took over Indian property in Tibet. Kashmiri Pandits suspended agitation.
- Sept. 5 Mr. Chagla resigned. The *Leader* (Daily) ceased publication.
- Sept. 8 Nanaksagar Dam burst.
- Sept. 9 Chief Ministers of Punjab, Himachal and Haryana met Mr. Chavan to settle boundary dispute.
- Sept. 11 Chinese troops opened fire on Indian troops at Nathu La.
- Sept. 13 Conference of Vice-Chancellors favoured English at Post-graduate level.
- Sept. 15 Mr. B.N. Chakravarty took over as Governor of Haryana.
- Sept. 16 Ordinance made penal provisions of Essential Commodities Act more stringent.

- 1967 Sept. 18 Nagaland Assembly adopted resolution favouring English.
- Oct. 1 Chinese troops opened fire on Indian Jawans at Cho La.
- Oct. 4 Congress Ministry in Manipur resigned following defections.
- Oct. 6 Sixth round of Naga talks began.
- Oct. 7 Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Kosygin discussed world affairs in Moscow.
A meeting of the Working Committee met at 9.30 a.m. in the Office of the A.I.C.C., New Delhi under the Presidentship of Shri K. Kamaraj.
- Oct. 12 Dr. R.M. Lohia (57) passed away. He was one of the most outspoken, sincere and honest Congress leaders. Because of some ideological differences later he left Congress.
- Oct. 16 Dr. D.C. Pavate was sworn in as Governor of Punjab.
- Oct. 17 India and Burma agreed to set up joint boundary commission.
- Oct. 21 Mrs. Gandhi and President Nasser expressed concern at West Asian situation.
- Oct. 22 Chinese authorities took over three *gurdwaras* in Shanghai.
- Oct. 23 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 9.30 a.m. at Jabalpur under the Presidentship of Shri K. Kamaraj.
- Oct. 25 President's rule was proclaimed in Manipur, suspending Assembly.
- Oct. 28 The All India Congress Committee met in the A.I.C.C. pandal at Congress Nagar, Jabalpur. Shri K. Kamaraj presided. 275 members attended the meeting.
- Nov. 1 Telecommunication links with Pakistan restored.
Maharashtra C.M. inaugurated commercial advertising on A.I.R.
- Nov. 2 Gajendragadkar Commission was appointed to look into the Kashmir affairs.
- Nov. 4 Mahajan Commission awarded Belgaum to Mysore.
- Nov. 7 Supreme Court upheld election of Dr. Zakir Husain.
- Nov. 10 Supreme Court supported Presidential power to suspend Fundamental Rights.
- Nov. 16 Hazari report favoured nationalisation of banks.

- 1967 Nov. 16 A meeting of the Working Committee was held at 9.30 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri K. Kamaraj presided.
- Nov. 21 President's rule was proclaimed in Haryana.
The Governor dismissed the Bengal United Front Ministry. Dr. P.C. Ghosh was sworn in as new C.M.
- Nov. 22 Punjab U.F. Ministry resigned.
Master Tara Singh (84) passed away.
- Nov. 25 Mr. Lachhman Singh Gill was sworn in as Punjab C.M.
- Nov. 28 Centre proposed Fourth Plan commencement from April 1, 1969.
- Nov. 29 West Bengal Assembly Speaker refused to recognise Ghosh Government.
- Dec. 2 Mr. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya was elected Jan Sangh President.
- Dec. 5 The *Tribune* won first prize for excellence in printing and designing.
- Dec. 6 A copy of Official Languages (Amendment) Bill was burnt in Lok Sabha.
- Dec. 7 S. Nijalingappa took over as President of the Indian National Congress.
- Dec. 8 Sheikh Abdullah was allowed to move in Delhi freely.
- Dec. 11 Western India rocked by earthquake.
- Dec. 12 Dr. Mehar Chand Mahajan (78) died.
Two U.P. Ministers courted arrest in Delhi.
- Dec. 15 First ever prison sentence was awarded by Lok Sabha.
- Dec. 18 United Front launched week long civil disobedience movement in Bengal.
- Dec. 19 A meeting of the Working Committee was held at 6.00 p.m. at the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Shri K. Kamaraj.
Punjab Assembly passed Languages Bill.
- Dec. 21 Rajya Sabha convicted two persons for contempt.
- Dec. 22 Parliament passed Official Languages (Amendment) Bill.
- Dec. 27 Parliament adopted Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill.
- Dec. 29 Pandit Omkarnath Thakur died.

- 1968 Jan. 2 Sheikh Abdullah was released.
- Jan. 7 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 4.30 p.m. at Hyderabad. It functioned as the Steering Committee for the Hyderabad Session under the presidentship of Shri S. Nijalingappa.
- Jan. 8 The All India Congress Committee met at 4.30 p.m. at Lal Bahadur Nagar, Hyderabad. Shri K. Kamaraj presided. 525 members attended the meeting.
- Jan. 10 The All India Congress Committee met at 9.30 p.m. at Lal Bahadur Nagar, Hyderabad. Shri S. Nijalingappa presided. 580 members attended the meeting. The plenary session of the Indian National Congress began at 4 p.m. at Lal Bahadur Nagar, Hyderabad. The Congress President Shri S. Nijalingappa presided. State of emergency in India ended and fundamental rights were restored.
- Jan. 17 Fresh ban was imposed on Mizo National Front.
- Jan. 24 Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim died.
Hindi was ousted from Madras secondary schools.
- Jan. 25 U.F. Ministry was defeated in Bihar Assembly. Ministry resigned.
Dr. M.S. Aney and Dr. S. Chandrasekhar were awarded Padma Vibhushan.
- Jan. 26 Dr. M.S. Aney, a prominent Congressman, passed away.
- Jan. 28 A meeting of the Working Committee was held at 10.00 a.m. under the Presidentship of Shri S. Nijalingappa.
- Feb. 1 Mrs. Indira Gandhi opened second UNCTAD.
- Feb. 2 Thumba Rocket Centre was dedicated to U.N.
- Feb. 11 Mr. Deendayal Upadhyaya, Jan Sangh Chief, found dead on the railway track.
- Feb. 13 Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee elected Jan Sangh Chief.
- Feb. 17 U.P. Chief Minister Charan Singh's resignation was accepted.
Dr. Kailash Nath Katju passed away.
- Feb. 19 International Tribunal ruled that 90 per cent of the Rann of Kutch area disputed by India and Pakistan was Indian territory.
- Feb. 20 West Bengal was put under President's rule.
- Feb. 25 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was

held at 10.30 a.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi under the Presidentship of Shri S. Nijalingappa.

1968 Feb. 26 President's rule in U.P. was proclaimed.

Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah was sworn in as Chief Justice of India.

Feb. 29 Rs. 315 crore deficit in Central Budget was announced.

The rank of the Chief of Naval Staff was upgraded from Vice-Admiral to Admiral.

Mar. 1 Controversy over Kachachativu was raised in Lok Sabha.

Mar. 7 Speaker Joginder Singh Mann adjourned Punjab Assembly for two months.

Mar. 13 Mr. Justice A.N. Grover was stabbed in the Supreme Court.

Punjab Governor promulgated an Ordinance to regulate procedure in State Assembly in relation to the financial business.

Mar. 16 Chief Ministers agreed to expand Punjab food zone.

Mar. 18 Speaker Joginder Singh Mann held Punjab Governor's order summoning Assembly as illegal and Punjab Legislative (Regulation of Procedure in relation to Financial Business) Ordinance as null and void.

Mar. 25 Memorial to Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev, Raj Guru and B.K. Dutt, was dedicated to the nation.

April 10 Construction work was started at Bokaro.

April 13 Punjabi became Official language of Punjab.

April 21 Anti-Kutch Surrender Samiti launched Satyagraha.

April 23 Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, musical wizard, died.

April 24 A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 6.00 p.m. in the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri Nijalingappa presided.

April 26- Andhra Pradesh High Court held as void election of
27 Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Union Minister for Steel and Mines, to the State Assembly. Dr. Reddy resigned from Central Government.

May 1 Lenin Peace Prize was awarded to Romesh Chandra.

May 3 Mrs. Gandhi opened the Thimpu-Phuntsholing highway Bhutan.

May 10 Punjab and Haryana High Court invalidated Punjab Budget. Governor's Ordinance was also struck down.

May 13 India sent protest notes to Pakistan and China over Gilgit Sinkiang road agreement.

- 1968 May 16- Congress swept to power in Haryana mid-term poll.
20 Shri Bansi Lal was sworn in as Chief Minister.
- May 23 Mr. Veerendra Patil was elected leader of Mysore Congress Legislature Party in succession to Mr. Nijalingappa.
- May 24 Indo-Pakistan talks on river waters failed.
Aid-India Consortium endorses \$ 1,450 million aid to India for 1968-69.
- May 27 Nehru Award was announced to be conferred on Dr. Martin Luther King.
- June 2 A meeting of the A.I.C.C. was held at 6 p.m. at Mavalankar Hall, Vitthalbhai Patel House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
- June 25- Bhola Paswan Ministry in Bihar resigned. Bihar was
29 placed under President's rule.
- July 1 India's 100000th post office was inaugurated.
- July 3 Government decided to scrap princely privileges and privy purses.
An informal meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held at 7 p.m. at the A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi. Shri S. Nijalingappa presided.
- July 4 Punjab United Front presented memorandum to President against Mr. L.S. Gill.
- July 6 Submarine wing of Indian Navy came into being with the arrival of INS "Kalvari".
- July 7 Mrs. Indira Gandhi inaugurated third unit of Chandra-pura thermal power station.
- July 20 Government finally decided to ban company donations for political purposes.
- July 30 Supreme Court held Punjab Budget valid. Governor's action was declared in line with the Constitution.
- Aug. 2 Border with Burma was sealed.
- Aug. 4 The breakaway underground Naga leader, "General" Kaito Sema succumbed to his gunshot injuries.
- Aug. 15 No war pact offer to Pakistan was renewed by India.
- Aug. 21 Gill Ministry in Punjab tendered resignation.
- Aug. 22 Mr. Asoka Mehta resigned from the Central Cabinet over Czech issue.
- Aug. 23 Punjab State was put under President's rule.
- Sept. 2 Manipur hill area was sealed off.

- 1968 Sept. 7 Sant Akali Dal and Master Akali Dal merged into each other.
- Sept. 10 Sahitya Akademi fellowship was conferred on Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Sept. 13- Government put ban on strike by Central Staff.
- 14 Government promulgated Ordinance to make all offences calculated to disrupt railway movement punishable.
- Sept. 16 A.R.C. suggested 16-man Union Cabinet.
- Sept. 17 Mr. S.A. Dange resigned from National Labour Commission.
- Sept. 18 President's rule was promulgated in Pondicherry.
- Sept. 19 Central Government Employees went on strike. Ten persons were killed and 400 injured in clashes with police firing. Kerala refused to implement Central Ordinances regarding strike.
- Oct. 11 Delhi Administration transferred Chandni Chowk Kotwali to Delhi Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.
- Oct. 15 The All-Party Hill Leaders Conference approved Centre's plan on Assam.
- Oct. 17 The State People's Convention sponsored by Sheikh Abdullah put off search for solution of Kashmir issue.
- Nov. 4 Ordinance was issued to make Hindi in Devanagiri script the "official language of Haryana", from Jan. 26, 1969.
- Nov. 10 Asia's biggest mechanised iron mine was opened at the Bailladila Project in Kirindul (Madhya Pradesh).
- Nov. 20 Naxalite activities in Kerala were noticed.
to 25
- Nov. 26 Supreme Court rejected Dr. Chenna Reddy's appeal.
- Dec. 14 President appointed probe body for Banaras Hindu University.
- Dec. 17 Government took over Birla House grounds.
General Insurance came under social control after Bill passed by Parliament.
- Dec. 21 Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna passed away.
- Dec. 27 Parliament passed Essential Services Maintenance Bill.
- Dec. 28 Russia decided to supply 6500 tractors to India.
- * * *
- 1969 Jan. 1 Smt. Indira Gandhi addressed a Press Conference in New Delhi. Among other things she said that India would not quit the Commonwealth.

- 1969 Jan. 2 The Shah and Queen of Iran arrived at Palam airport.
- Jan. 3 The Shah of Iran and the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi exchanged views over a wide range of international issues and reportedly agreed that the U.N. resolution on West Asia passed on November 22, 1967 should be implemented to bring peace to the region.
- S. Nijalingappa, Congress President, made a statement on the Kerala situation.
- Smt. Indira Gandhi addressed a Public meeting at Gole Bagh, Amritsar.
- Jan. 6 The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was opened. Smt. Indira Gandhi participated in it.
- Jan. 7 The Central Government decided to be more lenient towards its employees who had participated in the strike on September 19 and relaxed some of the conditions to deal with them.
- Jan. 8 Smt. Indira Gandhi reminded Commonwealth Prime Ministers of the principles on which the multi-racial group of countries with different points of view and problems came into being and reaffirmed that India did not calculate material or other tangible gains from this association when joining it.
- Jan. 9 Shri K. Kamaraj, former President of Indian National Congress, won the prestige Nagercoil Parliamentary seat.
- Jan. 10 Dr. Sampurnanand, a prominent Congressmen and the former Chief Minister of U.P. and ex-Governor of Rajasthan, passed away in Varanasi at the age of 78.
- Jan. 11 The Indian National Congress adopted the resolution on agrarian organisational pattern.
- The death anniversary of late Lal Bahadur Shastri was celebrated throughout the country.
- Jan. 13 Smt. Indira Gandhi in Chandigarh called upon the people of Punjab to help the Congress in what she called "the great task of reconstruction of the country".
- Jan. 14 In a public meeting held at Patiala, the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi asked Punjabis to strengthen her hands.
- Jan. 15 The Governments of Punjab and Maharashtra decided to do official corespondence with each other in Hindi in future.
- Jan. 17 The Khanna Commission Report regarding Shri Biju Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra both former Congress

Chief Ministers of Orissa and Mr. Harihar Singh, former Congress Minister, was released to the Press.

- 1969 Jan. 17 K.K. Shah, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting declared in Ferozepore that the Congress would secure an absolute majority in the mid-term election in Punjab.

- Jan. 20 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared in Calcutta that India would strengthen her friendship with friendly countries and try to win over those who were not so friendly.

Mr. Richard Milhouse Nixon took over as the 37th President of the U.S.A., declaring: "The times are on the side of peace", and history beckons the U.S.A. "to help lead the world at last out of the valley of turmoil".

- Jan. 23 On the occasion of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's 73rd birthday, Mayor Govinda Dev, unveiled a 15-foot high equestrian bronze statue of Netaji at Sham-bazar in North Calcutta.

Acharya J.B. Kripalani disclosed that he was writing a 300-page biography of Mahatma Gandhi which he described as a "tough task".

A joint commission at the Ministerial level was set up for economic, trade and technical cooperation between India and Iran.

- Jan. 24 Mrs. Coretta King received in New Delhi from President Zakir Husain, the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding given posthumously to her slain husband, Dr. Martin Luther King.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Bulgarian Prime Minister Mr. Todor Zhivkov reviewed the world situation in their two-hour meeting in New Delhi.

- Jan. 25 The Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, ruled out a Congress-Akali coalition in Punjab after the mid-term poll.

Smt. Indira Gandhi called upon Punjabis at Amritsar to vote for the Indian National Congress.

- Jan. 26 Dr. Hargobind Khorana, India-born Nobel Prize winning scientist was awarded Padma Vibhushan by President Zakir Husain on the occasion of Republic day.

The Republic Day was celebrated both at home and abroad.

The President Dr. Zakir Husain in his Republic Day message to the nation expressed his "most deep anxie-

ty" over the spread of indiscipline among students and appealed to them to remember that in their own interest "they must learn to give duty the first place in their thoughts and actions".

- 1969 Jan. 28 Dr. Anup Singh, Congress member of the Rajya Sabha, was killed when his car crashed on the twentieth of July at a bridge in Cairo.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake was given a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi on a four-day official visit.

- Jan. 29 The Kerala Chief Minister, Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, declared that the slogan of stable governments which the Congress Leaders were raising was a farce.

The Government of India announced the setting up of a Banking Commission with Shri R.G. Saraiya as its Chairman.

Morarji Desai warned the people against the Akali Dal, the Communists and the Jan Sangh which did not believe, according to him, in Parliamentary democracy.

- Jan. 31 Four persons were killed and 67 others including 22 policemen were injured in incidents of violence and arson in Chowranghee area.

- Feb. 1 Two labourers were killed and six others injured when police opened fire on violent workers at Egalpehta village near the Srisailem Project.

- Feb. 3 The Chief Minister Mr. C.N. Annadurai passed away shortly after midnight of Feb. 2 and 3. He was a great leader and very successful Chief Minister. President Zakir Husain said that the demise of Mr. Annadurai was a "loss not only to Tamil Nadu but to the whole of India".

- Feb. 4 Twenty-eight persons were killed and 47 others were injured in a train accident near Coleroon railway station about 220 kilometres from Madras.

- Feb. 8 72nd birthday of the President, Dr. Zakir Husain, was celebrated.

- Feb. 9 Over 550 lakhs voters of West Bengal, Bihar and Punjab went to the polls in a fresh bid to establish popular Governments and end President's rule there.

- Feb. 10 Two persons were killed when the police opened fire in the Dabar area as fresh violence broke out in several parts of Bombay within hours of the expiry of the overnight curfew.

1969 Feb. 11 Police opened fire at nine places in Greater Bombay as arson, violence and looting continued despite a day-long curfew was clamped.

Feb. 12 The Congress Working Committee discussed the situation in Bombay city.

S. Nijalingappa condemned the attacks on life and property of South Indians in Bombay as "most heinous".

Zail Singh, President of Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee, declared that the Congressmen had accepted with full grace the verdict of the electorate in the mid-term elections in Punjab.

The Congress President S. Nijalingappa said that the mid-term poll had not weakened and was not going to weaken the Centre.

Feb. 13 The Congress Working Committee asked the Uttar Pradesh Congress Legislature Party to go ahead with the formation of a Ministry in U.P. even though the party does not have an absolute majority.

S. Gurnam Singh was unanimously elected leader of Akali Legislature Party.

Feb. 14 Nine Congress M.L.A.s were suspended in Haryana from Congress membership.

The Vice-President V.V. Giri delivered his 40-minute Convocation address of the Panjab University, Chandigarh. He stressed that man was about to reach the moon and yet "modern society is still far from the goal of conquering irrational prejudices, bigotry and racial arrogance". These had created anti-social distances between man and man, he said.

Feb. 15 Addressing the annual convocation of Viswabharati University, Smt. Indira Gandhi said that even powerful nations had found that the spirit of the people could not be suppressed by terror for long. They deserved and attempted to come to agreement in certain fields with the common man, she added.

Feb. 16 President Zakir Husain inaugurated the week-long Ghalib Centenary celebrations at a special function organised by All India Ghalib Centenary Committee. He said that Ghalib always preached "Humanism".

Feb. 17 The new Punjab Ministry headed by S. Gurnam Singh was sworn in by the Governor, Dr. D.C. Pavate.

President Zakir Husain advised the political parties "to assure political stability which is essential for rapid social and integrated economic development, and called for "a united purposive effort to build India".

- 1969 Feb. 19 Major Harinder Singh, former Revenue Minister, was unanimously elected leader of the Punjab Congress Legislature Party at a meeting of the party held in Chandigarh.
- Feb. 20 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi underlined in the Lok Sabha the change in the "political picture" of India following the mid-term elections and called upon every Government and party to ensure that the unity of the country was kept up.
- No trust motion against the Union Government was rejected in the Lok Sabha.
- Feb. 21 It was reported in the Press that four hundred doctors posts were vacant in Punjab.
- Feb. 22 Kalinga Award for the year 1967 was presented to Professor Fred Hoyle in New Delhi by the Union Education Minister Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.
- Dr. Vrindavan Lal Verma, renowned Hindi writer, passed away in Jhansi at the age of 81.
- Feb. 24 Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Arya Samaj leader, died in Delhi at the age of 90.
- Feb. 25 The Vice-President Mr. V.V. Giri, presented Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards of 1968 to 12 distinguished artists.
- The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi turned down the suggestion for the setting up of an inter-State Council when she replied to the debate on the President's Address in the Rajya Sabha.
- Feb. 26 The Congress came back to power again in U.P., when the 66-year-old bachelor Shri C.B. Gupta was sworn in as Chief Minister by Governor B. Gopala Reddi at Raj Bhawan in the morning. This was the fourth time that he was appointed as Chief Minister of U.P.
- The Rajya Sabha passed the payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill which sought to replace an Ordinance issued in January, 1969.
- Harihar Singh took over as Bihar Chief Minister.
- Feb. 28 The Finance Bill to give effect to financial proposals of the Central Government for 1969-70 was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai.
- Mar. 2 Sheikh Abdullah's speech on Id Day was severely criticised by political leaders of J. & K. State.
- Mar. 3 The Union Home Minister Mr. Y.B. Chavan categorically told an uproarious Lok Sabha that the Governor

of West Bengal, Mr. Dharma Vira, would not be recalled before March 6, as demanded by the United Front Government.

- 1969 Mar. 7 The West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee told a Press conference in New Delhi that the Prime Minister had told him that the Centre was actively considering to nominate a new Governor for West Bengal.

The first batch of the one dozen Ministers of the Congress led coalition Ministry was sworn in at Raj Bhawan, Patna.

Shri M.V.N. Krishna Rao of the Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad, claimed to have deciphered the ancient Indus Valley Script.

West Bengal Governor Dharma Vira skipped some 535 words of criticism of the Centre in delivering his prepared Address to the joint session of the two Houses of the State Legislature.

- Mar. 8 C. Subramaniam, Tamil P.C.C. Chief, resigned from the Congress Working Committee as a protest against Bihar decision and did not attend the Committee meeting.

Prof. K.G. Saiyidain, retired Education Secretary to the Government of India, delivered the Sixth Annual Convocation address of the Punjabi University at Patiala.

- Mar. 9 Sir Homi Mody, one of the founder members of the Swatantra Party and a former Governor of U.P. died at 10.10 a.m. at his residence in Bombay after a brief illness. He was 97.

India's Vice-President Dr. V.V. Giri visited the Golden Temple and the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.

It was announced by the Chief Minister, Mr. Gurnam Singh, while addressing a meeting at Nabha that there was a proposal to set up two more universities in Punjab, one in Amritsar and the other in Jullundur.

- Mar. 10 It was reported in the Press that the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, threatened to resign and told the Congress Parliamentary Party Executive that he would have "to do some plain speaking and even retire from politics" if the present indiscipline in the party continued.

The President Dr. Zakir Husain presented Nehru Literary Award to Dr. (Mrs.) Welthy H. Fisher at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.

- 1969 Mar. 10 The open session of the two-day Telengana Convention adopted a resolution demanding the Government of India to impose President's rule in Andhra Pradesh and simultaneously announce the creation of a Telengana State within one month.
- The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri G.N. Singh, resigned bowing to the growing opposition within the ruling S.V.D. to his continuance in the office.
- Mar. 11 The Punjab Chief Minister Mr. Gurnam Singh asserted in Chandigarh that his Government was opposed to the "Sikh Homeland" demand. "Punjab is already a linguistic State and there is no question of Sikh Homeland. Even the stand of the Akali Dal is clear", he said.
- Mar. 12 It was reported in the Press that the Congress Working Committee decided in its meeting held in New Delhi on March 12 that a ban would be put upon members prohibiting personal attacks by Congressmen against each other inside and outside the Legislatures.
- Mar. 13 The Congress Working Committee asked the Congress Parliamentary Party to deal with the charge of indiscipline against Shri Chandra Shekhar, the "Young Turk" member of the Rajya Sabha in accordance with the procedure provided under the CPP rules.
- Mr. Lachhman Singh Gill, former Chief Minister of Punjab, was arrested.
- Mar. 14 The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai said in the Lok Sabha that he would "reconsider" the proposal for levy of tax on agricultural wealth if a suitable formula could be worked out to see that "genuine agriculturists" were not affected.
- Prof. M. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi said in Patiala that Guru Nanak had preached universal truth and that his monotheism could have been directly realized or revealed.
- Mar. 15 While inaugurating the 42nd annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that "We shall have to deal more vigorously with problems of regional development" in the fourth Plan.
- Mar. 16 Former Congress President, K. Kamaraj, suggested in Madras that the Prime Minister should convene a conference of Chief Ministers to go into all questions pertaining to Centre-State relations and find out a solution.

- 1969 Mar. 16 The "Commander-in-Chief" of the underground Naga army, "General" Mowu Angami and his deputy, "Lieut-Colonel" Loviche Angami, along with a gang of armed Naga hostiles were successfully intercepted and captured by the Indian Security Forces in Nagaland.

The two-day Punjab History Conference dedicated to Guru Nanak's life and teachings concluded at Patiala.

- Mar. 17 The Congress Parliamentary Board at an hurriedly called informal meeting in New Delhi considered the Madhya Pradesh political developments.

- Mar. 18 The Lok Sabha passed the Railway Budget.

- Mar. 19 The former Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Chief Minister Govind Narain Singh and his 19 supporters rejoined the Congress in M.P. Assembly.

A chair in Gandhian philosophy was proposed to be set up at Punjabi University, Patiala shortly.

- Mar. 20 A meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council in New Delhi was held. It was attended by Smt. Indira Gandhi, Swaran Singh, Y.B. Chavan and others.

Lt.-General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw, G.O.C-in-C., Eastern Command was appointed Chief of the Army Staff in the rank of General from June 8 next, succeeding Gen. P.P. Kumaramangalam.

The Union Home Minister, Y.B. Chavan, inaugurated the Conference on Home Guards and Civil Defence in New Delhi.

- Mar. 24 There was a furore in the Lok Sabha on the innocuous question on the performance of the Soviet-aided drug projects in the country.

- Mar. 25 Pakistan's soldier-President, Field Marshal Ayub Khan, 61, stepped down from power in the face of a wave of bloodshed and lawlessness which had swept the country. Gen. Yahya Khan took over from President Ayub. Pakistan was placed under Martial Law.

- Mar. 26 Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of the World Council of Peace, received the Lenin Peace Prize in New Delhi from A. Chakovsky, member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, visited the exhibition of books written by the members of Parliament at the Parliament House Library, New Delhi.

- Mar. 27 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was given a warm wel-

come when she arrived at Rangoon on a three-day goodwill visit to the land of pagodas.

- 1969 Mar. 28 Morarji Desai unveiled the portrait of the late S. Pratap Singh Kairon at the P.G.I., Chandigarh.

S. Nihal Singh, Namdhari Sikh leader and Congress member of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad was found dead in his room in the Legislators' Hostel in Chandigarh.

- Mar. 30 Mrs. Indira Gandhi returned to New Delhi after her Burma visit. She discussed with Gen. Ne Win the cases of people of Indian origin who had sought Burmese nationality.

Text of India-Burma joint communique was released to the Press.

- Mar. 31 General Yahya Khan assumed the Office of the President of Pakistan, six days after taking over powers from Marshal Ayub Khan.

- April 1 It was reported that some China-trained Nagas had secretly entered Ukhrul, sub-division of Manipur.

- April 2 Communist and SSP members of Parliament walked out to register their dissatisfaction at the Government's attitude towards the Telengana issue.

The Language Department of the Punjab Government announced regarding coining of one lakh technical terms in Punjabi.

- April 3 The Executive Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party decided to "reprimand" Mr. Chandra Shekhar on a charge of indiscipline arising out of his allegations against Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister.

All nurses and doctors of the Government-run Irwin Hospital went on an indefinite strike.

- April 4 The Congress Reorganisation Committee suggested that the Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party (now the Prime Minister) should submit every year to the All India Congress Committee an annual survey of the work of the Government and a broad programme for the ensuing year.

Former Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Lester Pearson, called on the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

- April 5 The Congress Working Committee met at the A.I.C.C. office, New Delhi and permitted Shri S.C. Shukla,

- Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, to include in his Cabinet, members from the Pragatisheel Vidhayak Dal.
- 1969 April 6 All the members of the Congress Working Committee opposed any amendment to the Constitution delegating more powers to the States.
- April 7 Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Union Education Minister, inaugurated the All-India Museum Conference in New Delhi.
- April 8 Mr. B.P. Bagchi took over from Shri Damodar Das as the Chief Commissioner of the Chandigarh Administration.
- Four persons were killed and five others were injured in firing by Defence Security corps personnel on "violent" demonstrating workers forcing an entry into the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory in Calcutta.
- April 9 The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, discussed the Telengana issue with the opposition leaders in New Delhi.
- Mr. Lachhman Singh Gill, former Chief Minister, was suspended from the service of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha for one week.
- April 10 Life in West Bengal was paralysed by a 24-hour bandh, which passed off peacefully except for stray incidents in which one person was killed.
- Civic chiefs of Wolverhampton lifted a two-year ban on Sikh busmen wearing beards and turbans and averted a ritual suicide threat.
- Junior doctors of Delhi's seven hospitals called off their strike in the evening following certain assurances held out by Health Minister K.K. Shah in the Lok Sabha.
- April 12 The Prime Minister's statement on Telengana disappointed leaders of various parties including the Congress Members of Parliament from the Telengana region.
- April 13 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi laid a wreath at the flame of liberty memorial in Amritsar on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh. Shri Suraj Bhan, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, presented a monograph entitled "*Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: A Pre-meditated Plan*" to the Prime Minister in Amritsar.
- April 14 Shri S.M. Joshi, M.P., resigned from the Chairmanship of S.S.P.

1969 April 16 The Union Minister of Law and Social Welfare, Mr. P. Govinda Menon, indicated in the Lok Sabha that the Constitution would be amended shortly to further extend the period of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and State Legislatures.

April 17 The Speaker Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, directed the Government to consider sending a delegation of M.P.'s to Ladakh to study the problems of the region.

The Vice-President Mr. V.V. Giri inaugurated at Nangal the Bhakra right bank power house. With this inauguration the giant Rs. 235-crore Bhakra complex was completed.

April 18 It was reported that the youth wing of the A.I.C.C. would hold a special secret session at Faridabad to discuss some of the "vital issues facing the party and the country including the working of the Constitution".

The propriety of the former Chief Justice of India, Mr. B.P. Sinha, taking up employment with a private firm after retirement was questioned in the Lok Sabha during question hour.

The Administrative Reforms Commission recommended that the Government employees should have no right to strike.

The Congress Chief Ministers at their meeting with the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi urged the need to enlarge the State sector in the draft Fourth Plan.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan were received at Palam airport, New Delhi by the President, Dr. Zakir Husain, and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

April 19 V.K. Krishna Menon while speaking in a meeting at Midnapore, criticised the Congress politics.

A prominent Muslim leader, Mr. Sajid, said in Allahabad that the 10-crore Muslim population in India wanted Kashmir as part of India. Mr. Sajid was presiding over a meeting of the Anjuman Firdaus-e-Adab.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi called on all the Chief Ministers to join hands with the Centre in raising the necessary resources to make the Fourth Plan a success.

April 20 The Congress President, S. Nijalingappa, inspected a guard of honour given by the Congress Party workers from various States outside the Red Fort, Delhi.

- 1969 April 20 A "tamra patra" was presented by the President, Dr. Zakir Husain, to Shri K.M. Munshi at a ceremony held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

An approximate investment of Rs. 5,200 crores was envisaged for organised industry and mining during the Fourth Five Year Plan to promote an annual increase of eight to ten per cent in industrial production.

Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri was ordered by First Class Magistrate S.N. Sahay to appear in his court on April 26, 1969 in connection with his speech on untouchability in Patna on March 29.

- April 21 The retiring U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Chester Bowles, after completing his term left for U.S.A.

President Zakir Husain visited Daparbhatia, a historical monument of the fifth century, three miles west of Tezpur.

The President, Dr. Zakir Husain, met Ministers of the Assam Government and discussed with them various problems of the State. Mr. B.K. Nehru, Governor of Assam and Nagaland, was also present during the discussions.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, told the Executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party the situation would hardly improve even if the major demands of the State Chief Ministers for a cut in the Central outlay of the Fourth Plan and transfer of more resources to the States were met.

Education Minister V.K.R.V. Rao declared at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference in New Delhi that "changing the medium of education from English to the regional languages cannot and should not mean the abolition of English from the universities."

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, presented to the Lok Sabha the draft Fourth Five Year Plan which was "approved by majority" in the National Development Council at its meeting in New Delhi on April 20, 1969.

- April 22 Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, a former revolutionary and Congress member of the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh died in New Delhi. He was 74.

A Calcutta-bound Indian Airlines Fokkar Friendship plane crashed near Khulna in East Pakistan. All the 44 persons aboard including a crew of four were killed in the crash. This was the worst crash in the last ten years.

- 1969 April 23 The General Secretaries' report on the Working of the Congress recommended that "it was time that the Congressmen give fresh thought to the whole process of the selection of candidates".

Jagdish Koderia, a former General Secretary of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee, got his head shaved with a pledge not to grow his hair till his demand is met. He in a letter to the Congress President alleged that the present Congress leadership had failed to serve the people and, therefore, the Congress should be dissolved as per the advice of Mahatma Gandhi.

All the four Congress members on the select committee of the Metropolitan Council, Delhi, set up to examine the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report sent in their resignations to the Chairman of the Council as a protest against the threat of the Chief Executive Councillor, Vijay Kumar Malhotra, to launch a Telengana-type agitation to secure more powers for the Delhi Administration.

P. Govinda Menon, Minister of Law and Social Security, told the Lok Sabha that the Chief Election Commissioner had deputed one of his Secretaries to proceed to Kashmir to ensure that there were no malpractices in the conduct of the ensuing bye-elections in the valley.

It was reported that the Centre appointed a high-power committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Vashistha Bhargava, Judge of the Supreme Court, regarding the development of the Telengana region.

B.P. Chaliha resigned the Chief Ministership because of ill health.

The Vice-Chancellors decided in New Delhi that the switch over to regional languages as media of instruction should be accompanied during the transition by a new method of teaching English in depth so as to prevent any deterioration in academic standards.

- April 24 The Congress Working Committee met in New Delhi and considered the proposed basic policy changes in the Congress which will later be placed before the Faridabad session of the Congress.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, urged the State Congress Presidents not to be alarmed by exaggerated reports of differences in top leadership. Every live organization was bound to have a variety of opinions. There was nothing new about it.

1969 April 24 The Congress Working Committee finalized the agenda for the 72nd Congress session scheduled to begin from April 25 at the Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, Faridabad, Haryana.

The Congress President, S. Nijalingappa was given a warm and affectionate welcome this evening on his arrival at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, Faridabad, in connection with 72nd session of the Indian National Congress.

K.D. Malaviya while addressing the Congress Youngmen's Conference in New Delhi asked the young progressive Congressmen not to leave the Congress. He also asked the socialists in the Congress to work together with the socialist forces of the other parties.

The Punjab Vidhan Sabha passed an official resolution moved by the Chief Minister, Gurnam Singh, under Article 169 of the Constitution recommending to Parliament that the Legislative Council in the State should be abolished.

The Government of India rejected in the Lok Sabha the Opposition demand for an inquiry into reports of starvation deaths in the drought hit areas of Rajasthan.

The Nagaland Chief Minister, Hokishe Sema, stated in Dimapur that his people were "ready to pay any price" to defend the State's borders against external aggression and to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the country.

The Commission of Inquiry set up by the SVD Government to inquire into large scale misappropriation of funds in relief works in Damoh district in 1967, charged three Ministers, including the then Chief Minister, D.P. Mishra, with "civil liability" for the criminal misuse of funds amounting to over Rupees two crores.

April 25 72nd Indian National Congress Session began at the Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, Faridabad, Haryana. It was the first annual session of the Congress ever held in Haryana.

The 72nd session of the Indian National Congress which was held at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, Faridabad, had an inauspicious start when fire consumed its spacious cloth pandal, half an hour after the proceedings began this morning. The fire which reduced the pandal to ashes and charred wooden poles delayed party's confabulations on political, economic and organizational issues.

1969 April 25 The panels into which the Subjects Committee agreed to split itself could not hold their in camera meetings in the morning due to the blaze. Most of the leaders and delegates left for Delhi, 20 miles away, and there was confusion in the sprawling tent-township of Neki Ram Sharma Nagar.

The Congress President, S. Nijalingappa expressed grave concern over "considerable lapse of discipline" in the Congress Party. He warned the party-men that unless this was checked the party might go down. In a brief speech while opening the Subjects Committee meeting at the pandal, Mr. Nijalingappa declared that the party would have to take a very serious note of the acts of indiscipline. He did not agree with those who considered the Congress a "sinking ship" with a little more unity, courage and faith. The party could regain its strength. He claimed further that his was the only party in the country which could form a stable Government. He made this claim in spite of party's "failure at the mid-term polls in Bengal and Punjab and the considerable lapse" of discipline.

Bhagwat Jha Azad bitterly criticised the Congress for not implementing the Avadi, Bhubaneswar and Jaipur resolutions which aimed to establish the Socialist Pattern of Society in India.

Concluding the campaign in the bye-election from Santokhgarh (H.P.) Constituency of the Himachal Vidhan Sabha, Opposition Front leaders warned the people against giving credence to vague promises held out by the spokesmen of the ruling party.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister for Industrial Development, said at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, that the Government was "quite vigilant" with regard to "checking the growth of monopolies in the country." Earlier he circulated a note to the members of the Congress Working Committee.

The Congress Member of the Parliament, Randhir Singh asked the Government to reconsider its earlier decision not to institute a commission of inquiry against the Birla concerns.

The Punjab Vidhan Sabha adjourned *sine die* after rejecting by voice vote the no confidence motion against the State Ministry jointly moved by Rattan Singh and Umrão Singh, Deputy Leader and Chief Whip respectively of the Congress Legislature Party.

1969 April 25 Amidst the reports that groups in the Congress Legislature Party of Madhya Pradesh were going to protest against the admission of two "defectors" in the Shukla Ministry, the Chief Minister, Shyama Charan Shukla, declared in Bhopal that he himself had no objection to defectors being made Ministers.

April 26 Lachhman Singh Gill, former Chief Minister of Punjab, died suddenly of a heart attack at his Chandigarh residence. Mr. Gill joined the Indian National Congress in 1937. He was jailed thrice during the freedom struggle. He remained the Chief Minister of Punjab from November 1967 to August, 1968, heading the Janta Party Ministry which was supported by the Congress.

The Congress Working Committee which met at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, Faridabad, expressed itself firmly against any attempt at polarisation and splitting the party on the basis of extreme Right or Left ideologies.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, attacked carping critics within the Congress Party and asked them to be the bridge between the people and the Government. Reviewing the whole gamut of Government policies and emphasizing the need for their reappraisal, Mrs. Gandhi said that Government was criticised for unsuccessful working of panchayats, co-operatives, for social and economic inequalities and most of their problems facing the country.

The Congress High Command came in for sharp criticism at the Neki Ram Sharma Nagar when the Subjects Committee of the 72nd Congress Session this evening began consideration of non-official resolutions.

Jagdish Chander, Congress M.L.A. (Haryana), died of heart attack at the Neki Ram Sharma Nagar in the morning.

April 27 S. Nijalingappa, Congress President, proposed new reorganization of the country "on an essentially economic basis" in case the linguistic States militated against national integration and actually encouraged disintegration. Delivering the Presidential address at the Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, at the 72nd session of the Indian National Congress, he referred to the Telengana agitation to emphasize his view point and firmly said that language "has not formed an effective binding force".

1969 April 27 It was reported by the Press Trust of India that the Congress Working Committee at the Neki Ram Sharma Nagar took serious note of the clash between Mr. Desai and Mr. Dharia.

Ram Saran Chand Mittal, Chairman of the Reception Committee for the 72nd session of the Indian National Congress, held at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar reminded his partymen that a Congressman "must be an ideal citizen and acquit himself like a gentleman". Welcoming the delegates to the session Mr. Mittal said that today we were faced with the problem of perfecting a new Congressman. "The sacrifice for him lies in his capacity to resist temptation and to stick to fair means".

April 28 The Parliament today reacted with anger and indignation at the alleged insult by the Union Law Secretary, R.S. Gaa, to the Deputy Minister of Law, Mohammed Yunus Saleem, resulting in the threatened resignation of the latter.

The 72nd plenary session of the Congress ended at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar, with delegates approving the political statement that rules out the party coalescing with other groups for facing the 1972 General Election.

The Congress Working Committee at Neki Ram Sharma Nagar decided to postpone all organizational elections till later half of the next year.

April 29 Dr. P.N. Saprú, a former member of the Rajya Sabha and son of the late Sir Tej Bahadur Saprú died of heart attack at Hyderabad. Dr. Saprú was a well-known jurist and retired judge of the Allahabad High Court. He was 75 years old.

Former Railway Minister S.K. Patil, blamed the Congress High Command for all acts of indiscipline during the 72nd Congress session at Faridabad. "The most indisciplined body is the High Command. If the High Command is united the question of indiscipline in the party will never arise", he said.

May 1 Major Harinder Singh resigned from the leadership of the Punjab Congress Legislature Party amidst rumours that he was "fed up" with the attitude of certain members. He, however, gave no reason for his resignation.

May 2 The birth of a new Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist)—was announced by the top Naxalite leader, Shri Kanu Sanyal.

- 1969 May 2 Complete hartal was observed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad with shops, hotels and business establishments remaining closed, in response to a call by the Telengana Praja Samiti to mourn the death of three persons who died in police firings on May 1, and also as a protest against alleged police atrocities.
- May 3 President Dr. Zakir Husain died of heart attack in New Delhi on Saturday (May 3) at 11.20 a.m. He felt giddy in the morning when he was in the bathroom. A 13-day mourning was declared for Dr. Husain. He was the first President to die in office.
- Shri V.V. Giri, Vice-President, was sworn in as President of India at 4 p.m. after Dr. Zakir Husain's death.
- May 4 More than half a million citizens filed past the body of Dr. Husain by 12 p.m.
- May 5 The late President, Dr. Zakir Husain, was laid to rest tonight amidst groves of blooming bougainvilleas and gul mohur in the Jamia Millia, a model educational institution that he built over the decades.
- Into memory, into history, Dr. Husain passed as the body was lowered, amidst muffled benedictions, into the grave and covered with handfuls of earth by close relations and friends including the President Shri V.V. Giri, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister.
- May 6 The visiting Soviet Premier Mr. Alexei Kosygin, and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had discussions for 90 minutes on world issues and matters of mutual concern.
- Sant Fateh Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, had severe heart attack at 11.30 p.m. last night in his room adjoining the second floor of the holy Akal Takhat in Amritsar.
- May 7 The Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, described as "very dangerous", the emergence of an "extremist" Communist Party believing in the theory of armed insurrection. He said it was not enough to meet these "anti-national forces merely on the ideological basis.
- May 8 The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi warned that any reluctance on the part of the States to raise resources would impair the tempo of development but reassured them that the Centre might provide them "a little more" after the Finance Commission made its recommendations.

- 1969 May 9 The Fourth Plan was criticised as inadequate to tackle the major challenges on the economic front during the inconclusive debate on the draft plan in the Lok Sabha.

The Union Cabinet decided to give a pension equivalent to Rs 15,000 annually—i.e., Rs. 1,250 per month—to Shahjehan Begum, wife of the late President Zakir Husain. She will also be given a Government bungalow in New Delhi at concession rates applicable to Government employees.

- May 10 While inaugurating the 29th annual conference of the All India Manufacturers' Organization, Mrs. Indira Gandhi stressed the role of the public sector in achieving the broad objectives but felt that the "greatest requirement" was to increase its efficiency.
- May 11 General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) P. Sunderayya declared in Trivandrum that his party would not take steps against any Minister or any constituent of the United Front which was likely to disturb the functioning of the Front Ministry.
- May 12 The Rajya Sabha returned the Finance Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, thus completing all the stages of the consideration of the Union Budget for 1969-70, presented to Parliament on February 28 last.

Chandgi Ram of Haryana retained the Bharat Kesari title, symbol of the highest wrestling skill, as Mehar Din of Punjab conceded the fight in the eighth minute of the final.

The jurisdiction of Punjabi University as regards affiliation of colleges and schools and examination centres, was extended by the Punjab Government notification from a radius of 10 miles to four districts of Patiala Division i.e., Sangrur, Bhatinda etc. Previously these colleges and schools have so far been affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh.

- May 13 S.K. Patil and V.K. Krishna Menon, rejected by their traditional Bombay constituencies in the 1967 General Elections, were returned to the Lok Sabha with massive majorities from constituencies separated by almost the entire breadth of the country.

Kerala Finance Minister P.K. Kunju submitted his resignation to the Chief Minister E.M.S. Namboodiripad at 1.45 p.m. Mr. Kunju announced at a news conference held at Trivandrum.

- May 14 Intelligence reports of the Union Government indicated that sizeable amounts of foreign money have been received on a selective basis by individuals and

organizations and that possibly funds obtained from foreign sources were used in the last General Election.

- 1969 May 14 The Shankaracharya of Puri had a narrow escape after his car met with an accident while coming to Delhi on the night of May 13.

The election of the late Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist leader to the Lok Sabha from the Kannaul Parliamentary constituency in the last General Election was declared void by Mr. Justice Ramabhadhvan of the Allahabad High Court and his Congress opponent Mr. S.N. Misra an advocate of the Allahabad High Court was declared elected to Lok Sabha.

- May 15 Shouting demands for job opportunities, hundreds of frenzied young men managed to break police cordons and swarm into the Parliament House grounds. The police had to grapple with them for 30 minutes before removing 202 of them.

The Lok Sabha passed the President (Discharge of Functions) Bill by a voice vote.

- May 18 Eleven more Ministers of State were sworn in at Raj Bhavan raising the strength of the Congress-led Coalition Ministry headed by Mr. Harihar Singh to 38 in Bihar.

- May 19 Law Minister P. Govinda Menon told the Rajya Sabha that the "entire matter" connected with Deputy Law Minister Mohammed Yunus Saleem affair had been placed before the Prime Minister.

- May 21 The Chief Ministers of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura reiterated the demand that their States be given full statehood.

S. Nijalingappa, President of the Indian National Congress, left Cairo for Belgrade after a two-day visit during which he saw President Nasser.

- May 22 Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, strongly deprecated the campaign of character assassination of public men which he said had become a habit of some people.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, sent rupees one lakh from the relief fund to the Andhra Pradesh Government for aid to the victims of the cyclone.

- May 23 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, welcomed the Big-power *detente* and expressed the hope that the world would not be split into spheres of influence.

U.S. Secretary of State, William P. Rogers and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai met for 80 minutes and discussed a wide range of subjects including American aid to India.

1969 May 25 Home Minister, Y.B. Chavan, succeeded in bringing about an agreement between the rival factions of the Kashmir Pradesh Congress after a prolonged meeting this morning with the Chief Minister, Mr. G.M. Sadiq and the former Pradesh Congress Chief, Syed Mir Qasim.

May 26 After an interval of three weeks, the "separate Telengana" agitation was resumed with the offering of Satyagrah at various places in the region, including the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

May 27 As part of the nation-wide memorial functions to mark the fifth death anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi laid the foundation-stone of a building of the Nehru Memorial Museum at a special function at the Teen Murti House, where Jawaharlal Nehru lived for 17 years.

Mr. Dinesh Singh, External Affairs Minister, said in New Delhi that what "remains to be settled" in the Kashmir issue "is the continued occupation of a part of Kashmir as a result of Pakistan's aggression which India had referred to the United Nations".

May 29 The National Executive of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal lent support to the demand for reorganization of Andhra Pradesh and creation of a separate Telengana State.

The Vishal Haryana Party called for struggle for Greater Haryana.

May 30 The Indian flights to and from Bombay remained suspended and certain other flights were disrupted following a sudden strike by the Air Corporation Employees' Union, Bombay Region, and absenteeism by pilots of the same region.

The Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and President Yahya Khan of Pakistan reviewed Indo-Pakistan relations during a three-hour meeting in Rawalpindi.

June 1 Because of the strike of the Indian Commercial Pilots, the Air services had crippled.

The Shiromani Akali Dal warned S. Kapur Singh against his public speeches.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, concluded his trip to Manali and flew back to New Delhi.

June 2 The Army was called out to maintain law and order in Hyderabad and Secunderabad as "Anti-Repression Day" called by the Telengana Praja Samiti took a violent turn. This was the second time that the

Army was called out during the five-month-old Telengana agitation.

- 1969 June 2 The strike by the Air Corporation Employees Union in Bombay was withdrawn with immediate effect following successful talk between the two top officials of the I.A.C. and the Vice-President of the A.C.K.U., Mr. Uttam Singh.

Two persons were killed and 93 others were injured when police opened fire to disperse an unruly mob near the Regional Engineering College in Durgapur.

- June 3 Police opened fire in several places in Hyderabad city resulting in the death of six persons and injuries to 38 persons as violent Telengana agitators went on a rampage in protest against "Government repression."

One person was killed and several children were injured when a group of people fired on another in this curfew-bound industrial city as communal violence marked by arson and looting continued for the second day in Indore.

Anti-unemployment demonstrations were staged in Calcutta before various Central Government and other offices.

- June 4 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi flew to Hyderabad unannounced as the orgy of violence precipitated by the separate Telengana movement continued unabated and at least nine deaths were reported in 15 police firings, raising the toll to twenty-two.

The case filed against the Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri for the views expressed by him on untouchability at a Press conference held at Patna on March 31, was dismissed by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Patna.

Life in the steel town of Durgapur was completely paralysed in view of the 24-hour *bandh* to protest against the police firing at the Regional Engineering College on June 2 in which one student was killed and several others were injured.

- June 5 Despite a 33-hour curfew in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad last night, violence continued and police opened fire seven times during the day, resulting in the death of one and injuries to half a dozen.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in Kabul that

India and Afghanistan were opposed to the doctrine that any nation has a right to impose its will or way of life on other nations. It was each nation's inalienable right to evolve its own pattern of self-Government, she declared.

- 1969 June 6 The prime accused in the Kairon murder case, Sucha Singh and his two associates Baldev Singh and Nahar Singh 'Fauji' were sentenced to death by Mr. S.C. Mittal, ex-officio Additional Session Judge.

The Court dismissed the defence story that the assassination of the former Chief Minister of Punjab S. Pratap Singh Kairon, was a political one and that the accused had been wrongly implicated in the case. The Judge said the confessional statements of accused falsify it.

- June 7 The Union Home Minister, Y.B. Chavan, suggested to the Telengana Praja Samiti to suspend its agitation for a separate State of Telengana so that a "proper atmosphere" was created for discussion of "all aspects of the problem".

At 7.20 A.M. Begum Shahjehan and other members of the family of Dr. Zakir Husain, bade a tearful goodbye to the Rashtrapati Bhavan staff.

- June 8 The Union Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, in a statement appealed to the people of Telengana to ensure normal conditions in which further consultation with their leaders might be worked out.

General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw took over as the Chief of the Army staff in New Delhi on the retirement of General P.P. Kumaramangalam.

- June 9 The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi told parliamentarians, diplomats and high officials of Afghanistan in Kabul that both India and Afghanistan needed peace "to concentrate on our chosen work". Mrs. Gandhi was addressing the gathering at the auditorium of the Public Health Institution in Kabul. She said: "We want to build in goodwill and cooperation."

The Special Session Judge, Mr. Murlidhar, acquitted both the accused in the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya murder case—Bharat Lal and Ram Avadh—of murder charges.

- June 10 The indefinite strike launched by Telengana Non-Gazetted Officers' Union to secure a separate State evoked little response in the State capital.

- 1969 June 10 The Government of India announced the floatation of a seven-year 4.25 per cent loan for Rs. 250 crores thus completing its budgeted market borrowing programme for the current year of 500 crores.

The Prime Ministers of Afghanistan and India reaffirmed their faith in the principles embodied in the Tashkent Declaration for finding solutions of differences between States.

- June 12 The Telengana agitation was discussed at an informal meeting of the Union Cabinet called by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in New Delhi. The meeting lasted two hours and a half. The Home Minister, Y.B. Chavan, gave the meeting an assessment of the situation in the light of his two-day on the spot study of Hyderabad at the week-end.

The Buddhist Action Committee in Ladakh called off the agitation at the intervention of the Minister of Ladakh Affairs, Pir Giasuddin according to a Government note released in Srinagar.

The Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai said in Surat that if China did not understand our language of peace our strength would bring them to their senses.

President of the Telengana Non-Gazetted Officers' Union K.R. Amos claimed that more State Government employees had joined the indefinite strike launched by Union to secure a separate Telengana.

- June 16 The Executive of the Congress Parliamentary party in a meeting held in New Delhi was of the view that there was no question of creating a separate Telengana State and that the Centre should firmly stand by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy in dealing with the current law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh.

Hospital Services in Bombay were paralysed because of strike of doctors.

Two persons were hurt in police firing on Telengana agitation in Hyderabad.

- June 17 Mrs. Kumud Naik, the Mayor of Hyderabad, courted arrest along with a few prominent women.

S. Nijalingappa, the Congress President, expressed himself against a search for consensus on the President of India.

1969 June 18 Acting President V.V. Giri reminded the developed nations of their "great responsibility" towards the developing nations.

Air Marshal Rajaram was cremated at the Nigambodh Ghat in Delhi.

Agitators for the separate Telengana State launched "massive" *satyagraha*.

June 19 The Congress Working Committee decided in New Delhi, on fully backing the present Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy's view for not asking for the separate Telengana State.

June 20 Bihar Chief Minister Harihar Singh resigned following the defeat of his Government in the State Assembly in a snap vote on the Budget demand of the Animal Husbandry Department. The demand totalling over Rs. 3.89 crores was rejected by 164 votes to 143.

It was announced that Presidential election will be held on August 16, 1969.

June 21 At least 52 persons were killed and 141 injured, 60 of them seriously, when the 6 Down Allahabad-Gorakhpur Express train derailed about 70 kilometers from Varanasi in the early hours of June 21.

The Panjab University Syndicate decided not to go to any court of law to challenge the Punjab Governments' May 13 Notification, extending the jurisdiction of Punjabi University, Patiala, and thereby restricting the scope of Panjab University.

The Congress Working Committee asked S. Nijalingappa to continue dialogue with the Telengana leaders.

June 22 A three-man non-Congress United Front Ministry headed by Bhola Paswan Shastri (Lok Tantrik Congress) was sworn in at Raj Bhawan in Patna at a brief ceremony.

June 23 30 people were hurt when the police lathi-charged the Telengana *Satyagrahis*.

June 24 The army was called at Hyderabad when the Telengana agitators became violent in the afternoon.

Punjabi language was allowed as medium of instruction in Haryana.

June 25 Central Reserve Police opened one round of fire to scare violent Telengana agitators when they attempted

to loot ammunition and guns stored by police in a shop in the Gowligoda Chamen area in Hyderabad.

- 1969 June 25 It was reported that about two lakh people were affected by the Brahmaputra and the Barak floods in the Assam State.

Dr. Chenna Reddy and 15 other leaders were arrested in Hyderabad in connection with the Telengana agitation.

- June 26 It was disclosed that China and Pakistan in collusion were secretly building a 70-mile road in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir territory.

One person was killed on the spot and an 18-year old college student sustained injuries when police opened fire on a violent crowd of Telengana agitators at the Gowligoda area in Hyderabad.

- June 27 The All India strike of supervising officials of the State Bank of India was called off following a settlement.

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy announced that he had decided to resign.

- June 28 With the Congress Parliamentary Board scheduled to consider the offer of resignation of Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy on Tuesday, the remaining seven Telengana Ministers in the State Cabinet also tendered their resignations to the Chief Minister.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in Jakarta and was greeted at Kemayoran airport by President Suharto and his wife and other high officials.

- June 29 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Suharto of Indonesia reaffirmed their faith in non-alignment and peaceful co-existence.

Separatists called for social boycott of Telengana Ministers.

8 supporters of Mir Qasim were arrested at Srinagar.

Fifteen persons—nine Indians and six Chinese—were reportedly hacked to death by Malay youths wearing rebands following an outbreak of racial killing on June 28 in the Sentul Pasar area in Kuala Lumpur.

- June 30 Another Minister of Andhra Pradesh resigned in order to support the demand for separate Telengana State. It was also indicated that the President's rule might be imposed in Andhra Pradesh.

1969 June 30 The Election Commission decided to do away with the "special permit system" in the coming Presidential election.

Mr. Jamaluddin Ahmad and Mr. Syed Mohammad Jafar Ali, both defectors from the congress, were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers in the Bihar United Front Ministry, headed by Mr. Bhola Paswan Shastri.

The Punjab Government issued the Punjabi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969, amending the Punjabi University Act of 1961, and providing for the reconstitution of its Senate and Syndicate on the extension of the jurisdiction of the University at Patiala.

President Suharto and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reportedly agreed on the need for Indonesia and India to avoid getting involved in any kind of military or defence pacts and to follow an independent non-aligned foreign policy.

Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi showed surprise at a Jakarta Foreign Correspondents Club luncheon that United States President Richard Nixon was scheduled to visit New Delhi.

The Election Commission decided to do away with "the special permit system" in the coming Presidential election.

July 1 The 10-day-old Bhola Paswan Shastri Ministry resigned following withdrawal of support to it by the 34-member Jan Sangh Legislature Party.

The Congress Central Parliamentary Board, which met in New Delhi was generally in favour of accepting Mr. Brahmananda Reddy's offer to resign from the Chief Ministership of strife-torn Andhra Pradesh but put off a formal decision to July 3.

Queen Elizabeth placed a gold coronet on the head of her eldest son, Prince Charles, to formally appoint him Prince of Wales and heir to the throne.

The Sarvodaya leader, Swami Ramanand Tirth, broke his five-day old self-purification fast, undertaken to express his "anguish and agony at the mounting violence on the part of Telengana agitators and the forces of law and order."

Nearly 400 doctors, including lady doctors, from various parts of the country staged a silent protest march and demonstration, outside the office of Union Health Minister, K.K. Shah to press their demand for better working conditions.

- 1969 July 1 Eighteen Air Force personnel and eight civilians were killed in two air accidents on June 30, near Agra and Jodhpur.
Rampaging workers of the Government owned Hindustan Housing Factory, in New Delhi burnt down the Factory's two-storeyed Administrative Block.
- July 2 The Punjab Cabinet decided to supersede the Sachchar Formula and the P.E.P.S.U. Formula with the three-language formula which applied to 8,000 Government schools in the State with immediate effect.
The Bihar Governor, Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, recommended to the President, the suspension of State Legislative Assembly and imposition of President's rule.
- July 3 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returned to New Delhi from her Japan and Indonesian tour.
The proceedings of the West Bengal Assembly were disrupted for about two hours by uproarious scenes.
The Congress Central Parliamentary Board set its face against the demand for a separate Telengana when it took a policy decision tonight against splitting up of the present linguistic state.
- July 4 Bihar was placed under President's rule temporarily with effect from to-day within five months of mid term elections in the State. The step followed the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the State.
The United Front of West Bengal won all the five of the six seats. It had contested for election to the Rajya Sabha from the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.
The Executive of the Haryana Pradesh Congress Committee unanimously passed a resolution condemning disruptionist role of Mr. Rizk Ram and accepted his resignation from the post of General Secretary of the Haryana Pradesh Congress Committee.
A.P. Shinde, Union Minister of State for Food and Agriculture said in Chandigarh that India was quite self-sufficient in foodgrain and after 1971, would not import.
- July 5 The Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa arrived at Hyderabad on what he termed as "goodwill mission".
Police fired four rounds in the air to disperse a violent mob of agitators which set fire to a Government Office in the Khairatabad (Hyderabad) area this evening.

1969 July 5 About 400 Jan Sangh workers including women, staged day-long *dharna* at Flora Fountain in the busy area of South Bombay, demanding a thorough judicial inquiry into the murder of former Sangh President, Mr. Deendayal Upadhyaya.

July 6 The Congress Legislature Party unanimously reaffirmed its confidence in Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy and asked him to continue till normalcy was restored "and eventually paved the way for a smooth change-over of leadership preferably in favour of a person from the Telengana region".

The Indian National Democratic Front of West Bengal decided to merge with the Bharatiya Kranti Dal.

A country-made bomb was hurled at the house of the State Minister of Communications, Mr. J.V. Narsing Rao.

July 7 Congress President S. Nijalingappa congratulated the Andhra Congress legislators who had agreed to a resolution which envisaged the election of a leader from Telengana to head the party as soon as normalcy was restored.

The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Gurnam Singh denied any political crisis in Punjab.

Tumultuous scenes followed by a scuffle between the United Front and Congress members and a walk-out by the opposition Congress marred the proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

July 8 Congress President Nijalingappa expressed his full confidence in Andhra Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy's ability to bring the situation in Telengana under control.

July 10 The Patil Committee's recommendations to double the primary membership fee and the suggestion for extra contributions, by those holding elective posts in the organization met with rank-and-file hostility during the All India Congress Committee's opening day debate on party reorganization.

July 11 The Congress Party took a significant step towards democratisation of its organisational structure when a rank and file rebellion in the A.I.C.C. forced the leadership to accept a non-official amendment to the party constitution to provide for a Working Committee consisting of an equal number of elected and nominated members.

1969 July 11 The Congress Working Committee decided to recommend to the A.I.C.C. the new economic policy outlined by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, favouring among other things, either nationalisation or stricter social controls over commercial banks.

July 12 The Congress Central Parliamentary Board decided by a majority of four votes to two to put up Speaker N. Sanjiva Reddy as the party's nominee for the Presidency of the country.

While Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai favoured giving due consideration to views expressed in favour and against bank nationalisation, Home Minister Y.B. Chavan categorically stated that nationalisation of banks was inevitable and it was only a question of time.

July 13 The Acting President, Mr. V.V. Giri, announced his decision to contest the election to the office of President. He made the announcement in a statement issued shortly after the Congress President Mr. Nijalingappa announced, at Bangalore the Parliamentary Board's decision to nominate the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, as Congress candidate for Presidency.

The All India Congress Committee adopted the official resolution calling upon the Union and State Governments to implement expeditiously the Prime Minister's programme for economic development and social justice.

July 15 It was reported in the Press that the death-toll in the train smash near Jaipur, about 100 kilometres from Bhubaneswar, rose to 82.

July 16 Mr. V.V. Giri, who had already announced his candidature for the Presidency, informed the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, of his intention to resign from his twin offices of Acting President and Vice-President.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, resigned from the Union Cabinet after the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a surprise move, took over from him the Finance Portfolio.

The Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa described Shri Morarji Desai's resignation as "unfortunate".

July 17 Congress President S. Nijalingappa expressed the hope that the present political crisis would blow over "very soon".

1969 July 18 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi declined to accept the advice of her senior party colleagues to restore the Finance Portfolio to the Deputy Prime Minister.

The Bharatiya Kranti Dal and Swatantra Party proposed Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, former Finance Minister as a candidate for the Presidentship.

The Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh, urged the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to "hand over Chandigarh to Punjab and take an early decision about Punjabi speaking areas".

The Bharatiya Kranti Dal group in the Lok Sabha gave notice of a no confidence motion against the Government.

July 19 Fourteen top scheduled banks with deposits exceeding Rs. 50 crores were nationalised as a result of implementation of one of the proposals contained in the economic policy outlined by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her note approved by the All India Congress Committee at Bangalore last week.

The Home Minister Y.B. Chavan, Mr. Kamraj, B.R. Bhagat and the "Young Turks", complimented the Prime Minister on the historic decision to nationalise 14 major banks.

The Acting President Mr. V.V. Giri, accepted Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai's resignation from the Cabinet.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi told the nation in a broadcast that the nationalisation of banks announced this day would be "a new and more vigorous phase in the implementation of our avowed plans and policies".

July 20 Mr. V.V. Giri, who resigned on July 19 as Vice-President was given a ceremonial send off at Rashtrapati Bhawan in the morning.

Chief Justice M. Hidayatullah was sworn in as Acting President of India. The ceremony, held in Rashtrapati Bhawan, was attended among others by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Home Minister, Y.B. Chavan, Mr. K.K. Shah, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and several other Ministers.

The Congress President Mr. S. Nijalingappa continued informal talks with various Congress leaders.

July 21 The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, declared that the nationalisation of Banks would accelerate the development of the national economy.

1969 July 21 America's two men on the moon left it with a flawless lift off at 11.24 p.m. (IST)-21 hours, 36 minutes and 41 seconds after landing on July 20, 1969. They left behind their footprints in the lunar dust and in the history of man.

July 22 Admitting writ petitions challenging the constitutional validity of the Bank Nationalisation Ordinance the Supreme Court placed three restraints on the Union Government of India.

A PSP member, Mr. Lakkappa, caused an uproar in the Lok Sabha when he brought in the name of the Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa, in connection with his allegations against the Morarka group of concerns, and remarked that he was presiding over the liquidation of the Congress Party.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared that the Supreme Court order was not to affect transfer of Banks to the Government of India.

July 24 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, suggested to President Yahya Khan the setting up of a joint Indo-Pakistan body for examining comprehensively all aspects of normalisation and improvement of relations between two countries.

It was reported in the Press that the Union Education Ministry referred to the Home Ministry the dispute over the jurisdiction of Panjab University.

Pandemonium was let loose in the Lok Sabha when the Communists and the Marxists angrily protested against the Jan Sangh member, Mr. Balraj Madhok's allegations that they owed loyalties to Moscow or Peking.

July 25 The Swatantra and the Jan Sangh groups in the Lok Sabha determinedly opposed in isolation from other opposition parties the introduction of a Bill providing for nationalisation of 14 major Indian scheduled banks. The House voted 260 for the motion of introduction, moved by the Law Minister, Mr. P. Govinda Menon, and 46 against, in a division culminating in a 90-minute procedural wrangle.

Mr. Morarji Desai and S.K. Patil had abstained from voting.

India and West Germany signed an agreement providing for financial assistance totalling Rs. 46.88 crores (DM 250 million) to this country.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, deprecated

American arms aid to Pakistan and said that India had always been talking to the United States that it would increase tension in this area.

- 1969 July 26 It was reported in the Press that the Congress nominee for the Presidency, Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, will face 14 rivals, including the former Vice-President, Mr. V.V. Giri, and former Union Finance Minister C.D. Deshmukh, in the election fixed for August 16.

The Congress Parliamentary Party issued a whip to be in the capital next week for the voting on the Bank Nationalisation Bill in the two Houses of Parliament.

It was announced that the Banking Commission's terms of reference and time limit for its report would be revised soon.

Mr. N.C. Chatterjee, M.P., welcomed Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi's announcement that the DMK would support Mr. V.V. Giri in the Presidential election.

Nationalisation of banks dominated the morning session of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference Seminar on the problems of the regional Press, in Lucknow.

- July 27 The Executive of the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee suspended Mr. Harcharan Singh Brar, Deputy leader of the State Congress Legislature Party, and six other Congressmen of Ferozepore district from the party membership for allegedly opposing the official Congress candidate in the recent Dharamkot Assembly by-election.

The Sarvodaya leader, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan said in Rajkot that the nationalisation of banks was "wrong and unwarranted."

Scientists at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory, Houston, (Texas) confessed themselves thoroughly frustrated by their first look at moon rocks from a distance of about three feet. They were prevented from making any but the most general observations by a coating of fine black dust which gave a uniformly dark appearance.

Mr. K. Kunhali, Marxist member of the Kerala Assembly from Nilambur was admitted to the Medical College Hospital at Calicut with a serious bullet injury. His condition was stated to be "grave."

Mr. Suraj Bhan, Vice-Chancellor of Panjab University, declared at the Panjab University Senate meeting in Chandigarh that the university wanted to have the

best relations with Punjabi University. He said that he was confident that all the issues between the two universities would soon be solved amicably.

- 1969 July 27 A convention held in New Delhi unanimously adopted a resolution demanding of the Union Government to immediately carve out a new state comprising Agra and Meerut divisions of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, the Delhi State and Alwar, Bharatpur and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan.

The 12-day Secretary-level talks between India and Pakistan on the Farakha Barrage and other projects in eastern rivers ended in New Delhi on July 26, with both sides agreeing to meet again in Islamabad in "four months" to complete consideration of technical issues.

- July 28 Zail Singh, President of the Punjab P.C.C. summoned a joint meeting of the Executives of the Pradesh Congress Committee and the Pradesh Congress Legislature Party to consider the language problem in Punjab and to enrole the party's stand on it.

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan declared that his country was ready to enter into a dialogue with India for normalising and improving their relations provided both sides made it clear that the talks would "encompass all outstanding issues with a view to finding solutions."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi characterised as "wrong and mischievous" suggestions that the nationalisation of 14 major banks had been done at the instance of a foreign country and it was a step towards communism. This she said, while addressing workers of the Congress Bloc Committee of Shakti Nagar, Delhi who called at her residence.

Mr. K. Kunhali, Marxist M.L.A. who was shot at Chiloode near Nilambur, in the early hours of July 27, died at the Calicut Medical College hospital. He was twice elected to the Kerala Assembly from the Nilambur Constituency in 1966 and 1967.

The Government of India, under a proposed amendment to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Bill), decided to pay compensation direct to share-holders rather than to the banks as announced earlier.

The Union Aviation Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, announced in the Lok Sabha that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had begun an inquiry into the alleged offer, made in a letter, of payment of \$75,000 to

an Indian Airlines Official for each DC-9 aircraft purchased by the Corporation from the Douglas Company of the United States of America.

- 1969 July 28 Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi, presented to six eminent scientists "Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards" for 1965, for their outstanding contribution in the fields of science. Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Union Education Minister presided.

It was reported in the Press that the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, wrote to Mr. S. Nijalingappa requesting him to meet her to discuss the resignation from the Cabinet of Mr. Morarji Desai and other matters relating to party unity.

President Yahya Khan informed the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that the joint machinery proposed by her should discuss and settle the Kashmir and Farakha Barrage issued also in addition to those mentioned in her communication.

- July 29 Mrs. Indira Gandhi told the Lok Sabha that the 14 nationalised banks would continue to be "scheduled banks" and the powers of the Reserve Bank in relation to their operations would remain.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a written answer to Mr. Sitaram Jaipuria in the Rajya Sabha said that the Government's foreign private investment policy had met with "a reasonable measure of success."

The nationalisation of the 14 major banks in India secured the approval of the Lok Sabha in principle when the House by a voice vote passed the first reading of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill.

The Lok Sabha rejected a resolution disapproving the Ordinance to nationalise the 14 major banks as it went ahead to give its general approval to the Bill which was sought to replace the ordinance.

It was reported in the Press that one of the main objectives of the United States President Mr. Nixon's forthcoming visit was to find out the Asian opinion on American role in Asia after its pull-out from Viet Nam. Stating this at the Press Conference in New Delhi, the U.S. Ambassador in India Mr. B. Keating said that the purpose of the President's trip was to evolve America's new role in the region.

The Union Home Minister Mr. Y.B. Chavan, turned down in the Lok Sabha, a demand for the appoint-

ment of a judicial commission to inquire into the murder of the Jan Sangh leader Mr. Upadhyaya.

(The special Sessions Judge had acquitted the accused of the charge of murder)

- 1969 July 30 The Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Dinesh Singh, rejected in the Lok Sabha, a suggestion that India should avail itself of President Nixon's forthcoming visit in normalising Indo-Pakistan relations.

The Government of India rejected the demand of nationalising the foreign banks in India.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh told the Lok Sabha that the defence potential of the Indian Navy had increased.

The Punjab Government's notification extending the jurisdiction of "Punjabi University" to colleges in four districts which had been previously affiliated to Punjab University was criticised in the Rajya Sabha by the Haryana Congress member, Mr. Krishan Kant.

- July 31 The West Bengal Assembly broke up in confusion as an estimated 3000 policemen in uniform stormed the chamber and beat up members and smashed furniture. About 20 legislators were injured in the mob. A number of microphones were smashed, chairs and tables were broken or upturned.

Mr. Dharma Vira resigned the Governorship of West Bengal with effect from the forenoon of August 1, 1969.

President Nixon arrived in New Delhi. He promptly declared his country's readiness to work for Nehru's dream of "an uninterrupted generation of peace" for India, Asia and the world."

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, stated in a Press Conference that there was any imminent danger of a shooting war breaking out between India and China.

President Nixon and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, conferred privately for 90 minutes and were believed to have spotlighted their attention on the future of Asia.

More than 60 Congress Legislators at a meeting in Lucknow decided to launch an agitation for the nationalisation of sugar industry. The U.P. Congress party was committed to the nationalisation of the industry because of a formal resolution adopted by the U.P. State Assembly as early as 1948. But this resolution had remained a formality all these years.

1969 July 31 Dr. Bharat Ram resigned his office of Chairman of the Indian Airlines and Government accepted his resignation with immediate effect.

Aug. 1 It was reported in the Press that America neither had taken any decision nor proposed to take any immediate resumption of U.S. arms supply to Pakistan. An indication to this effect was given by the visiting American President during his two rounds of talks with Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Gurnam Singh, Punjab Chief Minister, laid the foundation-stone of Shaheed Udham Singh Memorial Degree College at Sunam, about seven miles from Sangrur.

The Acting President, Mr. M. Hidayatullah, addressed a memorial meeting to mark the death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak in New Delhi.

Eleven policemen were summarily dismissed in connection with yesterday's raid on the West Bengal State Assembly.

The Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, Dr. A.C. Joshi resigned. The Acting President, in his capacity as Visitor of the University accepted the resignation. This followed the recommendation of the B.H.U Enquiry Committee, headed by the former Chief Justice, Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, that the B.H.U.'s present bodies, including the Standing Committee of the Academic Council should be dissolved and steps should be taken to provide for a "nominated" Executive Council, a "nominated" court and a new Vice-Chancellor.

The Lok Sabha rejected a private resolution moved by Mr. Rabi Ray (SSP) demanding abolition of privy purses and privileges to the former princes by October 2, (Mahatma Gandhi's birth centenary) by 176 to 33 votes amidst cries of "shame" from the Left Opposition.

The Government accepted in the Lok Sabha an amendment proposed by Mr. Madhu Limaye (SSP) to the Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill giving representation to bank employees, farmers, workers and artisans on the Advisory Boards to be constituted to aid and advise the custodians of nationalised banks in the discharge of their duties.

Deputy Law Minister Yunus Saleem told the Lok Sabha that the resignation of Mr. V.V. Giri as the

Vice-President while he was acting as President was constitutional and valid.

- 1969 Aug. 2 The West Bengal Government asked the Army to be ready in case its services are needed in connection with a series of steps proposed against a section of the police officers and men for acts of vandalism in the State Assembly on August 1, 1969.

Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Rector of Banaras Hindu University, Dr. L.B. Guru, Chief Proctor and nine other proctors and Assistant Proctors, tendered their resignations. The resignations were sequel to the acceptance of the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Amar Chand Joshi, by the Union Education Ministry following the submission of the Gajendragadkar Commission report.

Seven persons, including five personnel of the Central Reserve Police, were shot and killed by an armed band of underground Nagas at Krikima, about 32 miles south-east of Kohima.

U.S. President Richard Nixon and Pakistan President Yahya Khan discussed in Lahore a wide range of subjects including Indo-Pakistan relations.

The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee, in its report, made some significant and important recommendations about the character and functions of Central universities.

Prof. D.R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, invited economists of the country to give their reactions to the strategy of the Draft Fourth Plan and the issue involved in it and to the future organisation of research activities.

It was reported in the Press that the Government of India decided to bring forward soon necessary legislation to fix ceiling for hotel rates and general hotel students.

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, leader of the C.P.I. group in the Rajya Sabha, told reporters in Chandigarh that the "Syndicate" and Rightist forces outside the Congress had reached an understanding to replace the present Government at the Centre, with a "Government of the extreme Right."

- Aug. 3 The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Gurnam Singh, warned the Union Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, of serious consequences if the Chandigarh issue was not settled as desired.

- 1969 Aug. 3 Mr. Zail Singh, President of the Punjab P.C.C. urged the Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh, to eschew "all coercive methods" for the inclusion of Chandigarh in Punjab and instead employ peaceful and persuasive methods for this purpose.

Congress nominee for Presidentship N. Sanjiva Reddy appealed to members of Parliament and State Legislature to vote for him in the ensuing Presidential election on August 16.

It was reported from Bhopal that the Army personnel were assisting the civil authorities in evacuating people from the low-lying areas in and around Hoshangabad where the river Narmada had risen 11.6 feet above the danger mark.

- Aug. 4 The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, asked dissenters in the Congress Party to express their views openly against the party's programme of Socialistic pattern of society and not indulge in "whispering campaigns."

Although the Punjab Chief Minister Mr. Gurnam Singh, denied in Chandigarh, that there was any "implied threat of secession" in his recent letter to the Union Home Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, it evoked a sharp reaction among a section of the State leadership.

Lok Sabha late in the evening passed the Bank Nationalisation Bill setting three extra hours in the day to vote the remaining 21 of its 27 clauses and the three schedules and to give a final third reading to a measure that had been described as a personal triumph for the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The violation of the sanctity of the West Bengal Legislature by mutinous policemen was discussed by the Lok Sabha and in course of angry exchanges the Union Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, turned down as "light-hearted" a suggestion for the dismissal of the State Ministry.

It was reported in the Press that Mr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon was likely to be appointed as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Chief Minister, Mr. C.B. Gupta, announced in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha that the State Government would not go in for appeal in the Din Dayal Upadhyaya murder case on the basis of the opinion expressed by the Legal Remembrance.

- Aug. 5 Defence Minister Swaran Singh rejected a demand in Parliament to revoke the suspension of operations

agreement in Nagaland in view of the recent attacks by Naga hostiles on the Security forces.

- 1969 Aug. 5 Mr. B.R. Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade, told the Lok Sabha that he hoped that a "provisional agreement on immediate cash relief", for the workers would be arrived at so that the strike in the West Bengal jute industry could be called off.

For the second consecutive day Mr. Gurnam Singh asserted that his letter to the Union Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, contained no threat of Punjab's secession from India.

The Congress Parliamentary Board unanimously selected Mr. G.S. Pathak, Governor of Mysore and a former Union Law Minister as the party's candidate for the office of the Vice-President.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, called upon the people of India to "fight to a finish the enemies of democracy." Addressing several thousand citizens and workers, who staged a rally outside her residence to register their support to bank nationalisation Mrs. Gandhi said that a "terrific fight" between the common man and the vested interests was imminent. She asked the people to prepare for it.

At Calicut, twenty-one persons were injured, two of them seriously, when the police lathi-charged Youth Congress demonstrators after a group of the latter gatecrashed into the Collectorate compound.

- Aug. 6 Delivering the Second Guru Nanak Commemorative Lecture at the Punjabi University, Patiala, Dr. Niharranjan Ray, Director, Indian Institute of Advance Study emphasized that Guru Nanak succeeded in what he did because he had a clear social purpose in view and had adopted ways and means to work out the purpose effectively and well.

Uproarious scenes and sharp clashes marred a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party called in New Delhi, to hear appeals from the Prime Minister and the Congress President to vote solidly for the Party's Presidential candidate, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy. A storm had broken out when Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha wanted to have her say after a member from Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Nitiraj Singh, had drawn the party's attention to an article she had written in a Bihar Daily criticising the Prime Minister and some of her colleagues.

Mr. Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana, urged the Union Government to implement the Shah Commission award and hand over Chandigarh to Haryana.

- 1969 Aug. 6 The Congress member from Haryana, Mr. Randhir Singh, took strong exception in the Lok Sabha to the reported statement of the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Gurnam Singh, that if Chandigarh was not given to his state, his Government would think of seceding from India.

The C.P.I. and Swatantra leaders regretted in the Rajya Sabha what they called the failure of the ruling Congress Party to hold "proper consultation" with leaders of all the opposition parties before selecting a candidate for the office of Vice-President.

- Aug. 7 The Lok Sabha passed a Bill seeking to increase Parliament members' daily allowance and travel concessions.

Several Congress members in the Lok Sabha angrily shouted at the chair and walked out of the House in protest against the decision of the Deputy Speaker R.K. Khadilkar to allow discussions on allegations that the Congress President S. Nijalingappa was exercising influence over the Bihar Congress legislators to get votes for Mr. Sanjiva Reddy in the Presidential election.

Mr. S. Mahalingam, A.I.C.C. member resigned from the Congress Party. It was something to do with his differences with the former President of the Congress Shri K. Kamaraj.

While addressing a gathering of about 3000 Government School teachers outside the gate of her residence at Safdarjang Road, Mrs. Gandhi disclosed that she had received some threats not only to dislodge her from the high post she was holding, but to her life as well.

Two Naga hostiles and two Jawans of the Security Forces were killed in a clash when an army convoy was ambushed in the Chakasang area, about 75 kilometres from Kohima.

- Aug. 8 The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Gurnam Singh, called on the Acting President and the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister also met the Education Minister, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao also. They were understood to have discussed the conflict over the jurisdiction of Panjab University.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced at the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting in New Delhi, the selection of Mr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon as the Party's candidate for the Speakership of the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Congress nominee was unanimously elected to the Lok Sabha, in succession to

Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, a Presidential nominee. Amidst thumping of benches and loud cheering by all sections of the House the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and N.G. Ranga, Leader of the Swatantra Party, conducted Mr. Dhillon to the Speaker's chair.

- 1969 Aug. 8 Replying, Mr. Dhillon assured the House that he would do his best to be fair to all sections of the Lok Sabha.

The Rajya Sabha adopted the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill with an overwhelming majority amidst cheers from the Congress and Leftist Opposition benches and a walk out by the Swatantra members.

- Aug. 9 The six-day-old strike of the Jute workers was called off after having reached a settlement between L.J.M.A. and representatives of the jute workers.

It was reported in the Press that very thick deposits of nearly 8000-year-old culture associated with the Aryans were discovered by the Punjab Government archaeologists at 70 feet high ancient mound in the village of Chhatt, about six miles from Rupar on the Rajpura-Chandigarh Road.

It was reported in the Press that the devaluation of the French franc would not have any major repercussion on Indo-French trading pattern.

Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Presidential candidate on behalf of the Congress had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, presumably in connection with the persistent rumours of likely large-scale defection in the Congress in favour of his rival, Mr. V.V. Giri.

The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill became law after it was signed by the Acting President, Mr. M. Hidayatullah. The Bill replaced the July 19 Ordinance under which 14 major commercial banks were nationalised.

Four Haryana Congress legislators, in a joint statement issued in Chandigarh, declared that the Bansi Lal Ministry was "solid as a rock."

It was reported in the Press that the Congress nominee, Mr. G.S. Pathak was to face five rivals, including the Praja Socialist leader, Mr. H.V. Kamath, and the former Madras Assembly Speaker, Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai, in the Vice-Presidential election, scheduled to be held on August 30.

1969 Aug. 10 Twelve persons were crushed to death and two seriously injured when a goods train ploughed through a group of 26 railway gangmen (casual labourers) on a small bridge between Secunderabad and Begumpat stations.

The Planning Commission advised the Himachal Government to prepare a master plan for the development of Simla and 20-year programme for road building in Himachal Pradesh.

The Union Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, said in New Delhi that the country would have to move towards its goal of socialism with greater speed and the nationalisation of banks should be followed by more such steps towards that aim.

The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, in Bombay, adopted a resolution pleading with the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, to bring about an early solution to the "crisis among the rank and file of the Congress created by the developments leading to the resignation of Mr. Morarji Desai as Deputy Prime Minister."

Aug. 11 Fifteen State Governments announced the issue of their new loans for amounts aggregating Rs. 155 crores.

It was reported in the Press that the Kerala Chief Minister was to be taken to East Germany for treatment.

Unprecedented noisy scenes were witnessed in the Assam Legislative Assembly when angry opposition members gheraoed the Speaker, Mr. Mohi Kante Das, for 15 minutes. The Assembly was twice adjourned following the uproar.

The Supreme Court kept Mr. R.C. Cooper's writ petition challenging the Bank Nationalisation Ordinance pending for two weeks to enable him to file another petition challenging the new Act replacing the Ordinance.

The Haryana Vidhan Sabha adjourned after condoling the deaths of President Zakir Husain and Mr. Jagdish Chander, one of its Congress members.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared that the Government would not take any such step which might affect the common man. She made this statement while denying rumours of demonetisation.

1969 Aug. 12 It was reported in the Press that more than 1,100 income-tax assesseees are in tax arrears of Rs. 5 lakhs or more each, making up a total of Rs. 167 crores.

Mr. Darshan Singh Pheruman (84), who had announced his decision to go on a fast unto death in Golden Temple from August 15, to secure Chandigarh and some other Punjabi-speaking areas for Punjab, was arrested in his home village of Pheruman, 20 miles from Amritsar.

The Government introduced the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill in the Rajya Sabha despite stiff opposition from the Jan Sangh benches. The Bill provided for the reconstitution of most of the administrative bodies of the strife-torn university.

Mr. Ashoka Mehta criticised the Prime Minister for "indulging in brinkmanship over economic issues" in her confrontation with the Syndicate over Mr. Sanjiva Reddy's choice as the candidate for the Presidentship.

Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha, Congress Member of Parliament declared that she was against the nationalisation of banks.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram and Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed told the Congress President in New Delhi that members of Parliament and State Legislatures should be entitled to exercise their vote in the Presidential election according to their conscience.

The Congress President Mr. Nijalingappa, said in New Delhi that Mrs. Indira Gandhi would continue to be Prime Minister until 1972.

Aug. 13 The Punjab Government issued an ordinance to set up the school education board in the State.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi turned down Congress President S. Nijalingappa's suggestion to issue a whip to the Party's members in Parliament, saying: "I cannot think of winning elections by clouding principles."

The Haryana Vidhan Sabha rejected by 42 votes to 36 the motion of no confidence against the Congress Government headed by Mr. Bansi Lal.

The Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, denied as "absolutely incorrect and mischievous" a suggestion contained in a Jan Sangh member's question in the Rajya Sabha that the Prime Minister had tried to seek Akali votes in favour of Mr. V.V. Giri in the Presidential election by promising Chandigarh to Punjab.

1969 Aug. 13 The Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa replied to a second letter from Jagjivan Ram and Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, flatly rejecting their demand for freedom of vote for the Congress legislators in the Presidential poll on August 16. In identical letters to the two senior supporters of Mrs. Gandhi he said : "The Congress position has been repeatedly made clear."

Aug. 14 The former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, opposed the talk of freedom of vote and called upon all Congress members of Parliament and of State Assemblies to vote for the party's Presidential candidate Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri (BKD) charged in the Lok Sabha during the question time that All India Radio was following a particular policy in its broadcasts during the Presidential election and it was being done in a planned manner.

The Raghubar Dayal Commission of Inquiry on communal disturbances, in its report suggested the need of an administrative machinery which could nip in the bud such communal riots.

Aug. 15 The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a letter to Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa, made it clear once again that she stood for freedom of vote in the presidential election.

In a joint letter to the Congress President Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Mr. Jagjivan Ram and Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed reiterated their objection to Nijalingappa's talks with Jan Sangh and Swatantra leaders to forge an alliance for the Presidential election.

It was reported in the Press that on the eve of the Presidential election the Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, expressed his conviction that the Congress would emerge victorious in spite of the gloom that prevailed.

Mr. Arjun Arora, M.P., who was removed from the Party by the Congress President for his open support to Mr. V.V. Giri, told Mr. Nijalingappa in New Delhi that the action was a "nullity in law, apart from being an absurdity in politics."

In a personal letter dispatched to all the Congress Members of Parliament, Mr. Morarji Desai said that the entire position and prestige of the Congress was at stake and whoever let it down would stab the mother institution in the back.

- 1969 Aug. 15 While speaking to a gathering of Harijans and some backward classes from Haryana, who had come to her residence to congratulate her and support the nationalisation of banks, Mrs. Indira Gandhi called upon the people to make sincere efforts to achieve the desired results from the new economic policies adopted by the Government.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, seeing the country having reached a new bend on the road to progress, told the nation at the Red Fort, Delhi that her Government's decision to nationalise the banks was neither reached to harm a particular class nor had it been taken at the behest of any outside influence.

- Aug. 16 The Acting President awarded certificates of honour to eight scholars in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian on the occasion of Independence Day, 15th August, 1969.

It was reported in the Press both by the PTI and UPI that the Chinese suffered heavier casualties in the recent border clashes in the Semipaletinsky region of Kazakhstan than had been indicated in official accounts of the fighting, according to the Red Army paper, "Krasnaya Zvezda", which gave first detailed account of the encounter on 15th August, 1969.

It was reported by the Press (UNI) that the Panchen Lama, Tibetan Buddhist leader, ranking next only to the Dalai Lama escaped from China.

The UNI reported that the Congress President S. Nijalingappa and Mr. Sanjiva Reddy refused to accept Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's invitation for talks on the eve of the Presidential election.

Commenting on the Presidential election, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, Congress candidate said in New Delhi: "I hope God will be kind enough to do justice".

It was reported in the Press that Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, the Congress nominee, and Mr. V.V. Giri, the Independent candidate supported by a number of Left Opposition parties and followers of the Prime Minister, were running neck and neck in the crucial Presidential election the polling of which had concluded at 4.00 p.m. About 30 members of the Parliament met the Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, and demanded that disciplinary action should be taken against the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for defying the party's mandate on the Presidential election. Before meeting the Congress President, they had a meeting with Mr. S.K. Patil.

- 1969 Aug. 16 It was reported in the Press that more than 60 members jointly signed a letter demanding a special meeting of the All India Congress Committee to consider a motion of no confidence against the Congress President Mr. Nijalingappa.

It was reported in the Press (INFA) that the election of the successful Presidential candidate, whether Mr. Sanjiva Reddy or Mr. V.V. Giri, would be challenged in the Supreme Court. Supporters of both the candidates had already collected enough "evidence" which was in the form of various letters, telegrams and utterances of leaders on both sides while campaigning for and against a candidate.

- Aug. 17 Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, the Union Minister of Education, assured the business community that the Government would not follow policies which might have any adverse effect on the private sector.

The first plenary conference of the National Christian Democratic Party held at Simla, decided to submit a memorandum urging the Union Government to stop the inflow of massive funds from abroad to foreign missionaries.

A meeting of the Scheduled Caste MLAs and ex-MLAs of Punjab and Haryana was held in Chandigarh. They protested to the Punjab Government that the Scheduled Caste MLAs of the Punjab were being given a step-motherly treatment by the Chief Minister, who had taken only one Harijan in his 16-member Cabinet and that too without any important portfolio.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, told a group of 40 members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh that she had asked for a free vote in the Presidential election to "avoid a serious split in the Party and preserve its unity".

Mr. Arjun Arora, M.P. demanded that the Congress be purged of all those who did not accept its Socialist policies and who recently conspired to topple down the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's "constitutionally established Government" with the active help of the Jan Sangh and Swatantra Parties.

An extraordinary general body meeting of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee in Ahmedabad, appealed to the Party's Working Committee to take "immediate action" against the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her "objectionable and irresponsible" actions, violating party discipline during the Presidential election.

1969 Aug. 18 The crisis in the Congress further deepened with Congress Chief S. Nijalingappa asking Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her two senior colleagues, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Mr. Jagjivan Ram to explain their opposition to the official candidate in the Presidential election.

Shri K.L. Gupta, a Jan Sangh member, suggested in the Lok Sabha that Mrs. Indira Gandhi should resign as Head of her Government because "she is a defector".

Prof. Humayun Kabir, member of Parliament and former Union Minister, died of heart attack in New Delhi. He was 64. He was a great author, teacher, and a nationalist to the core.

The Union Home Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, firmly opposed in the Lok Sabha any legal provision which would give an agency other than Parliament to sit in judgement on the administration and the actions of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs, told the Lok Sabha that India's strong opposition to the supply of arms to Pakistan by the United States Government had been conveyed both to President Nixon and U.S. Secretary of State during the recent discussions in New Delhi.

The Rajya Sabha inconclusively debated the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, seeking to reconstitute a nominated Executive Council, besides establishing a nominated Court and selecting a new Vice-Chancellor.

Aug. 19 The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, questioned the authority of the Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa, to take disciplinary action against any M.P. or Minister. Addressing a group of Congress M.P.s she said: "I do not know whether it is the right of a Congress President to act over and above the Congress Parliamentary Party. I do not know what will happen?"

Shri S.N. Mishra, Deputy leader of the Congress Party in the Rajya Sabha said in New Delhi that the "logical corollary of what the Prime Minister has done is that she should walk out of the Congress and form another party".

Some Congress MPs were reported to have torn up a two-line whip issued to them to vote for the Government in the Lok Sabha on the Lok Pal Bill.

Mr. Morarji Desai told the newsmen in New Delhi that

"there can be no unity in Congress without discipline".

- 1969 Aug. 19 Mr. G.L. Nanda, former Union Home Minister, criticised the Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, for his role in the current crisis facing the Congress and accused him of trying to deal with the matter "as a narrow technical issue of discipline against a few individuals".

The Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa rejected the demand of some senior party leaders that he should withdraw the letters issued by him to the Prime Minister, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Mr. Jagjivan Ram and three Pradesh Congress Chiefs.

- Aug. 20 Mr. V.V. Giri, the "conscience candidate" backed by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and her supporters in the Congress and several Left-wing groups, was elected as the fourth President of the Republic of India, defeating the Congress Party's official nominee, Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, on second preference votes in the most keenly-fought election for the highest office of the country.

There was wild jubilation in the Central Hall of Parliament House when Mr. V.V. Giri's election as President was announced.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi felicitated Mr. V.V. Giri on his election as President of India.

The Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, congratulated Mr. V.V. Giri and said: "I am sure he will get the loyalty, respect and regard of every citizen of India".

- Aug. 22 The Congress President, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, said in New Delhi that he could not give an assurance that Mrs. Indira Gandhi's position as Prime Minister would not be disturbed till 1972.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi warned that those who opposed the changing social order of the day would be wiped out.

As the crisis in the Congress Party deepened, supporters of the disciplinary action move headed by the Party functionaries, Mr. Shyam Nandan Mishra and Mr. Shyam Dhar Mishra in a letter threatened that if "serious" steps were not taken against Mrs. Gandhi and her colleagues, they would be free after August 25 to act as they liked in upholding Party discipline.

The Home Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, assured the Lok Sabha that the Government was making an "all round attack" on the problem of the influence of for-

eign money in the country. He said that certain legislative measures to check it were under examination.

- 1969 Aug. 22 Sporadic violence broke out in some interior parts of Srinagar as the city observed hartal to protest against the burning of the El-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on August 21, 1969.

- Aug. 23 An estimated 248 of the 436 members of Parliament gathered at the residence of the former Congress President Shri D. Sanjivayya, to pledge their loyalty to Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister.

Mr. N.K. Krishnan and Mr. C. Achutha Menon, members of the Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India, denied that their party had entered into any conspiracy with the Congress to topple the United Front Ministry in Kerala.

The President-elect, Mr. V.V. Giri moved into Rashtrapati Bhawan accompanied by his family.

- Aug. 24 Mr. Varahagiri Venkata Giri was sworn in as the fourth President of the Indian Republic at a function marked by dignified pomp and precise ceremony.

The Fifth Finance Commission recommended the transfer of about Rs. 4,266 crores from the Centre to States during the five-year period from 1969-70 to 1973-74, both by way of their share of taxes and grants-in-aid.

- Aug. 25 The Congress Working Committee averted a serious crisis in the Party when it decided to drop the show-cause notices served on the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and her two Cabinet colleagues, Mr. Jagjivan Ram and Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

Dr. K.L. Rao, Irrigation and Power Minister told the Press that the floods claimed a toll of 822 human lives in the country till August 20 this year.

- Aug. 26 It was reported in the Press that shoes, seat cushions and copies of order paper were hurled by slogan-shouting Opposition members at Speaker, A.G. Kher, in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly.

- Aug. 27 Mr. Abdul Hamid, the Head of the "Azad Kashmir" Government tendered his resignation.

The Punjab Cabinet decided to set up Guru Nanak University at Amritsar through an Ordinance.

- Aug. 28 The Union Cabinet decided in favour of appointing a Commission to inquire into the allegations against the House of Birlas.

- 1969 Aug. 28 The Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Bansi Lal, declared that there could be no arbitration on the Chandigarh issue.

A bid by the Samyukta Socialist Party to censure the Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi petered out in the Lok Sabha for want of requisite support.

- Aug. 29 The National Labour Commission recommended the setting up of permanent industrial relations commissions both at the Centre and the States.

A total outlay of Rs. 2271 crores, forming about 15.8 per cent of the Fourth Plan outlay, was allocated for Annual Plan for 1969-70.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, declared that as Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party she was not subordinate to the Congress President.

- Aug. 30 Mr. Gopal Swarup Pathak, Congress candidate, was elected Vice-President of India. Mr. Pathak defeated his nearest rival, Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai, by a margin of 231 votes.

The three-man Disciplinary Committee of Shiromani Akali Dal suspended S. Kapur Singh from the Akali Dal.

- Aug. 31 Mr. G.S. Pathak assumed the office of the Vice-President of the Republic of India. At a brief ceremony at Ashoka Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan, the President Mr. V.V. Giri administered the oath of office to Mr. G.S. Pathak.

Thirty-one persons were injured when nine bogies of the Delhi bound 7-Up Toofan Express were derailed near the Jamania Station (Patna) on the Dinapur-Mughalsarai section of the Eastern Railway.

- Sept. 1 Stormy scenes were witnessed in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly as the recently released Telengana leaders in the Assembly trooped in a bloc shouting "Jai Telengana" slogans.

- Sept. 2 Dedicating Guru Gobind Singh Bhavan to the nation at the Punjabi University campus, Patiala, the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Gurnam Singh, stressed the need for scholarly research into religion to help reinforce those values which secularism cherished.

- Sept. 3 Inaugurating the three-day International Seminar on the Life and Teaching of Guru Nanak at the Punjabi University, Patiala, the Union Home Minister, Y.B. Chavan paid glowing tributes to the memory of Guru Nanak and said that he paved the way for the ideals which India was striving to achieve.

- 1969 Sept. 4 The officials of India and Nepal expressed their confidence in each other in a joint meeting in New Delhi.
- Sept. 5 The Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa said in New Delhi that the organisational and Parliamentary wings of the Congress had to be worked in close co-operation and that could not be in water-tight compartments.
- Sept. 6 S. Hukam Singh, Governor of Rajasthan, observed in Chandigarh that the presence of so many political parties was a weakness in the growth of Indian democratic problems and that it created confusion.
- The Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi discussed in New Delhi Air Port for 50 minutes the international situation with particular reference to the future of Viet Nam.
- Sept. 7 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Lucknow called upon the Congress workers to re-establish their contacts with the masses so that the Congress can regain that dynamism which it had in the pre-Independence era.
- Sept. 8 The Congress President Mr. S. Nijalingappa met the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi for about 20 minutes in New Delhi regarding dispute in the Congress Party.
- A Full Bench of the Supreme Court issued a limited stay of operation of two sections of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act.
- Sept. 9 Mr. Dinesh Singh, Minister for External Affairs, laid a wreath at the pier of North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh.
- Sept. 10 The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Alexei Kosygin, said in Calcutta that the main idea behind the Asian security plan in South-East Asia was not for war, but for the preservation of peace in this region.
- Sept. 11 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi while addressing a Congress workers meeting said in Patna that the Congress programmes were not sincerely implemented.
- The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi assured a delegation of the Haryana Action Committee in New Delhi that "nothing would be done under pressure" in regard to the future status of Chandigarh.
- Sept. 12 The Congress President Mr. Nijalingappa said in Dehra Dun that cases of mud-slinging against leaders

will be referred to the Disciplinary Action Committee of the Congress.

1969 Sept. 13 The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, conferred in Moscow for 90 minutes with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

Sept. 14 A 24-hour fast was observed in various parts of Haryana in support of the State's demand for the inclusion of Chandigarh and other Hindi-speaking areas in Haryana and in sympathy with the fasting leader Mr. Uday Singh Mann.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in Calcutta that at present India was left with little scope for efforts at normalising relations with China.

Sept. 15 Mr. Gurnam Singh, Punjab Chief Minister, in Chandigarh conceded the Jan Sangh demand for freedom in the choice of the medium of instruction in the State Government-aided private schools and this averted the Jan Sangh threat to withdraw from the ruling coalition Ministry.

Sept. 16 While addressing a Press Club luncheon meeting in New Delhi the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi told that she had solution of the Chandigarh problem. But she declined to elaborate it.

Sept. 17 One hundred and twenty-five members of Parliament belonging to non-Communist Parties demanded that India should break off diplomatic relations with Communist China.

Sant Fateh Singh, President, Shiromani Akali Dal, gave an ultimatum in Amritsar to the Prime Minister to give her decision on Chandigarh, dam projects and other Punjabi speaking areas before September 25.

Sept. 18 Twenty-five people were killed and two seriously injured when a bus taking pilgrims to Hemkund (Rishikesh) fell into a 400-feet deep ravine near Joshimath.

Sept. 19 Mr. Dinesh Singh, External Affairs Minister, declared in New Delhi that contacts on the Soviet proposal for Asian collective security would be continued through diplomatic and other channels until a consensus emerged for positive Asian cooperation.

During her 30-minute talks with the Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh, on the Chandigarh issue in New Delhi, the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi did not indicate to him the solution she had in her mind. Nor did she give any date by which she would take a decision.

1969 Sept. 20 The Army was called out in the strife-torn Ahmedabad city following widespread violence, looting and arson in the major parts of the city.

Sept. 21 It was reported in the Press that more than 200 persons were killed and hundreds of others were injured in Ahmedabad because of the communal riots.

Sept. 22 The Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana met in Chandigarh for 70 minutes. It was after two years that they made an attempt to resolve all the inter-state disputes that reported to have plagued the relations between the two neighbouring States.

The former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, who began an indefinite fast this forenoon for restoration of peace in riot-scarred Ahmedabad appealed to the people to put an end "to the shameful chapter of violence".

Sept. 23 Three persons were reported killed and four received serious bullet injuries when police fired several rounds to disperse violent groups of demonstrators at a mammoth public meeting addressed by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, at Polo Grounds in Imphal.

Sept. 24 Sant Fateh Singh announced a seven-man Action Committee in exercise of the powers given to him by the Akali Dal Working Committee for launching a struggle (*Morcha*) to get Chandigarh, Bhakra Dam Projects and other Punjabi-speaking areas for Punjab.

The eight-month old Koireng Singh Ministry of Union Territory of Manipur was voted out of office as nine members of the ruling Congress Party joined hands with the Opposition.

Sept. 25 All work came to a standstill in the Haryana State in response to a four-hour Haryana Bandh call given to press for the demand of the inclusion of Chandigarh and Hindi-speaking areas in the State.

Sept. 26 The Committee of the National Development Council in the meeting of Chief Ministers decided that incentives should be "generalised" and made available for industrial development of backward areas in all States and Union territories.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi emphasized importance of effective prevention measures against communal violence and stressed the need to deal it with a very heavy hand at the first evidence of any trouble.

- 1969 Sept. 27 Mr. C. Subramaniam, who resigned as T.N.P.C.C. President, told a news conference that Mr. K. Kamaraj M.P., had offered to make Mr. Y.B. Chavan the Prime Minister if the latter supported the "Syndicate" to make Mrs. Indira Gandhi step down.
- Sept. 28 The Action Committee formed by the representatives of all the political parties in the Punjab State except the Congress, decided to organize a 24-hour *dharna* in front of Prime Minister's residence on the morning of October 8, if the demand for the inclusion of Chandigarh and some left out Punjabi-speaking areas in Punjab was not met by that time.
- Sept. 29 More than 1,80,000 people courted arrest in various parts of Assam on the penultimate day of oil refinery movement. This was the highest number of arrests made in a single day in India after 1947.
- Industrial Development Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed called for a reassessment of India's foreign policy taking into consideration what happened in Rabat, against him in the Conference of Islamic countries.
- Sept. 30 The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi assured the Custodians of the nationalised banks that they would have the fullest freedom to exercise professional judgement and function with maximum efficiency. She told them that she had no hesitation in promising them that political consideration would not be allowed to interfere with their working.
- The Gujarat Government announced its decision to appoint a commission of inquiry to inquire into the recent disturbances in Ahmedabad and other parts of the State.
- Oct. 1 A great ovation, a spontaneous ovation from some two lakh Delhi citizens greeted Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as he set foot, for the first time, on Indian soil after partition and Independence. A special Indian Air force plane flew the octogenarian Khan, a veteran freedom fighter and collaborator of Gandhiji, from Bombay where he had earlier arrived from Jalalabad in Afghanistan.
- The President, Mr. V.V. Giri, in a broadcast to the nation said that the outrages in Gujarat and in other parts of the country "are rude reminder to us that we have not cleansed ourselves and that violence in its ugliest form still rules in our hearts."
- The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi appealed to the people to celebrate Gandhi Centenary by fighting "the evil of religious fanaticism."

- 1969 Oct. 1 The President, Mr. V.V. Giri, inaugurated in Amritsar the "Gandhi Darshan Train" a mobile exhibition on the life and message of Mahatma Gandhi.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition near the Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat, New Delhi. The exhibition was scheduled to be inaugurated by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Mahatma's close associate during the freedom struggle, but he could not attend the function as doctors advised him to take rest.

- Oct. 2 The nation paid its homage to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, on his birth centenary. People from all walks of life and all age-groups assembled at different places all over the country and pledged themselves to "uphold the freedom, sovereignty and integrity of the nation as inspired by Gandhiji."

The President, Mr. V.V. Giri released a set of coins and notes to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi on his birth centenary day.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan announced to go on 3-day fast against violence in India.

India called at the United Nations (New York) for immediate cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam to be followed by the creation of an "adequately representative" Government commanding the "confidence and support of all people".

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INDEX

A

- A.I.C.C., 394, 493, 497, 503, 509, 519, 539, 541, 545, 548, 556, 562, 593
- Abbasi, Anis Ahmed, 209
- Abdali, Ahmed Shah, 40, 41
- Abdali, Timur Shah, 40
- Abdul Lateef, Nawab, 96
- Abdul Rashid, 276, 277
- Abdullah, Sheikh, 75, 559, 698, 699, 723
- Abdullah of Central Waziristan, 249
- Abdur Rahim, Sir, 93
- Aberdane, Lord, 103
- Abhinav Bharat, 131
- Abhyankar, M.V., 372
- 'Abhyudaya', 326
- Abul Fazal, 79
- Abul-Zafar Muhi-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb See Aurangzeb
- Accra, 676
- Achint Ram, 660
- Act "Independent power of Governors", 50
- Adam, 60
- Adam regulation, 68
- Adams, Roland, 562
- Adi Brahma Samaj, 51, 101
- Administrative Reforms Commission, 708
- Committee, 704
- Adone, William, 60
- Adult Education, 555
- Advocate of India, 112
- Afghan War, 69
- Afghan War (3rd), 215, 216
- Afghanistan, 33, 209, 257
- Afghanistan, Ameer of, 103
- Africa, 694
- (South), 129
- Afridi, 257
- Aga Khan, The, 197, 238, 485
- Agarkar, 103, 106, 112
- Agarwal, Jagdish Saran, 576
- Ago of Consent Bill, 118
- Agra, I, 10
- Agrarian Policy of India, 181
- Agrawal, Mahendra Chandra, 186
- Agrawala, Vasudev Saran, 713
- Agriculture Education Review Committee, 691
- Agricultural University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, 674
- Ahmad, Jamaluddin, 753
- Ahmadullah, 92
- Ahmadullah Shah, Maulvi, 86
- Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali, 741, 770, 771, 781
- Ahmed, Hussain Ali, 571
- Ahmed, M.B., 469
- Ahmedabad, 3, 4, 213, 263
- Municipality, 273
- Ahmednagar, 8, 24, 41
- Aid India Consortium, 673
- Aijal, 558
- Ain-i-Akbari*, 79
- Air Force Act, 196
- Air Force (British), 321
- Air Force Day, 540
- Air India International Constellation, crash of, 578
- Aitchison, G.N., 106
- Aitchison, Sir Charles, 120
- Aiyar, C.P. Ramaswami, 454, 587, 695
- Aiyar, Seshagiri, 210
- Aiyengar, Srinivasa, 275
- Aiyer, Subrahmanya, 143
- Aiyer, G. Subrahmanya, 110
- Aiyer, S. Subrahmanya, 109
- Aiyer, Sir P.S. Sivaswami, 220
- Ajmer, 18
- Akalgadh, 214
- Akali (Lahore), 238
- Akali Patrika* (Amritsar), 224
- Akbar, I, 19
- Akbar-e-Sodagar, 77
- Akbar Hydari, 436
- Akbarpur, 235
- Akhand Path* in Gurdwara Gangsar, 262
- Akibito, 644, 645
- Akola, 271
- Al Jamiat* (Delhi), 266
- Al-Hilal*, 176
- Al-Hilal Press*, 176
- Alamgir (II) Muhammad, 38, 40
- Alammarai, 41
- Albert Hall, 145
- Alexander, Horace, 563
- Algerian Refugees, relief of, 673
- Ali Brothers, 223, 239, 244, 258
- Ali Gauhar, 40, 41
- Ali Haider, 37, 40, 43, 44, 47
- Ali Imam, Sir, 94, 281, 338
- Ali, Maulana Shaikat, 217, 247, 260, 270, 273
- Ali, Mir Kasim, 42
- Ali, Mohammad, 173, 178, 180, 223, 224, 226, 236, 242, 258, 259, 260, 264
- Ali, Nizam, 40, 42
- Ali, Raza, 237
- Ali, Rustam, 35
- Ali, Sadiq, 604, 605

- Ali, Safdar, 34, 35
 Ali, Saiyid Fazal, 621
 Ali, Saiyid Mubarak, 258
 Ali, Syed Amir, 76
 Ali, Syed Mehdi, 69
 Ali, Syed Mohammad Jafar Ali, 753
 Ali, Yar Khan (Bahadur), 71
 Aliba, 643
 Aligarh, 82, 96, 97, 99
 Aligarh College, 69, 100, 103, 107
 Aligarh Muslim University, 69
 Alipore Bomb Case, 165
 Alipore Jail, 265
 Aliwal, battle of, 74
 Aliyar Dam, 677
 All Bengal Students' Association, 299
 All Bengal Students' Conference, 289
 All Bengal Students' Day, 305
 All Berar Conference, 394
 All India Adult Education Conference, 643
 All India Akali Conference, 627
 All India Anti-Communal Award Conference, 370
 All India Anti-Un-touchability Conference, 304
 All India bar Association, 634
 All India Basic Education Conference, 615
 All India Charkha Sangha, 396
 All India Citizens' Association, 283
 All India Congress Committee, 289, 290, 307, 308, 314, 353, 367, 374, 377, 402, 408, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 430, 433, 438, 444, 700, 702, 703
 All India Council for Secondary Education, 613
 All India Convention of Youth, 599
 All India Cow Conference, 197
 All India Depressed Classes Conference, 316
 All India Educational Conference, 372, 422, 696, 703
 All India Forward Bloc, 693
 All India Handicrafts Conference, 556
 All India Hindu Mahasabha, 295, 433, 683
 All India Home League, 230
 All India Institute of Medical Sciences, 685
 — bill, 590
 All India Kalidas Memorial Conference, 588
 All India Khadi Board, 556
 All India Khadi Exhibition, 331
 All India Khadi Exhibition (Cocanada), 260
 All India Khilafat Conference (Karachi), 240
 — Lucknow, 277
 — Meerut, 237
 All India Kisan Conference, 385, 399
 All India Ladies Conference, 210
 All India Liberal Federation, 282
 All India Liberal Conference, 8th, 372
 All India Libraries Conference, 363
 —, Patna, 698
 All India Musical Conference, Delhi, 205
 All India Muslim Conference, 266, 292, 300, 337, 356
 All India Muslim League, 166, 190, 221, 283, 295, 365, 373, 382-83, 402-3, 416, 427, 439, 491, 494, 504
 All India Muslim League (Lucknow Session) 178
 All India Muslim Students' Conference, 403
 All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 422, 649
 All India Panjab Conference, 654
 All India Prohibition League (Delhi), 271
 All India Radio, 683
 All India Sarvodaya Sammelan, 8th, 590
 All India Socialist Party, 385
 All India Socialist Young Congress, 282
 All India Spinners' Association, 269, 298, 376
 All India States People's Conference, 407, 546
 All India Students' Conference, 404, 503
 All India Students' Conference (Ahmedabad), 249
 All India Swadeshi Exhibition, Kanpur, 270
 All India Swaraj Party, 366
 All India Swaraj Party, (Nagpur), 270
 All India Swaraj Party Conference, 264
 All India Trade Union Congress, 257
 All India Vaidyas and Hakim, 589
 All India Women's Conference, 696
 All India Women Conference (Poona) 276
 All India Writers' Conference, 608, 628, 684
 All Parties Conference, 284, 287
 All Parties Conference (Bombay), 250
 All Parties Conference (Lucknow) 288
 All Parties Muslims Conference, 355
 All Party Boycott Conference, 283
 All Party Conference (Delhi), 267, 285
 Allahabad, 43, 114, 120, 121, 281, 684, 699
 Allahabad Jail, 282

- Allahabad University, 100
 Alden, 361
 Alteker, A. S., 626
 Alwar, Maharaja of, 281
 Amanulla (King), 297
 Amar Singh, 86
 Amar Ujala, 422
 Ambala, 251
 Ambalal, Sarladevi, 330
 Ambekar, B. R., 354, 355, 523, 532, 545, 593, 594
 Ambujamal, S., 570
 Ambur, 37
 Ameer Ali, Syed, 112
 Amer, Abdel Hakim, 663
 American Mission, 71
 Amery, 461
 Amery, L. S., 428, 440, 455, 478, 546
 Amherst, Lord, 58, 61
 Amboyna, 1
 Aminodaula Park, 357
 Amraoti, 275
 Anrit Bazar (Jessore), 93
 Anrit Bazar Patrika, 93, 183, 219, 351, 375
 Anrit Kaur, Raj Kumari, 697
 Amritsar, 306
 Amritsar Day, 371
 Amritsar-Gurranwala cases, 219
 Amritsar National Bank, 258
 Amroha, 688
 Anand Bhawan, 345, 420
 Ananda Taluka, 245
 Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (1919), 211
 Andaman, 96, 685, 697
 Andamans Day Celebrations, 391
 Anderson (Lieut.), 76, 88
 Anderson, (Sir) John, 367
 Andhra Bill, 56
 Andhra Patrika (Telugu), 161
 Andhra Pradesh, 675, 689
 Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 220
 Andhra University, Silver Jubilee of, 555
 Andrews, C. F., 216, 222, 270, 283, 363, 427
 Aney, M. S., 316, 360, 362, 373, 415, 441, 445, 459
 Anglo-Dutch Treaty, 5
 Anglo-Gujrati Newspaper, 63
 Anglo-Indian Association, 105
 Anglo-Indian Press, 80
 Anglo-Marathan War (III), 54
 Angria, Manhoj, 27, 28
 Anjadiva, 19
 Anjuman Islamia Hall, 222
 Ankleshwar, 656
 Annadurai, C. N., 729
 Annesley, 21
 Ansari, Dr., 225, 260, 277, 280, 282, 283, 287, 288, 291, 322, 335, 351-52, 358
 Anthenacum, 68
 Anti-Asiatic Bill, 271
 Anti-Corruption Laws Bill, 702
 Anti-Untouchability Conference, 355
 Antonio-de-Mello-e-Castro, 14
 Anup Chand, 30
 Anusilan Samiti, 178
 Anwar-ud-din, 37
 Ao, Shilo, 658
 Apostolic, Vicar, 12
 Apps, Chimaji, 29, 34, 'Appeal in Defence' (Ist), 57
 Appeal in Defence (II), 57
 Appeal in Defence (III), 57
 Appeal to citizens of Poona, 131
 Appna Akhatiyar, 79
 Apte, 103, 106, 532
 Apte, Hari Narayan, 76
 Apur Sansar, 625
 Arab revolutionaries, 161
 Arabia, 182
 Arakan, 1
 Arbacia, 121
 Archbishop of Canterbury, 282
 Ardagh, Col. J. C., 118
 Argyll, Duke of, 93, 95
 Arlikev, 49
 Ariyankuppan, 36
 Arjumand Banu Begum Mumtaz Mehal, *See* Taj Mehal
 Arjun Dev (Guru), 2
 Arjuna (Delhi), 263
 Arkot, 30, 34, 37, 41
 Arkot (Nawab), 36
 Arms Act (1878), 100, 103, 212, 278
 Arnugam, 6
 Arnot, Sanford, 68
 Arora, Arjun, 771, 773
 Arrah, 83, 354
 Arundale, 195
 Aruna Asaf Ali, 483, 603, 617, 706
 Arunodaya, 97
 Arup Singh, 729
 Arya Bhushan Press, 112
 Arya (Pondicherry), 197
 Arya Prakash, 101
 Arya Samaj, 97
 Arya, Surendranath, 164
 Asad, Ali Mir, 35
 Asadullah, Khan Bahadur, 323
 Asaf Ali, 202, 324, 558
 Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, 36
 Ashfaqullah, 269, 282
 Ashok Mehta, 684
 Ashoka Mehta Committee, 720
 Asian Relations Conference, 505
 Asian Students' Convocation, 555
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 47
 Asphyxia, Moplah Prisoners died of, 245
 Ave-Jadid (Calcutta), 209
 Assam, 97, 122, 679, 693
 Associated Press, 266
 Aswan Dam, 636
 Atmiya Sabha, 53, 55
 Atomic Energy Commission, 674
 Atomic Power Station, 621
 Atomic Reactor, 589
 Attlee, Clement, 486, 504, 509, 555

- Attwood, William, 366
 Auckland, Sir, 70, 114, 120
 Aungier, Gerald, 16, 17
 Aurangabad, 40
 Aurangzeb, 4, 13, 17
 Auro 74 S, 619
 Australia, 681
 Austria, 695
 Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, 267
 Ayro, 660, 667, 673, 687, 748
 Awani, Shri, 279
 Ayerst, C.R. (dt.), 132
 Ayodhyanath, Pandit, 114
 Ayub Khan, 698, 700, 701
 Ayyangar, N.G., 517
 Azad, Abul Kalam, 113, 116, 303, 321, 22, 402, 405, 417, 418, 425-26, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434-35, 36-37, 442, 443, 444-445, 446-448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 470, 471, 477-78, 484, 485-486, 487-88-89, 490-91-92, 502, 504, 509, 518, 536, 542, 583, 593, 602
 Azad, Bhagwat Jha, 741
 Azad, Chander Sekhar, 335
 Azad Hind Radio, 442
 Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam, visited Cairo, 161, 176, 220, 224, 225, 269
 Azam, 23
 Azam (Prince), 19
 Azamgarh, 82, 85
 Azim-ush-Shan, 25
 B
 Babbar Akali Dal, 180, 259
 'Babu Ram Sundar Lal Day', 314
 Badarmalanka, 38
 Badaun, 82
 Badenweiler, 376
 Bahadur Khan, 86
 Bahadur, Nawab Mohammed, 183
 Bahadur, Nawab Syed Mohammed, 187
 Bahadur, Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib, 275
 Badrinath peak, 719
 Bagchi, B.P., 736
 Bahadur Shah, Emperor, 81, 84
 Bain, Floyd, 531
 Baiswara, 84
 Bajaj, Jammulal, 232, 258, 348, 407, 415
 Bajirao, 29, 34, 35
 Bajpai, G.S., 520, 550
 Bajpai, Girja Shankar, 568
 Bakshi, Murad, 13, 14
 Bakht Khan, 88
 Bakrid riots, 204
 Bakshi, Basanta Kumar, 205
 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, 560
 Bakshi, Sachin, 284
 Bakshi, Shachindra, 269
 Bakula, Kushak, 672
 Balasore, 9, 25
 Balbharat Sabha, 318
 Baldev Singh, 501, 653
 Baldwin, Stanley, 281
 Balkh, 10
 Balakrishna Hari, 136
 Balentine, Henry, 71
 Banaras
 See Varanasi
Banaras Gazette, 75
 Banaras Hindu University, 90, 187, 231, 276, 319, 770
 Enquiry Committee, 764
 Jubilee Convocation, 444
 'Banaras uichbar', 75
 Banda, Nawab of, 86
 Bande Matram, 149, 153, 391
 'Bande Matram Trial', 159
Bande Matram (Lahore), 165, 251, 253
 Banilel, 692
 Bandarnaike, Sirimao, 684
 Bandung, 579-80
 Bandung Conference, 573
 Banerjee, Gouricharan, 59
 Banerjee, Pramathanath, 108
 Banerjee (Sir), W.C., 109, 120, 121, 133, 141, 156
 Banerji, Surendranath, 75, 93, 99, 101, 104, 108, 125-26, 201, 208, 210, 220, 265, 268, 269
 Banerjee, Kafi Charan, 118, 141
 Banerji, Krishna Mohan, 52, 103
 'Banga Dutt', 64
 Bangabari, 106
 Bangalore, 673, 674, 699, 692, 697
 Bangalore Dairy Project, 703
 Bank Nationalization, 721, 758, 761, 765
 Banker Hugh, 32
 Banker, Shankarlal, 253
 Bankibazar, 36
 Bankibazar, (Governor General of), 31
 Bankipore 82, 357
 Bankipore, Congress Session, 177, 232
 Bansilal, 725, 766, 777
 Bantam, William, 1, 2, 5, 18
 Bapa, Thakkar, 687
 Bappa, B., 247
 Baptista, 164
 Bara Hott, 626
 Barabazar, Calcutta, 242
 Barackpur, 162
 Baramula, 642
 Barapari, 629
 Barauni, 696
 Barauni Oil Refinery, 703
 Bardoli, 245, 404, 442
 Bardoli enquiry, 290
 Bardoli Satyagraha, 286, 287, 288
 Bardoli Taluk, 251
 Bardoli Victory Day, 288
 Bardwan, 2
 Bareilly, 86, 252
 Bari, Abdul, 371
 Bari (Prof.), 314
 Barlee (Justice), 325
 Barlow, A., 576
 Barnett, Commodore, 36
 Baroda, 84, 111
 Baroda, Maharani of, 276
 Barrage, Lloyd, 260

- Barrakpur, 81
 Barton, Henry, 4
 Barve, S.G., 716
 Barwick, Garfield, 681
 Bashirganj, 83
 Bassein, 33, 34
 Basu, Bhupendra Nath, 170, 180, 182, 262
 Basu, Bibhan, 205
 Basu, M. K., 353
 Basu, Rash Behari, 175, 186
 Basumati, 102
 Battikalasa, 9
 Battle of Ghaznee, 69
 Battye, (Major), L.R., 113
 Bawala, Mr., 271
 Bawe, Anant Vaman, 135
 Bayley, Sir Charles, 60, 186
 Bean, Wedgwood, 354
 Beas Dam Project, 712
 Becher, Richard, 44
 Bedaur, 42
 Behari, 135
 Belgaur, 188, 278
 Belgrade, 677
 Belur Math, 135
 Belwa Factory, 193, 194
 Ben, Mira, 347, 350, 369, 371
 Bengal, 7, 31, 36, 86, 87, 89, 91, 96, 99, 102, 103, 121
 Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill (1934), 365
 Bengal Gazette, 47
 Bengal Government's Swadeshi Circular, 154
 Bengal Harkarn, 51
 Bengal Journal, 48, 49, 66
 Bengal Journalists Conference, 291
 Bengal Kulkarni, 58
 Bengal Moderates Conference, 255
 Bengal Muslims' Conference, 320
 Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, 277, 316, 319
 Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference (Calcutta), 226
 Bengal Swarajists Conference (Calcutta), 265
 Bengal Tenancy Bill, 108
 Bengal Youth Movement, 300
 Bengalee, 137
 Beni Madho, 87
 Bennett, Rev. Norman, 240
 Bentham, Jeremy, 62, 65
 Bentinck, William, 62, 63, 67, 68
 Bentore, M., 615
 Berar Hindu Sabha, 297
 Berauni, 624
 Berhampur, 581
 Berhampur, Lunatic Asylum, 197
 Berkeley, 161
 Berubari, 676
 Besant, (Dr.) Annie, 364
 Besant, Mrs. Annie, 75, 141, 180, 184, 186, 188, 197, 199, 201, 210, 230, 238, 241, 260, 273
 Best (Capt.), 3
 Bettiah, 192, 193
 Betwa, 85
 Bezada, 237
 Bhabha, H.J., 683
 Bhagalpur, 167, 284
 Bhagat, B. R., 766
 Bhagat, R.S., 469
 Bhagat Singh, 276, 296, 304, 325, 335, 686
 Bhagya Hriday (The broken heart) by Rabindranath Tagore, 102
 Bhagwan Das, 94, 300, 305, 606
 Bhai Para, 185
 Bhakra Dam, inauguration of, 693
 Bhakra Enquiry Committee, 639
 Bhakra Project, 644
 Bhakt Darshan, 694
 Bhaktavatsalam, 691
 Bhandarkar, Ram Krishna, 73, 269
 Bhanoli, 458
 Bharat Devi, 422
 Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, 110
 Bharat Electronics, 629
 Bharat Ram, 763
 Bharat Ratna, 687
 Bharat Sewak Samaj, 572
 Bharati Sangam Bhavan, 695
 Bharatpur, 688
 Bhargava, Gomichand, 246, 248, 506, 542
 Bhargava, R. K., 243
 Bhargava, Thakurdas, 681
 Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay, 682
 Bhashar, 64
 Bhat, Visnu Mehedev, 158
 Bhatnagar (Dr.), 569
 Bhatt, Mohanlal, 347
 Bhattacharya, Haripada, 323
 Bhau, Sardeshivrao, 41
 Bhawe, Vinoba, 434, 560, 617, 619, 675, 716
 Bhilai Steel Plant, 682, 684
 Bhilai Steel Project, 610, 646
 Bhimsa, 21
 Bhonsla, Shabji, 15, 34, 35
 Bhonsle, Dillipsinhrao, 671
 Bhonsle, J.K., 687
 Bhoodan Yajna, 557
 Biopal, 54, 677
 Bhopatkar, L.B., 232, 247, 635
 Bhowagrace, M.M., 77, 155
 Bhupa Zinda, 159
 Bhubaneswar, 624, 673, 674, 696
 Bhusawal, 309
 Bhusawal Bomb Case, 305
 Bhutan, Treaty of, 171
 Bhutto, Z.A., 684
 Bicholim, fort of, 36
 Bihar, 91, 195, 685, 688, 691, 698
 Bihar Provincial Congress, 220
 Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference, 393, 403
 Bihar Santhal Parganas, 683
 Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill, 362
 Bihar Youth Conference, 302
 Bijapur, 8, 10, 11, 13
 Bijnor, 79
 Bikanpur, 87

- Bilgrami, Syed Husain, 71
 Bina Das, 347
 Birendra Singh Rao, 655
 Birkenhead, Earl of, 267, 268, 269
 Birla Education Trust, 649
 Birla Industrial & Technological Institute, 616
 Birsa, 137
 Birsinghpur, 692
 Bishumber Nath, Pandit, 120
 Bismil, Ram Parshad, 269, 282
 Biswas, Asutosh, 166
 Biswas, C.C., 645
 Biswas Chhabhi, 670
 Blachman, Jeremy (Capt.), 11
 Black Bills See Rowlett Bills
 Black Dragon Society, 186
 Black Hole, 39
 Black Mountain, 113
 Blaine, 304
 Blochman, 79
 Blunt, Wilfred, 104
 Boer War Medal, 229
 Bokaro Steel Plant, 703
 Bolts, William, 46
 Bombay, 9, 27, 35, 89, 90, 94, 95, 96, 97, 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 113, 115, 116, 124, 213, 674, 686, 688, 693, 695, 702
 Bombay Association, 78
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay), 178, 198, 202, 205, 215, 217, 264, 313
 Bombay Civic Workers Strike, 690
 Bombay Congress Socialist Party, 385
 Bombay Corporation, 263
 Bombay Council, 17
Bombay Courier, 70, 73
Bombay Darpan, 66, 67, 70, 72
Bombay Gazette, 49, 89, 101, 222
Bombay Herald, 78
 Bombay Mills, 222
 Bombay Municipality, 265
 Bombay National Union, 168
 Bombay Presidency Association, 74, 130, 108
 Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, 241
 Bombay Provincial Congress, 189
 Bombay Provincial Reforms Conference, Bombay, 241
Bombay Samachar, 94, 98, 101, 350
 Bombay Satyagraha Sabha, 213
Bombay Time, 89
 Bombay Treaty, 15
 Bombay University, 90
 Bombay War Conference, 201
 Bombay Women's Conference, 371
 Bombay Young Men's Hindu Association, 369
 Bombay Youth Congress, 291
 Bomber, Nott, 335
 Book on Bombay by James Douglas, 105
 Bordi, 609
 Borka, Mendi Bun, 625
 Bose, Anand Mohan, 99, 135
 Bose, Ananda Chandra, 105
 Bose, Charan, 166
 Bose, J.C., 392
 Bose, Sir Jagdish Chandra, 87
 Bose, Janki Nath, 371
 Bose, Jogendra Nath, 106
 Bose, Khudiram, 162, 163
 Bose, Mrinal Kanti, 596
 Bose, Pabirakumar, 323
 Bose, Raj Krishan, 239
 Bose, R.N., 105
 Bose, Rash Behari, 177, 463
 Bose, Satat Chandra, 373-74-75, 388, 405, 413, 436, 507
 Bose, Subhas Chandra, 131, 177, 221, 232, 236, 265, 279, 281, 283, 286, 289, 294, 298, 301-02, 304, 322, 334, 337, 342, 346, 358, 371-72, 381, 383, 387, 391, 393, 395, 396, 397, 398, 450, 453, 457, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 470, 472, 473, 474, 477, 483, 497-98, 504
 Bose, Vivian, 609
 Boscamen, 36
 Boucher, 17
 Boughton, Gabriel, 9
 Bourdonnais, La, 36
 Bowles, Chester, 546, 548, 551, 557
 Bowring, John, 61
 Boycott, 154, 156, 290, 292, 298, 317
 Boycott, British clothes, 285
 Boycott (cloth), 309
 Boycott Resolution, 283
 Boycott Week, 314
 Boyd, Hugh, 49
 Bradlaugh, Charles, 116, 117, 119
 Brabner (Lord), 396
 Brahmdutt, 326
 Brahma Sabha, 62, 63
 Brahmachari, Swami Shivananda, 234
 Brahmacharyu Ashram, 140
 Brahma Samaj, 54, 64, 92, 94, 123
 Brandt, Willy, 612
 Brander, J.P., 264
 Bear, Harcharan Singh, 759
 Brelvi, S.A., 313, 330
 Brenier, 38
 Brentana, Heinrich Von, 632
 Brewin, 134
 Brezhnev, L.I., 661
 Brezhnev (President of U.S.S.R.), 676
 Brihadiswara Temple, 414
 Bristol, 67
 British East India Co., 54
 British Indian Association, 78, 92
British Quarterly Review, 94
 British Unitarian Association, 61

Broach Exhibition, 94
 Broach Khilafat Conference, 239
 Brochway, Fenna, 325
 Brooke, M. H., 48
 Bryce, 59
 Buckingham, J.S., 55
 Bulgaria, 600, 601
 Bulgaria, 685
 Bunche, R.J., 532
 Bundela, Jagher Singh, 8
 Bundelkhand, 52
 Burdwan, 43
 Buriwan, Maharaja of, 57, 275
 Bureau of Public Information, 372
 Burke, Edmund, 45, 418
 Burma, 110, 117, 332, 336, 681, 699
 Burma Legislative Council, 356
 Burnes (Sir), 71
 Butler, Sir Har Court, 276
 Bux, Allah, 456
 Buxar, battle of, 43

C

C.S.I.R., 555
 C.W.C., 479, 488, 489, 491-92, 494-95, 496, 498, 500, 501, 502, 505, 507, 510, 520-21, 523, 524, 527, 532, 533, 535, 537, 538, 568, 595
 Cabinet Mission, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 491, 493, 494, 501
 Cairo, 161, 538, 677, 701
 Calais, 171
 Calcutta, 21, 33, 34, 88, 91, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 114, 116, 117, 118, 123, 213
Calcutta Chronicle, 48, 60
 Calcutta Congress Committee, 290
 Calcutta (council of), 30, 31, 33
 Calcutta European Association, 357
Calcutta General Advertiser, 47

Calcutta Gazette, 47, 66
Calcutta Gazette & Commercial Advertiser, 62
 Calcutta High Court Vakils' Association, 211
Calcutta Journal, 55
 Calcutta Samaj of the Adi Brahma Samaj, 92
 Calcutta Session (Congress), 74, 75
 Calcutta University, 53, 100, 179
 Calcutta University, Convocation of, 486
 Calicut, 43
 Cama, K.R., 66
 Cama, Madams, 164, 168, 384
 Cambay, 692
 Cambridge University, 94
 Campbell, 84
 Canada, 687, 695
 Canning (Lord), 80, 82, 89, 91
 Canning Paul, 3
 Capetown, 176
 Cardamonus, 37
 Cariappa, 555, 556
 Carnac, James, 70, 118
 Carnegie, 147
 Caron, M., 15
 Carpenter, Mary, 92
 Casey, 482
 Cassev, 49
Causes of the Indian Mutiny by Sir Syed Ahmad, 84
 Catherine (Queen of Charles II), 14, 16
 Catholic Church, 22
 Cawthar, Sardul Singh, 240
 Cawnpore, See Kanpur
 Caxton Hall Outrage, 427
 Caxton Hall, Westminster, 178
 Censorship, 50
 Central Association (London), 178
 Central Institute of English, 689
 Central Khilafat Committee, 291
 Central Machine Tool Institute, 689
 Central Machine Tool

Research Institute (Bangalore), 682
 Central Sikh League, 278
 Central Social Welfare Board, 673
 Central Vigilance Commission, 697
 Ceylon, 12, 13, 281, 282, 677, 682, 701
Chabook, 71, 78
 Chacko, 697
 Chagla, M.C., 605, 694, 720
 Chahar Mehal, 39
 Chaimpur, 84
Chaitani, 129
 Chakravarti, P., 595
 Chakravarty, B.M., 720
 Chakravarty, Shyam Sunder, 250
 Chakravarty, Srish, 173, 250
 Chaliha, B.P., 666, 711, 737
 Chamanlal, Dewan, 287, 306
 Chamber, Thomas (Sir), 13
 Champaran, 198
 Champion, 132
 Chand Bibi, 453
 Chanda, A.K., 584
 Chanda Sahib, 33, 35, 37
 Chandravarkar, M.G., 79, 138
 Chandavarkar, Sir Narayan, 210, 218, 220, 228
 Chandavarkar, V.M., 609
 Chandernagore, 527, 528
 Chand Ram, 745
 Chandigarh, 92, 624
 Chandra, 85
 Chandranagar, 30, 31, 39
 Chandrashekhar, S., 661
 Chandratre, 170
Chandrika, 64
 Chandroday & Mahajan, 64
 Chang Han-Fu, 611
 Chapekar, Damodar Har, 134
 Chapekars, the Dravida & Mr. Brewin, 136
 Chariar, C. Vijayaraghava, 282

- Charkhas*, 237
Charkha Khadi, 268
 Charles I (King), 8, 9
 Charles (Prince), 753
 Charles II (King), 14, 16
 Charis, P. Ananda, 119, 165
 Charnock, Job, 12, 20
 Charter, 12
 Charter Act, 12, 50, 67, 78, 79, 105
 Chatfield, G.E., 213
 Chatra, 236
 Chatterjee, A.C., 299
 Chatterjee, Bacharam, 93
 Chatterjee, Jogesh
 Chandra, 280, 738
 Chatterjee, N.C., 759
 Chatterjee, N.N.
 See Chatterjee, Nagendra Nath
 Chatterjee, Nagendra Nath, 103, 105
 Chatterjee, Ramnanda, 137
 Chatterji, Lalit Mohan, 45
 Chatterji, Yogesh
 Chandra, 265
 Chattopadhyaya, Khitish Prasad, 688
 Chattopadhyaya, Kamadevi, 455
 Chaturbhuj, 169
 Chaturvedi, Makhan Lal, 239
 Chamba, Brij Behari, 355
 Chembepur, 278
 Chaudhury, Anath Bandhu, 205
 Chaudhury, J.N., 680
 Chaudhury, M.M., 595
 Chaul, 3, 34
 Chauri Chaura, 252, 256, 258
 Chavadi, Mortand, 35
 Chavan, Yashvant Rao Balvant Rao, 593, 665, 679, 680, 698, 700, 744, 747, 749, 769, 774, 777
 Chawla, R.N., 306
 Chelmsford, Montagu, 196, 199, 216, 214, 227
 Chelmsford Club (Simla), 273
 Chennapatnam, 13
 Chesney, Sir George, 120
 Chhamb, 693, 706
 Chhatra, 71
 Chhatt, 768
 Chiang-Kai-Shek, 445, 454, 456, 467
 Child Marriage Act, 308
 Child, (Sir) John, 19
 Child, (Sh.) Josia, 6
 Chikalgau, 80
 Chikballpur, 90
 China, 117, 183, 680, 682, 699, 701
 China Day, 393
 Chinkuluri, 45
 Chinglepur, 65
 Chinsura, 6, 76
 Chintamani, C.Y., 232, 264, 269, 293, 373, 374
 Chiplina, 681
 Chilonkar, U.S., 265
 Chiploonkar, 102, 103
 Chiploonkar, Vishnu Krishna, 96
 Chicol, Sir Valentine, 189
 Chitral, 125
 Chitrangan Durpan, 73
 Chitrangan Locomotive Works, 686
 Chittagong, 34, 114, 115
 Chittagong tragedy, 310
 Chittapet, 41
 Chittaranjan Dass, 116, 121, 153
 Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, 276
 Chittor, 674
 Chitorgarh, 575
 Chokar, M.R., 235, 240
 Chola, 721
 Chotanagpur, 87, 235
 Chotani, M.M., 233
 Chou-En-Lai, 579, 582, 594, 622, 628, 635, 644
 Choudhury, A., 247
 Chowdhury, Ahmad, 423
 Chowdhury, Amitab, 655
 Christian College, 268
 Christian Marriage Bill, 96
 Christian Missionary Conference, Calcutta, 269
 Chuahkana, 214
 Church (Christian), 26
 Church (St. Mary), 18
 Church (St. Thomas), 27
 Churchill, Randolph, 108
 Churchill, Sir, Winston, 331, 374, 441, 478, 561
 CIBA Research Centre, 686
 Civil and Military Gazette, 92, 95
 Civil Disobedience, 305, 306, 425
 Civil Disobedience Movement, 219, 278, 357, 358, 359, 361, 362, 363, 364, 367
 Civil Servant, 37, 51
 Civil Service, 177, 292
 Civil War, 10
 Class Areas Bill, 262
 Clive, Robert, 28, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44
 Clyde, Lord, 87
 Cocanda District, 246
 Cochin Oil Refinery, 7414
 Cogan, Andrew, 9
 Coimbatore, 686
 Colbert, 9, 15
 Collect, Sophia Dobson, 45, 94, 95, 123
 College of Business Administration, 692
 Colombo 281, 681
 Colombo Plan, 561
 Columbia College, Hazarigarh, 205
 Columbia Press Gazette, 59
 Comments on the speed of Mr. Lamb, 132
 Commission of Inquiry Act, 693
 Communal Award, 352, 353, 355, 365
 Commonwealth Defence Service Advisory Committee, 557
 Communal Electorates, Separate, 172
 Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference, 521, 538, 675, 698, 727

- Communal Representation, 291
 Communal Riots, 137, 309, 319, 697
 Communal riots, Calcutta, 273
 Communist Party of India, 692, 700
 Compulsory Deposit Scheme, 691
 Comrade, 173, 180
 Condition of India by Dadabhai Naoroji, 96
 Congress Arbitration Boards Award, 279
 Congress Fund Committee, 189
 Congress Leaders Conferences, 366
 Congress Premiers Conference, 398
 Congress Socialist Party, 369
 Congress Working Committee, 390, 698, 699, 701, 704
 Connaught, Duke of, 233
 'Constructive programme, its meaning and place' by M.C. Gandhi, 482
 Contagious Disease Bill, 132
 Contemporary Review, 94
 Cook, Humphrey, 15
 Cooke, Thomas, 21, 32
 Coole, Eyre (Sir), 41, 42, 47
 Cooper, J.S., 576
 Cooper, R.C., 769
 Coorg, 68
 Copenhagen, 631
 Copland, (Sir) Douglas, 557
 Corbett, Brigadier, 81
 Cornwallis, Marquis (Lord), 43, 49, 51
 Coromandel Coast, 36
 Corruption, 12
 Cottiote (King of), 41
 Cotton (Sir) Henry, 74, 146
 Counter's Association, 8
 Couper, (Sir) George, 77, 85
 Courier, 49, 73
 Court of Directors, 19, 43, 44, 46, 47
 Courten, (Sir) William, 8
 Council (Fort William), 29
 Council (French), 39
 Council (Kasim bazar), 34
 Council (Patna), 34
 Council of State, 12
 Covelong, 38
 Craiford, J., 62
 Craik, H. D., 216, 217
 Crawford, Arthur Travers, 115
 Creagh, Sir Moore, 167, 168
 Crerar, J., 217
 Crichton, Patrick, 59
 Criminal Law, 185
 Criminal Law Amendment Act, 263
 Criminal Procedure Code, 104
 Cripps Mission (1942), 445, 467
 Cripps (Sir) Stafford, 420, 421, 446, 448, 449, 450, 452, 481, 489
 Cromwell, 11
 Cross, Lord, 115, 117
 Crown, 115
 Cunningham (Sir) James, 4, 115
 Curzon, 135, 138
 Cyclone, 35
 Cyprus, 678, 696
 Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, 685
 Czechoslovakia, 640, 682, 688, 693
- D**
- D. Arambure, 41
 Dabhiade, Trimbakrao, 30
 Dabhiat (battle of) 30
 Dacca, 23, 87
 Dacca Conspiracy Case, 176
 Dadabhai Cowasji Dadhiwalla, 77
 Dadabhai, M. B., 562
 Dadra, 646
 Daily Herald, 311
 Daily Kal, 404
 Daily News, 356
 Daji Pandit, 73
 Daleep Singh, 76
 Dak Ghar by Rabindra Nath Tagore, 173
 Dalai Lama, 170
 Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, 689
 Dalgoode, E., 170
 Dalhousie (Lord), 75, 77, 78, 79, 85
 Dalton, 38
 Daltonganj, 84
 Damalcheru Pass, 34
 Daman, 16, 33, 35, 695
 Daman Khan, 8
 Dample, K., 247
 Dandakaranya, 713
 Dandi, 306, 309
 Danes, 6, 39
 Danish East India Co., 3
 Daoodi Shati, 304
 Darbara Singh, 606
 Dariabad, 83
 Darjeeling, 95, 268, 686
 Darling (Sir) Malcolm, 602
 Darpan, 64
 Das, C. R., 196, 221, 224, 231, 232, 233, 235, 239, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 253, 255, 257, 258, 260, 261, 264, 266, 267, 268, 283
 Das, Chittaranjan, 95, 165, 191, 196, 231, 234, 236, 243, 245, 247, 259, 268
 Das Commission, 664
 Das, Deshbandhu, 246
 Das, Mahant Narain of Nankana Sahib, 244
 Das, Mohi Kante, 769
 Das, P.R., 690
 Das, Pulin Behari, 176
 Das, S.R., 287, 659, 693
 Dasappa, H., 701
 Daspur riot, 325
 Dass, Govardhan, 219
 Datar, B.N., 685
 Datta Khel Post, 311
 Datta, Michael Madhusudan, 61
 Daulat Beg Oldi (Chawki), 679
 Daulatabad, 8
 Daulatram, Jairamdas, 248
 Davar, 164
 Dave, Somanath, 608
 Davies, Captain, 87
 Dayal, Din, 237
 De Shyama Charan, 630
 Deane, John, 29, 31

- Deane, Sir Harold, 163, 261
 Deb, Chander Shekhar, 61
 Deccan, 8
Deccan Chronicle, 393
 Deccan College, 95, 100
 Deccan Education Society, 106, 107, 157
 Deccan Sabha, 157, 167, 218
 Deep Narayan Singh, 322
 Deepam, 333
 Defence of India Act, 205, 227, 230, 692, 703
 Defence of India Ordinance, 678
 Defence of India Rule, 690, 697
 Defence Research and Development Council, 673
 Dehradun, 681, 684
 Delhi, 82, 83, 84, 88, 99, 100, 702
 Delhi Assembly, 99
 Delhi College, 78
 Delhi Durbar, 99
 Delhi Pact, 354
 Delhi Swadeshi Co-operative Store, 200
 Delhi War Conference, Report of, 200
 Delhi War Council, 324
 Denmark, 688
 Deliverance Day, 420, 426
 Denmark, King of, 6
 Deo, P. C. Bhanj, 612, 649
 Deo, Shankarrao, 514
 Deogirikar, 577
 Depressed Classes Conference, 320
 Deportation of Lajpat Rai, 138
 Derby, Lord, 86, 87
Desabhaktan (Madras), 211
 Desai, Bhulabhai, 352, 362, 372, 373, 374, 391, 430, 435, 441, 478
 Desai, K. T., 671
 Desai, Mahadeva, 248, 310, 327, 330, 363, 433, 454
 Desai, Morarji, 347, 550, 594, 602, 612, 642, 668, 671, 676, 682, 684, 690, 732, 746, 750, 756, 757, 771, 774, 780
Desh Darpan (Panjab), 303
 Deshmukh, 318
 Deshmukh Bill, 386
 Deshmukh, C. D., 596, 622, 757
 Deshmukh, Durgabai, 652
 Deshmukh, Gopal Rao Hari, 71
 Deshmukh, P. S., 135
 Deshmukh, Panjab Rao, 704
 Deshmukh, V., 332
 Deshpande, G. H., 693
 Deshpande, Gangadhar Rao, 351, 639
 Deshpande, Vinayak Narayan, 169, 171
 Desraj, 326
 Dev, Narendra, 375
 Deva, Shudakshara, 12
 Devadhar, G. K., 377
 Devaluation (French Franc), 768
 Devaluation (Indian Rupee), 528, 529
 Devanahalli, 37
 Devikotta, 41
Dewan, 43
 Dewasa, 87
 Dewrukha, 55
 Dey, S. K., 592
 Dhanbad, Jharia, 236
 Dhar (Pt.) Bishan Narayan, 146, 174, 189
 Dharap, Gopal Govind, 106, 169
 Dharja, 743
 Dharma Sabha, 64
 Dharma Vira, 702
 Dharmapattanam, 31
 Dharmatpur, 13
 Dharsana, 313
 Dhebar, U. N., 411, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 577, 584, 593, 595, 598, 600, 606, 607
 Dhillon, Gurdial Singh, 756, 767, 768
 Dhingra, Madanlal, 167
 Dhokraha, 193
 Dhola (Nefaj), 676
 Dholpur, 13
 Dhoodan Khara, 87
 Dhoomketu, 78
 Dhudike, 92
 Diachand (Seth), 34
 Different modes of worship, 57
 Dig Darshan, 70, 72
 Digby, John, 51, 52
 Digvijaya Nath (Mahant), 651
 Dikshit, Gaiinda Lal, 114
 Dim, U. Kyaw, 365
 Dimkin, 49
 Dina Nath, 158
 Dinavertamani, 79
 Dinesh Chandra, 324
 Dinesh Singh, 762, 774, 779
 Dingrahat, 685
 Directors, 26
 Disorders, Enquiry Committee, 221
 Disraeli, 98
 Diu, 695
 Divide and Rule Policy, 179
 Divine Life Society, 689
Dnyan Prakash, 76, 164, 292
 Dnyanodeya, 71
 Documentation Research & Training Centre, 674
 Dohand, 4
 Domel, 491
 Dominion Status to India, 261, 283
 Donald, M. C., 319
 Dong, Pham Van, 577
 Dongre, Ananta Shastri, 85
 Dongri Jail, 104
 Donoughmore, Lord, 196
 Doornraon, 84
 Doorbin, 70
 Dorji, J., 668
 Dorji, Signri, 622
 Double Govt., 44
 Douglas, James, 105
 Douglas, Robert, 350
 Douglas, W. O., 543
 Dowry Bill, 632
 Drafer, William, 531
 Dravid, Ganesh Shankar, 135
 Dravid, Rama Chandra Shankar, 135
 Dravida Kazhagam, 696
 Durnoe, William, 49, 50
 Dublin, 700
 Duff, 64
 Dufferin, Lord, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 120

Dugarajapatnam, 6
 Dulles, John Foster, 528, 583
 Dumas, M.B., 31, 32
 Dundas, Henry, 49, 50
 Duni Chand, *Lala*, 251, 260, 329
 Duke, Sir William, 196
 Duplex, 30, 38
 Duplex, M., 35, 36
 Duplexpettai, 35
 Durga Rai, 313
 Durgapur, 629, 703
 Durgapur Fertilizer Factory, 703
 Durgapur Steel Works, 642, 669
Farpen Daman, 64
 Durrani, Ahmad Shah, 36
 Dutch, 11
 Dutch Co., 4, 29
 Dutt, B.K., 304
 Dutt, Babu Aswini Kumar, 260
 Dutt, Batukeshwar, 296, 706
 Dutt, Mohan Lal, 570
 Dutt, Ram Chandra, 117, 136
 Dutt, Ramesh Chander, 75, 168
Dryan Prakash, 132
Dzodop, 286
 Dwarka (Jamnagar), 683
 Dwarkadas, Jamnadas, 179, 231, 248
 Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan, 79
 Dwivedi, Hazari Prasad, 764
 Dwyer, M.O., 216, 217
 Dyer, General, 213

E

Earthquake, 32, 147, 365
 Earthquake, Quetta, 375
 East, 12
 East India Co., 4, 7, 11, 12, 16, 33, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43, 67, 80, 85
 East India Co. Act (1757), 43
 —(1780), 47
 East India Co. Bill (1773), 45
 East India Railway, 285
 East Indies, 1
 ECAFE, 677
 Eden, Sir Ashley, 104
 Education, liberal, 53
 Education, Board of, 69
 Education, Elementary Bill, 175
 Edward VII (King), 143
 Edwardes, 4
 Edwards, William, 3
 Egerton, Col., 124
 Egypt, 183
 Eisenhower, Dwight D., 594, 595, 627, 628
 Election Manifesto (Congress), 367
 Electronic Research Institute, 560
 Elen, 386
 Elgin, Lord, 91, 123, 124
 Elizabeth (Queen), 1, 571, 648, 650
 Elizabeth (Ship), 21
 Elkins, 271
 Ellenborough (Lord), 70, 71, 72
 Elliot, Alexander, 46
 Elliott, Sir Chas, 125
 Ellis, John, 155
 Elphinstone, 60
 Elphinstone College (Bombay), 60, 67
 Elphinstone Institution, 118
 Elswick, Nathaniel, 28
 Embden East India Co., 38
 Emotional Integration Committee, 677
 Empire Press Union (London), 204
 Employment State Insurance Scheme, 586
 Engineer, A.M., 306, 645
 England, 11, 93, 94, 95, 98, 101, 102, 103, 105, 111, 116, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125
 English Co., 26
 English education, 96
Enquirer, 65, 67
 Erlanger, Tage, 628
 Ernakulam, 627, 714
 Eröde, 44, 111
 Etah, 82
 Etawah, 82
 European and Anglo-Indian Defence As-

sociation, 105

European Club, 354
 Evans, Luther, 362
 Evans, Sir Griffith, 107
 Ewart, Colonel, 82
 Expedition, Everest, 632
 Explosions (Bomb), 314
 Extremist, 73

F

Factories (Danish), 26
 Factory Act, 175
 Faisal, Amir, 580, 581
 Faizabad Jail, 282
 Faizpur, 385
 Fake (Corporal), 17
 Falcon, 18
 Famine, 25, 44, 129, 138
 Famine relief, 131
 Farakka Barrage issue, 761
 Fardoonji, Naoroji, 109
 Faridpur, 242, 268
 Farrukhabad, 688
 Farrukhsiya (palace), 25
 Farrukhsiya, Muhammed, 25
 Farrukhsidar, 26
 Farrukhsiyar (Munden of), 27
 Fascism, 493
 Fategarh, 83
 Fateh Chand, 31, 32, 34
 Fateh Singh, 717, 744, 779, 780
 Fatehpur, 83
 Faujdar, 30
 Fawayud-ool Shayuquth, 73
 Fazlul Haq, 205, 422, 437
 Feeke, Samuel, 27
 Federation, 372
 Ferdoonji, Naoroji, 53
 Ferguson College (Poona), 196
 Fergusson, Sir James, 108
 Ferozepur, 74, 82
 Ferozeshah, 87
 "Final appeal to the Christian public in defence of the precepts of Jesus", 57
 Finance (Bengal), 27
 Firman, 4, 18
 Fischer, Louis, 456, 493
 Fisher, 226
 Flag (National), 291, 296, 341

- Fleet (French), 20
 Fleming Research Institute, Vellore, 674
 Floods, 298
 Ford Foundation, 673
 678, 689
 Forde, 40
 Fort St. David, 36, 40
 Fort St. George, 9, 36
 Fort William, 21, 22, 24, 46
 Fort William College, 51
 Forward Bloc, 131
Forward (Calcutta) 259
 Fowler, Henry, 134
 Fox-North Ministry, Dismissal of, 47
 Fox's India Bill, 47
 Foxcroft, George, 15
 France, 161, 183, 676, 688
 Francis, Day, 9
 Franjee Cawasjee Institute, 101
 Fraser, Sir Andrew, 165
 Fraser, Thos, 134
 Frederick, 30, 34
 Frederick IV (King), 29
Free Press of India News Agency, 266
 French Co., 26
 French East India Co., 20, 25, 27, 38, 44
 French occupation, 37
 Frentisek, 577
 Friend of India, 55
 Frisch, Karl von, 613
 Froyer, A., 62
 Fulbright programme of education and cultural exchange, 689
 Furtado, Andre, 1
 Fuwaydoon-Nazree, 78
- G**
- G.N. Singh, 733
 Gadar Party, 188
 Gadgil Committee Report, 707
 Gadgil, D.R., 764
 Gadgil, J.S., 90
 Gadgil, N.V., 547, 605, 709
 Gae, R.S.
 Gackwad, 84
 Gackwar of Baroda, 97
 Gagarin, Yuri, 660
 Gagra, 84
- Gajanan Ameshun (English & Bengali), 356
 Gajendragadkar, P.B., 693, 713, 763
 Gajira, 308
 Gambia, Robert, 42
 Gampalagud, 243
Gandhi and Anarchy by Sir Chetur Sankaran Nair, 83
 Gandhi Bhawan, 569
 Gandhi Cap, 321
 Gandhi, D.D., 311
 Gandhi Day, 313, 328
 Gandhi, Deva Das, 263, 343, 462, 598
 Gandhi, Ferj, 640
 Gandhi, Harilal, 247
 Gandhi-Hoare-Macdonald, 253
 Gandhi, Indira, 585, 610, 611, 613, 630, 642, 644, 666, 700, 701, 702, 709, 710, 712, 713, 718, 726, 730, 737, 742, 744, 753, 754, 765, 766, 772, 773, 780
 Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 345
 Gandhi Jayanti, 497, 561
 Gandhi Jayanti Day, 529
 Gandhi Jayanti Week, 441
 Gandhi, Kasturba, 254, 259, 260, 339, 348, 358, 361, 468
 Gandhi, Maganlal, 286
 Gandhi, Manilal, 547, 588
 Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, 707
 Gandhi, Mohandas Karam Chand, 94, 106, 123, 129, 167, 168, 187, 226, 273, 295, 299, 300, 302, 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 317, 338, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 361, 362, 363, 364, 366, 370, 383, 384, 385, 386, 390, 391, 392, 395, 398, 402, 403, 406, 407, 409, 410, 412, 413, 414, 418, 420, 422, 429, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 447, 449, 450, 452, 457, 459, 460, 461, 470, 473, 474, 476, 478, 481, 482, 488, 489, 490, 494, 502, 505, 506, 507, 509, 510, 512, 517, 518, 524, 555, 692, 694, 698, 702
 Gandhi Peace Foundation, 676
 Gandhi, Ramdas, 309, 333
 Gandhi-Reading Interview, 241
 Gandhi-Smuts agreement, 178
 Ganesan, Shivaji, 633
 Ganesh Datt Singh, 294, 295
 Ganesh, Jyotish Chandra, 197
 Ganges, 18
 Gangsar, Gurdwara, 262
 Ganga Sharan Singh, 377
 Ganguli (Mrs) Kadambari, 139
 Gannao, Babu, 331
 Ganpati, Vaidnath, 453
 Ganizado de Abran, 3
 Gardo, G.K., 103
 Garde, Lakshman Narain, 250
 Gauhati Congress, 275
 Gauria Sarva Vidyayan (Bengal National College), 234
 Gaya Parshad, 326
 Geldria, 2
 General Elections, 695
 General Elections (Second), 596
 George I, 28
 George, King, 174, 222
 George, Lloyd, 204, 236
 George III, 47
 Germany, 121
 Gerola, 453
 Ghadar Movement (U.S.A.), 161
 Ghadar Party, (U.S.A.), 161, 181
Ghadaritez, 192
 Ghader, 183
Ghadr, The, 175

- Ghazipore, *See* Ghazipur
 Ghazipur, 51, 89
 Ghazi-ud-din, 40
 Ghaznee, *See* Ghazni
 Ghazni, 33, 71
 Gheris, 39
 Ghose, Arvind, 161, 197, 224
 Ghose, D.C., 94
 Ghose, Lal Mohan, 76, 103, 117, 144
 Ghose, M., 129
 Ghose, Man Mohan, 90, 117, 126
 Ghose, P.C., 248, 428, 435, 443
 Ghose, Prafulla, 360
 Ghose, Sisir Kumar, 93
 Ghose, U.N., 103, 319, 320
 Ghosh, Ajoy, 662
 Ghosh, Ajay Kumar, 326
 Ghosh, Barindra Kumar, 102
 Ghosh (Dr.) C.C., 323
 Ghosh, Girish Chandra, 78, 93
 Ghosh, Hamendra Prasad, 665
 Ghosh, Harchandra, 59
 Ghosh, J.C., 609
 Ghosh, Naresh Chandra, 205
 Ghosh, P.C., 498, 508
 Ghosh, Prasanna Kumar, 59
 Ghosh, Rash Behari, 74, 160, 165, 190, 202
 Ghosh, Sri Aurobindo, *See* Sri Aurobindo
 Ghulam, Mohammed, Bakshi, 692, 700
 Giasuddin, Pir, 750
 Gibraltar, 200
 Gidwani, Acharya, 372
 Gidwani, C., 233, 259
 Gidwani, Chaitram, 508
 Gilder, M.D.D., 459
 Gill, Lachman Singh, 722, 725, 733, 736, 742
 Giri-Bata Hydrol. Project, 710
 Giri, Tulsi, 648
 Giri, V.V., 454, 683, 704, 719, 737, 744, 751, 770, 772, 773, 775, 782
 Giridhar Behadur, 29
 Gita Rahasya, 166, 183
 Gladstone, 119
 Gyan Sancharini, 64
 Goa, 34, 35, 566, 661, 695, 696, 702
 Gobind Singh (Guru), 18, 24
 Gobindanand (Swami), 364
 Godavari, 7, 27, 689
 Goda Darbar, 216
 Godse, G.V., 701
 Godse, Gopal, 702
 Godse, Nathuram Vinayak, 518, 523, 524, 532, 701
 Godwiri (General), 79
 Gokhale, Avanti Kabai, 198, 327
 Gokhale, C.B.V.B., 73
 Gokhale, G.K., *See* Gokhale, Gopal Krishna
 Gokhale, Gopal Krishna, 92, 105, 111, 124, 129, 132, 150, 162, 169, 170, 184, 198, 220
 Gokhale, H.N., 112
 Gokhale, Hall (Madras), 220, 232
 Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, 109
 Gold Bond Scheme, 678
 Gold Control Order, 691
 Gold Currency, 91
 Golden Age banner, 692
 Gole, M.S., 106
 Gole, P.B., 477
 Golkanda (Fort), 12
 Golkonda, 7, 8, 20
 Golkanda Patrika (Hyderabad), 266
 Golwalkar, Shri, 697, 698
 Gomati, 84
 Gonda, 85
 Gondia, 275
 Gondolpura, 25
 Goorbux, 32
 Gopalan, A.K., 653, 692
 Gorgaun, 309
 Gorlic, B.R., 340
 Gorwala Committee Report, 544
 Gosfright, Richar, 29
 Gospel Investigator, 61
 Gossain, Narendra Nath, 165
 Gourlay, 197
 Governor - General - in Council, 46, 47
 Government Finance Bill, 262
 Government of India Act (1919), 209
 Govt. of India Bill, (1858), 85, 86
 Govind Narain Singh, 734
 Govindpur, 21, 23
 Gough (Sir) Hugh, 74
 Grabam (Dr.), 556, 558
 Graham, Frank, 543, 547, 550, 600, 603
 Gram Bhirati Rural University, 672
 Grant, James, 27
 Grant, Sir Hope, 88
 Gridney (Sir) Henry, 420
 Griefiths, P.J., 448
 Griffiths, 84
 Gromyko, Andree, 799
 Grosby, 322
 Grover, A.N., 724
 Guard (Persian), 36
 Guha, Biresh Chandra, 666
 Guider, J.A., 216
 Gujarat, 3, 4, 10, 13, 107
 Gujarat Political Conference, 356
 Gujarat University, 676
 Gujarat Vidyapith, 372, 689
 Gujarat Mitra, 98
 Gujarat Vidyapith, 275, 283
 Gujarati, 105, 162, 178, 179
 Gujarati Samachar, 346
 Gujranwala, 213
 Gujranwala Congress Committee, 315
 Gujranwala Railway Station, 214
 Gujarati Punchi, 169
 Gulab Singh, 485
 Gulam Mohammad, Bakshi, 702
 Gulati, M.D., 674
 Gunpowder, 23
 Guntur, 701, 702
 Gupta, Bhupesh, 764
 Gupta, B.L., 104
 Gupta, C.B., 765

Gupta, Chandra Bhann, 645
 Gupta, Deshbandhu, 256, 547
 Gupta, K. L., 774
 Gupta, Krishna Govinda, 184
 Gupta, Manoranjan, 295
 Gupta, Shivaprasad, 224, 320, 352
 Gupta, Manmath, 269
 Gurbakshrai, 246
 Gurdwara, Gangsar, 262
 Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, 238
 Gurnani, M. A., 529
 Gurnam Singh, 730, 740, 763, 764, 766, 767, 779
 Gura Gobind Singh Bhawan, 777
 Guru-ka-Bagh, 265
 Guru, L. B., 764
 Guruvayur, 358
 Gwalior, 13, 72, 83, 85, 86
 Gwyer, (Sir) Maurice, 410, 421
Gyanadarpan, 64
 Gyani, Prem Singh, 696
 Gyasso, Sonam, 686
 Gyfford, 20

H

Haifaabad, 214
 Hafizur Rehman, *Maulana*, 673
 Hague, 693
 Haibey, *Sir* Malcolm, 261, 262, 287
 Haig, *Sir* Harry, 366
 Haksar, S. M., 728
 Haidane, *Lord*, 182
 Haldwani, 445
 Hallstein, 671
Hamulud, 173
Halkaru Ane Vartaman, 63
 Hall, *Sir* Cowasji, 493
 Hammaraskjold, Dag, 569, 613
 Handiside, E. C., 273
 Handloom Export Promotion Advisory Council, 677
 Hans Raj, *Mahatma*, 91, 402
Haqiqat, 209

Haque, Mazherul, 212
 Har Dayal, 181, 210
 Harbans Lal, 697
 Hardikar, N. S., 333
 Hardinge, *Lord*, 74, 172, 177, 179, 183, 187
 Hargovind, *Guru*, 8
 Har Rai (7th *Guru*), 8, 13
 Hari Singh, 651
 Hariharpur, 15
 Harihar Singh, 728, 731, 746
Harijan, (Weekly) 444, 484
 Harijan Sewak Sangh, 687
 Harinder Singh, 731, 743
 Haringay, 58
 Harington, 60
 Haripura, 394
 Harkishan, 13
 Harriman, Averell, 660
 Harris, 21
 Hart, (Capt), 73
 Herman, R., 147
 Hasan Imam, 95, 203
 Hasan, *Maulvi* Nurul, 262
 Hasan Syed Wazir, 178
 Hasan, Yakub, 252
 Hassan, Abid, 436, 457
 Hastings, Warren, 37, 44, 45, 47, 50
 Hastings Treaty, 54
 Hastings, Warren, Trial, 46
 Hathras, 83
 Havelock, *General*, 83
 Hawkins, William (Capt.), 2
 Hazari Report, 721
 Hazaribagh Central Jail, Calcutta, 198, 205
 Hazrat Mohani, 254
 Hazratbal Shrine (Srinagar), 695, 696
 Hazurbazar, V. S., 654
 Heavy Electrical Factory, Bhopal, 674, 677
 Heavy Electrical Project, 638
 Heavy Machine Building Plant, 694
 Heavy Water Plant, Naya Nangal, 673
 Hector, 2
 Helena, St., 11
 Henry, *Str*, 81

Henry IV, 1
 Herbert, *Sir* Thomas, 6
 Heron, 39
 Hess, Hendrik, 3
 Hewett, J. P., 155
 Heycock, Mr., 193
 Hicky, James Augustus, 47
 Hidayatullah, M., 724, 757, 763, 768
 Hidayatulla, *Sir* Gulam Hussain, 487
 Hoshiarpur, 91
 High Court of Judicature (Bengal), 91
 Hillary, 559
 Himalaya Mountaineering Institution, 567
Hind Swaraj by M. K. Gandhi, 168, 171
 Hindi, 384
 Hindi Conference, (Indore), 198
 Hindu College, 53
 Hindu Mahasabha, 139, 364, 541
 Hindu Marriage Bill, 581
 Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill, 577
 Hindu-Muslim Unity, 180, 263, 269
Hindu Patriot, 78, 93, 103, 113, 114, 118
 Hindu Religious Endowment Commission, 673
 Hindu Temples, 7
Hindu, The (Madras), 105, 110, 217
Hindustan (Bombay), 185, 186
Hindustan (Urdu), 404
 Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, 712
 Hindustan Photo Films, 718
 Hindustan Sevalal Conference, 283
 Hindustan Shipyard, 674
 Hindustani Sevalal, 318
 Hindustani Sevalal Conference, 293
Hindurva by V. D. Savarkar, 105
 Hirakud Control Board, 681
Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, 38

- History of Indian National Congress*, Vol. I, 1885-1935 by Sitaramayya, B.P. 349
History of Indian National Congress by Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Vol. II, 1935-1947, 356
Hitaunda (Nagpur), 173, 177, 356
 Hitler, Adolf, 443
 Ho Chi-Minh, 582, 601, 778
 Hoare, Sir S. 351, 358, 367
 Hoare, Sir Samuel, 355, 356, 361, 365, 373, 374
 Hodges, Luther, 681
 Holcombe, Lieut., 97
 Holcroft, V., 62
 Holkar, Maharaja of, 271, 272
 Holkar, Shivaji Maharaj, 51, 112
 Holland, 12, 693
 Holmes, Rev. John H., 81, 698
 Holvoake, Keith, 729
 Home Rule Government, 188, 195
 Home Rule League, 186, 188, 189, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 205, 215, 216, 227, 229
 Homem, M.M., 12
 Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee, 677
 Hoover, President, 488
 Hope, 104
 Horniman, Benjamin Guy, 178, 198, 202, 215, 253, 262, 263, 270
 Houston, Sri Ernest, 300, 341
 House of Commons, 21, 45, 85, 92, 98, 103, 117, 120, 121, 313, 347, 355, 371, 441, 445, 486
 House of Lords, 86, 262, 269, 375, 416
 Hower, Bishop, 692
 Howrah, 680
 Hoyle, Fred, 731
 Hudlars, 719
 Hudson, Major, 84
 Hughes, Robert, 5
 Hugli, 7, 11, 30, 41
 Hukam Singh, 668, 710, 778
 Huke, Chavlet, 329
 Human Rights Commission, 583
 Humayun, 84
 Hume, Allen Octavian, 71, 104, 106, 108, 109, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 139
 Humphrey, Hubert H., 710
 Hurkaree, 49
 Hukaru, 57
 Hunter Committee Report, 223, 227, 228
 Hussain, Ghulam, 35, 53
 Husain, M. Kursaid, 250
 Hussain, Mian Fazil, 266
 Hussain, Zakir, 669, 687, 695, 697, 700, 702-703, 704, 713, 738, 744, 745, 769
 Hyderabad, 37, 677, 689, 704
 Hyderabad, Nizam of, 227, 272
 Hyderabad (Sind), 201
 Hydari, Mahmood Akbar Nazarally, 94

 I
 I.N.A. Trials, 482
 I.N.C., 292, 310, 341, 359, 367, 369, 370, 375, 377, 382, 383, 385, 387, 395, 428
 Ibrahim, Hafiz Mohammed, 584, 723
 Iflikharuddin, Mian, 477
 Ilbert Bill, 104, 105, 106, 107
 Imam, Hasan, 202, 213
 Imam, Sir Ali, 317
 Imam, Nagi, 610
 Imperial Conference, London, 176, 203, 250, 275
 Imperial Defence College (U.K.), 675
 Imperial Parliament, 282
 Imperial Legislative Council, 181
 Imperial War Conference, 192, 218
 Import Policy, 641
 Inamdar, S.V., 603
 Income Tax Bill, 110
 "Increase in the spread of Plague", 131
 Indemnity Bill, 220
 Independence Day, 394, 421, 424, 437, 483
 Independent, 231, 248
 India, 678, 685-690, 692-693, 695-698, 700, 701, 702, 703
 India Act (1919), 232
 India Bill, 373
 India Herald, 50
 India Home Rule League, 219
 India Home Rule by M.K. Gandhi
 India House (London), 316
 India in Bondage by Sunderland (Dr.), J.T.
 India League (America), 402, 444
 India Paper Currency Act, 211
 Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society, 574
 Indian Airways, 559
 Indian Air Force, 558
 Indian Army, 267
 Indian Association, 99, 107, 217
 Indian Chamber of Commerce, 678
 Indian Congress Committee, 136, 137
 Indian Council Act (1892), 120
 Indian Council Bill (1904), 90, 120, 135, 145, 166
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 691
 Indian Currency Commission, 136
 Indian Economic Mission, 616
 Indian Emigration Association (London), 197
 Indian Everest Expedition, 636
 Indian Film Exhibition, 695
 Indian High Court Act (1861), 90
 Indian Independence Committee (Berlin), 210

- Indian [Independence League (California), 161
 Indian Institute of Astronomical & Sanskrit Research, 615
 Indian Institute of Technology, 620
 Indian Khilafat Deputation, 267
 Indian Labour Conference, Bangalore, 699
 Indian Labour Conference, New Delhi 597
 Indian Mercantile Marine, 271
 Indian Merchants' Chamber, 254
Indian Mirror, 90, 107, 114
 Indian Muslim League, 156
Indian Nation, 103
 Indian National Army, 72-73, 74, 76, 131, 149, 465
 Indian National Conference (Calcutta), 106
 Indian National Congress, 59, 79, 71, 72, 73, 74, 82, 91, 92, 94, 95, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 129, 132, 136, 138, 140, 161, 162, 174, 177, 186, 189, 206, 259, 260, 270, 275, 282, 694, 699
 Indian National Liberal Federation, 372
 Indian National Pact, 260
 Indian National Trade Congress, 636
Indian Opinion, 145
 Indian Plague Commission, 134
 Indian Press Act (1910), 253
 Indian Progressive Federation, 238
 Indian Railways Guarantee Act, 102
 Indian Railways, Rehabilitation of, 362
 Indian Refineries Ltd., 680
 Indian Reform Bill, 371
Indian Registrar, 65
Indian Review, 137
 Indian Sandhurst Committee, 275
 Indian Science Congress, 569, 647, 692
Indian Spectator, 162
 Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 647
 Indian States Committee, 288
 Indian Statute Book, 99
 Indian Statutory Commission, 282, 308, 312, 313
Indian Struggle by Bose, Subhash Chandra, 370
 Indian Youth Congress, 538
Indian War of Independence by V.D. Savarkar, 167
 Indo-Afghanistan Treaty, 245
 Indo-French Talks, 565
 Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Treaty, 640
 Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, 528
 Indo-Swiss Training Centre, Chandigarh, 695
 Indo-Syrian Treaty, 549
 Indore, 111, 112, 703
Indore Samachar, 437
Indu Prakash, 90, 94, 101, 102, 104, 155
 Indu Vijay Co. Ltd., 90
Inqilabi-Jalid (Urdu), 404
 Institute of Applied Man Power Research, 673
 Institute of Medicine and Medical Research, 680
 Institute of Orthopedics, 705
 Institute of Public Administration, 564
 Inter-University Festival, eighth, 694
 Interim Government, 496
 International Chamber of Commerce, 704
 International Congress on Chest Diseases, 685
 International Court of Justice, 635
 International Development Association, 673, 675
 International Monetary Fund, 676
 International Ophthalmic Congress, 19th, 681
 International Press Institute, 643
 International Scouts Conference, 620
 International Statistical Conference, 547
Introduction to Indian Politics, 133
 Imad-ud-Daula Imad-ud-Mulk, 71
 Imperial Cadet Corps, 139
 Imperial Legislative Council, 99, 118, 120
 Irwin, Lord, 270, 272, 273, 277, 281, 302, 315, 325, 334
 Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (Pr.), 79
 International Congress of Social Democrats, 147
 International Socialist Congress, 145
 Iran, 688
 Iraq, 161, 681
 Irwin, Lord, 270, 272, 273, 277, 281
 Iskiner, 70
 Islington, Lord, 178
 Ismail, Mirza, 608
 Italy, 681
 Iyengar, Sir V. Bhaskar, 72
 Iyengar, Chinnaswami, 333
 Iyengar, K.S. Narayana, 609
 Iyengar, Rangaswami, 219, 365
 Iyengar, S. Srinivasa, 96, 201, 247, 274, 275, 281, 287
 Iyengar, Srinivasa, 289
 Iyer, A. Krishnaswami, 561
 Iyer, C.P. Ramaswami, 632
 Iyer, Sir K. Seshadri, 74
 Iyer, T. Sadasiva, 204

Iyer, Subramania, 72
Iyer, V. Krishnaaswami,
91

J

J.J. Singh, 455
Jackson (Magistrate of
Nasik), 168, 169
Jackson, Sir Stanley,
347
Jafar, Mir, 39, 40
Jagat Narayan Lal, 298
Jagdish Chandra, 339,
769
Jagdish Narayan, 346
Jagdishpur, 84, 86
Jaggiwan Ram, 535, 537,
584, 685, 770, 771
Jahangir, 4
Jahan Ara, (Princess)
3, 9, 15
Jai Hind, 482
Jai Singh, 14, 29
Jain, A.K., 70
Jain, A.P., 598, 704
Jain, Takhtmal, 606
Jain, Kumar Chandra,
435
Jaipur, 29, 683
Jairamdas Daulatram,
329
Jalhalli, 629
Jalaluddin Shah Alam,
II, 42
Jalalabad, 33
Jalgaon, 305
Jallianwala Bagh, 223,
286, 296, 324
Jallianwala Bagh Anni-
versary, 237
Jallianwala Bagh Day,
711
Jallianwala Bagh Me-
morial Fund, 241
Jallianwala Memorial
Bill, 541
Jalpaiguri, 239
Jambhikar, Bal Shashi,
66, 67, 70, 72
James (Commissioner),
126
James (King), 3
James I, 4
James II, 19
Jam-i-Jahan Numa, 56,
62
James, Sir, 304
Jamiyat-ul-umma-Hind,
337
Jammu, 493

Jammu and Kashmir,
678, 690, 702, 704
Jammu and Kashmir,
Maharaja of, 272
Jambadas Dwarkadas,
334
Jamshepur, 683
Jamuna, 81
Jan, Mirza, 11
Janavani, 365
Jang, Muzaffar, 37
Jang, Nasir, 37
Jang, Sir Salar, 37, 42,
53, 63
Jam-e-Jamshed, 104
Japan, 481, 681
Jasaulipatti, 192
Jaswant Singh,
Jatindra Nath Das, 300
Javanese, 18
Jawahar Day, 329
Jawahar Week, 328
Jawala Prasad, 83, 84
Jayakar, M.R., 96, 222,
225, 226, 233, 235,
241, 242, 264, 274,
285, 291, 317, 319,
322, 357, 460, 612
Jejeebhoy, Bijaramjee,
56
Jejeebhoy (Sir) Jamsel-
jee, 47
Jenkins, 297
Jeissore, 61
Jesus, I, 3, 12
Jha, Binodanand, 649,
691
Jhansi, 82, 85, 86, 267,
281, 485
Jharia, 236
Jiji (Fort), 18
Jinnah, Mohammed Ali,
97, 129, 130, 137,
147, 168, 172, 175,
178, 181, 184, 189,
212, 224, 229, 235,
259, 260, 270, 272,
275, 278, 284, 287,
289, 291, 294, 299,
302, 331, 361, 366,
372, 373, 386, 390,
393, 394, 397, 398,
399, 400, 401, 403,
404, 416, 417, 420,
421, 427, 439, 440,
442, 457, 462, 464,
467, 470, 471, 472,
473, 475, 477, 480,
481, 487, 489, 493,
494, 495, 498, 497,
498, 499, 500, 505,
507, 508, 521

Jivarji, Rustomji, 232
Jizya (Tax), 18
Jo, Kuo Mo, 576
Johanna, 19
John Bull, 62
Johns, Charles, 33
Johnson (Capt.), 21
Johnson (Col.), 447
Jones, (Sir) William, 47
Jorasanko, 440
Joshi, Daji Narayan,
169, 171
Joshi, Ganesh Vasudev,
99
Joshi, N.M., 463, 583
Joshi, P.C., 186
Joshi, S.M., 736
Joshi, Shri of Akola, 239
Joshi, V.C., 691, 763,
764
Joshi, 22
Journalism, 56
Jocce, A.H., 372
Jubbulpore, 115
Juhu, 263
Jumma Mosque, Ali-
garh, 241
Jung, Mehdi Nawaz,
719
Jung, Motuman, 71
Junna, 6

K

Kabir, Humayun, 447,
714, 774
Kabul, 11, 33, 34, 71,
623, 700
Kadai, 36, 37
Kadambari Devi, 107
Kaira districts, 245
Kaira Scandal, 205
Kaira Troubles, 192,
200
Kairon, Partap Singh,
238, 693, 699, 704,
735
Kaiser-I-Hind, 162, 178,
229
Kak, Ramchandra, 508
Kakori Conspiracy
Case, 269, 278
Kakori Railway Station,
269
Kal, 136
Kalappa, V., 477
Kalat, Khan of, 121
Kaleidoscope, 61
Kalelkar, Kakasahib,
184, 311
Kalikar, V.V., 458
Kalikata, 23

- Kalimpong, 670
 Kalinga Award, 731
 Kalkote Thermal Power Plant, 688
Kalpatri, 132
Kalki, 86
Kalyan, 10
 Kamaraj, K., 45, 484, 666, 694, 696, 699, 703, 704, 709, 710, 727, 767
 Kamaraj Plan, 690
 Kamarisdr, K. C., 332
 Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, 420, 438
 Kampmann, Viggo, 663
Kamshet, 627
 Kananighi, Sylhet, 252
 Kane, P.V., 687
 Kandhar, 1
 Kandla, 704
 Kandy, 8
 Kanhere, Anant Laxman, 168, 171
 Kanheri, 173
 Kanhoji, 29
 Kankaus Ratnagiri, 80
 Kannamwar, M.S., 680, 694
 Kanpur, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 91, 138, 673, 688
 Kanpur Bomb Case, 286
 Kanpur Conspiracy Case, 303
 Kanchi Ram, 161, 182
 Kanthi, S.R., 670
 Kanungo, Nityanand, 706, 734
 Kanya, 258
 Kapadia, Sorabi, 330
 Kapur Singh, 747
 Karachi, 97, 687, 701
 Karam Singh, 599, 654, 678, 760
 Karandikar, J.K., 279
 Karatia, Mia of, 248
 Karazzaon, 90
 Kare, Daji Abaji, 118
 Kardelj, 681
Karikul, 33, 40
 Karkare, 702
 Karmgani, 612
Karmvir (Jabalpur), 239
 Karnal, 682
 Karnatak, 34, 44
Karnatak Vritta, 150, 173
 Karor, S.S., 270
 Karun, 44
 Karunanidhi, M., 759
 Karve, Anne, 166
 Karve, D.K., 601, 603, 679
 Karve, Krishnaji Gopal, 171
 Kanwar, 8
 Karyavathom (Trivandrum), 691
 Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, 689
 Kashmir, 27, 34, 380, 682, 684, 686, 688, 692, 697, 698
 Kashmir Issue, 514, 517, 521, 532, 534, 595
 Kasim, Mir, 41
 Kasimbazar, 12, 30, 37
 Kasjee, Yamuna, 348
 Kasur, 213
 Kasur riots, 215
 Kathiawad, 94
Kathiawad Samachar, 217
 Kathiawar State Conference, 284
 Kathamandu, 693
 Katju, K.N., 553, 584
 Katkar, 702
 Kaveri, 44
 Kavura Matha. Shan-karacharya, 205
 Kawe, Krishan Gopal, 169
 Kazi Shehpuddin, 66
 Kazi's Act, 99
 Keane, John, 69
 Keating, B., 761
 Keelinge, (Capt.), 2
 Kelappan, 354
 Kelkar, N.C., 247, 389
 Kelkar, V.B., 106, 112
 Kennedy, Jacqueline, 666
 Kennedy, John F., 66, 162, 659, 666
 Kennynoe, 75
 Kenya Colony, 259
 Korala, 675, 676, 677, 681, 700, 702, 704
 Kerala *Kaumudi* (Trivandrum), 173
 Kerala Legislative, 683
 Kerala Provincial Conference (Payyanur), 238, 287
 Kerala University, 691
Kerala Bhushanam, 467
 Kersaspji Rustom Ji, 158
Kesari, 103, 104, 112, 132, 148, 161, 162, 163, 170, 184
 Keshav Chander, 718
 Keshkar, B.V., 670
Khaddar, 243, 244
 Khaddar, propaganda by Gandhi, 273
 Khadi Bazar, 296
 Khadi Exhibition, 408
 Khadi Exhibition (Bombay), 257
 Khadi Movement, 286
 Khadilkar, R.K., 224, 767
 Khairuddin, 87
Khalsa Sewak (Amritsar), 261
 Khan, Abdul Ghaflar, 337, 345, 368, 369, 371, 374, 605, 607, 614, 781, 782
 Khan Afzal, 13
 Khan Alahwardi (Nawab), 34, 35
 Khan, Aamnat, 22
 Khan, Bade Ghulam Ali, 724
 Khan, Cheeta, 453
 Khan, Daud, 17
 Khan, Dauran, 2, 8
 Khan, Hakim Ajmal, 224, 231, 238
 Khan, Hyder Beg, 48
 Khan, Liaquat Ali, 477, 499, 511, 512, 513, 522, 539, 543, 544, 546
 Khan, Liaquat Hyat, 345
 Khan, Malik Lal, 246, 248
 Khan, Mir Jafar Ali, 43
 Khan, Mir Muazzam, 13
 Khan, Mir Tureb Ali, 62
 Khan, Mohammed Ayub, 622, 641, 650, 706, 734
 Khan, Mohammed Daud, 610
 Khan, Mohammed Zafrullah, 517, 540, 552
 Khan, Munshi Wajid Ali, 67
 Khan, Mubarez, 28
 Khan, Muhammad, 12
 Khan, Muhammad, Saki Musta-idd, 25
 Khan, Murshid Kuli, 23, 24, 28
 Khan, Nawab Haji Hamidullah, 273
 Khan, Nawab Ismael, 281
 Khan, Rajah Ali, 609

- Khan, Sarfaraz, 34
 Khan, Sayyid Abdullah, 27
 Khan, Shah Nawaz, 493
 Khan, Shaista, 14, 20
 Khan, Shah Nawaz, 8
 Khan, Shuja-ud-Din, 28, 30, 31, 34
 Khan, Syed Mohamm-ed, 69
 Khan, Yahya, 735, 747
 Khan, Yamin, 373
 Khan, Zabita, 44
 Khan (Sir) Zulfikar Ali, 20, 356
Khandesh Waibhaw, 97
 Khankhoja, Pandurang Sulasthiv, 161
 Khanna Commission Report, 727
 Khanna, Jugal Kishore, 485
 Khaparde, G.S., 161, 166, 168, 171, 172
 Kharak Singh, 366, 692
 Khare, N.B., 400, 401, 402, 582
 Khare, S.S., 674
 Khare, W.S., 167
Khatkar Kalam, 686
 Kher, B.G., 421, 551, 596
 Khera, Shakar, 28
Khilafat Conference, 222, 225, 228, 381
Khilafat Conference (Broach), 229
Khilafat Congress, 221
Khilafat Day, 221
Khilafat League, 235
Khilafat Movement, 177
 Khizarpur, 14
 Khorana, Hargobind, 728
 Khosla, A.N., 675
 Khosla, G.D., 716
 Khrushchev, Nikita, 628, 631, 641, 657
 Khulna, 89, 268, 738
Khunt Kafan (a poem), 218
 Khurdpur, 186
 Khurram, 5
 Khursheedbehen (Miss), 325
 Khurso (Prince), 2, 5
 Khwaja Hassan Nizami, 299
 Khwaja (Sir) Nazimud-din, 400
 Khyber, 270
 Khyber Pass, 136, 279
 Kiddanpur, 131
 Kidwai, Rafi Ahmed, 567
 Kirti Mandir, 536
 Kisan Sabha, 362
 Kishen Singh, 336
 Kishori Lal, 325
 Kitchener, Lord, 148, 154, 167, 168
 Kitchlew (Dr.) Saifuddin, 212, 233, 259, 262, 353, 381, 555, 692
 Kirloskar Theatre, Poona, 191
 Knapp, Chairman of Moplah train tragedy enquiry, 246
 Knapp Enquiry Committee, 246
 Kochin Chiefs, 276
 Kochrahe, 185
 Kodesia, Jagdish, 737
 Kohima, 683, 709
 Kohlat, 257
 Koirala, B.P., 630
 Koirang Singh, 780
 Kolar gold mining undertaking, 681
 Kolhapur, 72, 73, 92, 104
 Kollaam, 14
 Komzale, 577
 Konkan, 10
 Konkan family, 267
 Kootob-ood-deen, 89
 Kora, 43
 Korean War, 536
 Kosi Barrage, 705
 Kosygin, Alexei, 713, 744, 747, 778
 Kotah, 85, 674
 Kotelawala, John, 562
 Kothandaraman, Pt., 252
 Kothari, B.G., 328
 Kothari, D.S., 649
 Kothari Commission Report, 712
 Kottayam, 112, 404
 Kottayam, Raja of, 37
 Kovalam
 See Covelong
 Koyali (Baroda), 687
 Koyali Oil Refineries, 696
 Koyna, 673, 675
 Koyna Hydro-Electric Project, 669
 Kozhikode, 467
 Krajic, F., 626
 Kripalani, J.B., 112, 192, 193, 313, 351, 352, 357, 372, 425, 427, 429, 432, 433, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 446, 480, 485, 484, 488, 498, 499, 501, 502, 505, 507, 508, 509, 511, 513, 541, 543, 568, 688, 690
 Krishnan, V.S., 647
 Krishnamachari, V.T., 637, 697
 Krishnamurthi, R., 568
 Kukikhal, 279
 Kulkarni, Gangadhar, 173
 Kumaramangalam, P.P., 734
 Kumarappa, J.C., 631
 Kumarswamy, P.S., 596
 Kumbakonam, 65
 Kundali Hydro-Electric, 705
 Kundanlal, 326
 Konde, Shuhurao, 71
 Kundle Power Project, 591, 634
 Kunhali, K., 759, 760
 Kunhamad Herj, the Moplah King, 250
 Kunju, P.K., 745
 Kunte, Govind Vitthal, 71
 Kunwar Singh, 83, 84, 85, 86
 Kunzru Committee, 682
 Kunzru, H.N., 236, 248, 267, 352, 372, 463
 Kurukshetra University, 682

 L
 Labour Party Conference, 343
 Ladakh, 678, 679
 Ladakh Vihara, 685
 Lady Day, 1783, 36
 Lages, 676
 Lahiri, Rajendra, executed, 269, 282
 Lahore, 1, 40, 81, 92, 122, 123, 169
Lahore Chronicle, 74
 Lahore Conspiracy Case, 305
 Lajpat Rai, 92, 114
 Lajpat Rai and political unrest, 158

Lajpat Rai Day, 290
 Lajpat Rai Hall, 302
 Lajpat Rai Memorial Library, 92, 286
 Lakkappa, 758
 Lakshman Jagannath, 69
 Lakshmi Bai, Rani, 69, 83, 85, 86
 Lakshminpathi, Rukmani, 312
 Lal, Banwari, 269
 Lal, Jagat, N., 250
 Lal, Mukund, 269
 Lal, Ram Prasad, 204
 Lalit Kala Akademi, 611
 Lalit Kala Akademi Awards, 704
 Lally, Count, 40, 41, 43
 Lama, Dalai, 594, 614, 615, 622
 Lama, Panchen, 772
 Language Issue, 565
 Lansbury, George, 195, 227
 Landi Kotal, 270
 Lansdowne, Lord, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120
 Laski, Harold Joseph, 463
Last days in England of the Rajah by Carpenter, Mety, 93, 366
 Latif, (Dr.) Syed Abdul, 439
 Law, Hindu, 50
 Law, Mohammedan, 50
 Lawlay, (Sir) Arthur, 150
 Lawrence Garden Bomb Case, 193
 Lawrence (Sir) John, 38, 81, 91, 92
 Lawrence, Pethick, 348, 482, 485, 490
 Laxman Jagannath, 116
 Laxmibai Nagar, 595
 Le Marchant, M. C., 154
 Leader (Allahabad), 212
 League of Nations, 224
 Legislative Council, 91
 Leicester, 354
 Lellington, Gregory, 4
 Lenin Peace Prize, 692
 Lenoir, M., 28
 Lester, Muriel (Miss), 549
 Lewis, Sir George Corewall, 85
 Lhasa, 681

Liberal Colonial Club (London), 181
 Lie, Trygve, 553
Life and letters of Raja Ram Mohan Roy by S.D. Collect, 45, 123
 Life Insurance Corporation, 695
Life of Garibaldi by Mazzini, 233
 Limaya, S.P., 585
 Limaye, Madhu, 690, 763
 Linlithgow, (Lord), 367, 395, 417, 419, 421, 429, 431, 435
 Lisbon, 565
 Listowel, 303
 Lloyd, Sir George, 220
 Lockhart, Sir William, 124, 133, 137
 Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar, 169, 412, 498, 599, 600, 688, 721, 746
'Lokmat Vijay', 135
 Lokamanya, 303
 Lokanathan, 591
 Lokashakti, 372
 Lokhitavadi, 71
 Lokmitra, 101
 London, 99, 102, 105, 116, 675, 688, 702, 704
 London Company, 23
 London East India Company, 23
London Times, 121, 122
 Lothian, Lord, 393
 Louis XIII, 4
 Lozano, 524
 Lucknow, 11, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 92, 687
 Ludhiana, 407
 Lunkaria, 192
 Lyell, Dr., 83
 Lytton, Lord, 98, 99, 100

M

Maasir-i-Alamgiri, 25
 Macaulay, 105, 117
 MacDonald, Ramsay, 101, 314, 334, 345, 352
 Macdonnell, Sir, Atony, 140
 MacLagan, Sir, Edward, 216, 220
 Maclean, Charles, 51
 Macmillan, Harold, 600

636
 Macrae, James, 28
 Madakkara, 31
 Madanoker, 325
 Maddock, Cal, 261
 Madhok, Bal Raj, 758
 Madhurilata, 115
 Madhya Pradesh, 691, 698
 Madras, 11, 36, 88, 91, 92, 104, 106, 110, 113, 116, 123, 124, 677, 678, 683, 689, 691, 694, 700, 703
 Madras Assembly, 701
 Madras Council, 355
Madras Courier, 49
Madras Gazette, 50
 Madras High Court, 673, 679
 Madras Labour Union, 200
 Madras Legislative Council, 272
 Madras Liberal League, 222, 248, 253
Madras Standard, The, 181
 Madura (South India), 6
 Madurai Milk Conservation Project, 691
 Magra, 125
 Mahabaleshwar, 477
 Mahabat Khan, 6
 Mahajan, Mehar Chand, 722
 Mahajan, Bahen or Kunte, Gobind Vittal, 71
 Mahakeshal, 372
 Mahakoshal Provincial Conference, 398
 Mahulanobis, P.C., 642
 Mahalingam, S. 767
Mohamantan, 64
 Mahuraj Kumar Sir Vijay Anand, 446
Maharaja, S.S., 238
 Maharashtra, 679, 680, 685, 695, 701
Maharashtra Mitra, 93
Mahurashtra (Nagpur), 164, 180, 227, 229, 225
Maharashtra Provincial Conference (Poona), 286
 Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 278
 Mahasai, M.D., 372

- Mohatma Afrose* (Pec-sian), 356
Mohatma Gandhi, ed. by S. Radhakrishnan, 416
Mohatma Gandhi Jayanti Day, 522
 Mahavir Singh, 325
 Mahendra, 668
 Mahen, Dr. Rene, 704, 714
 Mahendra Pratap (Raja), 494
 Mahim, 33
 Mahmood, 76, 93, 94, 96, 474
 Mahmudabad, Raja Sahib of, 202, 204
 Mahndi Hussain, 85
 Muhomedan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee, 96
Mahratta, 101, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 120
 Mahsud, Raiding 191
 Mahsuds, 217, 224
 Mahajan Sabha Hall, 219
 Mahur, Tulsidas, 300
 Mainpuri, 69, 82, 86
 Majumdar, B.K., 240
 Majumdar, D.M., 637
 Makarios, Archbishop, 678
 Malabar, 12, 44, 83, 96, 241
Malabar Mail, 381
 Malabar, Raja of, 42
 Malabari, Behramji M., 84, 107, 176
 Malacca, 1, 9
 Malaviya, Govind, 327, 350, 359, 650
 Malaviya, K.D., 678, 687, 690, 740
 Malaviya, Krihna Kanta, 250, 326
 Malaviya, Madan Mohan, 90, 161, 169, 170, 200, 203, 206, 210, 212, 214, 222, 241, 248, 249, 250, 253, 258, 260, 272, 278, 282, 283, 286, 297, 298, 309, 313, 315, 319, 322, 338, 342, 345, 349, 350, 364, 366, 367, 368, 369, 382, 388, 440, 444, 454, 468, 469, 499, 630
 Malaviya, Shridhar, 359
 Malaviya, Usha, 349
 Malaya, 678
Malayala Manorama, 112
 Malda, 18, 22
 Malhotra, Thakurdas, 608
 Malhotra, Vijay Kumar, 739
 Malegaon riots, 239
 Malik, Sardar, 548
 Malkapunka, S.R., 300
 Mallet, Louis, 102
 Manekshaw, S.H.F.J., 714, 749
 Mandya National Paper Mills, 673
 Mangla Dam, 604, 621
 Mann, Joginder Singh, 724
 Mann, Uday Singh 779
 Man of Delhi, See Shah, Qutabuddin
 Man Singh, 85, 88
Manchester Guardian, 443
 Mandalay, 181, 187, 265
 Mandalay Central Jail, 165, 175
 Mande, W., 193
 Mandeville, George, 32
 Mandi, 147
 Mangalore, 44
 Manhoji, 28
 Manickchand, 24, 34
 Manipur Conspiracy Case, 114
 Manlicher Cartridges, 173
 Mankar, Khandoji, 35
 Mansfield, Lord, 46
 Manucci, 11
 Mao-Tse-Tung, 567
Maratha, 132, 149, 154
 Marathas, 14, 32, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36
 Marathi, C.P., 332
 Marshman, 55
 Martial Law, 214, 215, 217, 244, 312, 321
 Martial Law Commission, 218
 Martin, Francois, 17, 19, 24
 Marris, J.A., 216, 256
 Marseilles, 171
 Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 242
Marwari Community (Madras), 220
 Mary, Queen, 174
 Mashruwala, K.G., 216
 Masnad, 40
 Massacre (Amboima), 5
 Masulipatnam, 6, 7, 9, 16, 40
 Muteafe, Sir Charles, 80
 Math, Belur, 138
Mathrubhumi (Calcutta), 256
 Mathura, 14, 82
 Mathura Congress Committee, 243
 Matrivedi, 114
 Mateos (President of Mexico), 677
 Mathai, John, 528, 591, 625, 673
 Mathila, 615
 Maulana Mohammed Ali, 333
 Maulana Shaukat Ali, 315, 348, 355
 Maulvi Ashrafuddin, 423
 Mauritius, 703
 Mavliankar, G.V., 323, 551, 588
 Maxwell, Reginald, 468
 Mayo, C., 284
 Mayo, Lord, 96
 Mazagaon Docks, 686
 Mazumdar, Ambica Charan, 77, 189, 256
 Mazumdar, Suresh Chandra, 566
 Mckenly, 51, 68
 Mckoy, Rev., 85
 Mead, General, 85, 88
 Mecca, 15, 113, 116
 Medical College and Hospital (Calcutta), 68
 Meek, D.B., 284
 Meenakshi Temple, 484
 Meerut, 81, 82
 Meerut Communist Conspiracy, 297
 Mehta, Ashoka, 625, 695, 696, 697, 699, 711, 712, 770
 Mehta, Balwantray, 687, 706
 Mehta, G.L., 457, 551, 577
 Mehta, Hansa, 317, 318, 323
 Mehta, Jivraj, 350
 Mehta, P.M., 129
 Mehta, Sir Pherozeshah, 74, 99, 112, 117, 121, 124, 137, 160, 169,

- 177, 185
 Mehtab, H.K., 607, 617
 Melapur, 17
 Menon, K.P.S., 603
 Menon, P. Govinda,
 591, 737, 739, 746,
 758
 Menon, V.K. Krishna,
 485, 522, 582, 583,
 587, 593, 596, 601,
 623, 642, 671, 717,
 737, 745
 Menon, V.P., 708
 Menzies, Robert, 618
 Merchant Adventure's
 Co., 12
 Mesopotamia, 182
 Metson, Lord, 226
 Metcalf, C.T., 68
 Mewar, 54, 91
 Milan Mir, 81
 Michiko (Princes), 644,
 645
 Middletown, Sir Henry,
 3
 Millar (Lahore), 256, 266
 Mildevhall, John, 1
 Militant Hindu Party,
 131
 Mill, James, 68
 Minakshi Temple, 413
 Minerals and Metals
 Trading Corpora-
 tion of India Ltd.,
 692
 Mines Amendment Act,
 289
 Minto, Lord, 149, 154,
 168, 172, 181
 Minto-Morley Reforms
 (1909), 165
 Miraj, 23
 Mir Jumla, 14
 Mir Mahmud, 121
 Mir Philwari, 43
 Mirza Ismail, 421
 Mirza Jawan Bakht,
 42
 Mishra, D.P., 544, 691,
 740
 Mishra Ganga Shunkar,
 482
 Mishra, Gokaran Nath,
 298
 Mishra, Gorakhnath,
 210
 Mishra, Shyam Nan-
 dan, 746, 774, 775
 Mitra, Biren, 704, 727
 Mitra Nela, 131
 Mitra, P.D., 308
 Mitra, Radha Raman,
 243
 Mitra Rajendra Lal,
 119
 Mitra, S.C., 76, 276
 Mitra, S.K., 668
 Mittal, Ram Saran
 Chand, 743
 Mittar, Krishna Kumar,
 106, 271
 Mitter, B.L., 503
 Mitter, P.C., 233, 256
 Moche, 22
 Moderate Conference
 (Calcutta), 222
 Moderates, 73
 Moderate Congress
 (1908), 165
 "Modern encroach-
 ments of the ancient
 rights of female
 according to the
 Hindu law of inhe-
 rance", 56
 Modern Review, 157
 Modi, (Sir) Jivanji Jam-
 shedji, 79
 Mody, (Sir) H.P., 445,
 459, 732
 "Moffussil Ukbar
 Agra" (English), 356
 Moffussilite, 70
 Moghul Sarai, 675
 Mohamed Ali, 558, 560,
 562, 579, 582, 586
 Mohammad, Bikhshi,
 597
 Mohammad, C.H., 653,
 659
 Mohammad Iqbal, 99,
 397
 Mohammad, Nawab,
 179
 Mohammed Alam, 355,
 360
 Mohammed, Prophet,
 695, 696
 Mohammed Shafi, Sir,
 93, 94
 Mohammedan Anglo-
 Oriental College, 97
 Mohammedan Educa-
 tional Conference,
 108
 Mohammedan Residen-
 tial College, 94
 Mohani, Hasrat, 254,
 259, 264, 266
 Mohan Singh, 569
 "Mohrum disturbances
 in Bombay", 147,
 173
 Mohsin-ul-Mulk, 69
 Mokamah, 615
 Mombaina Chakuk
 (Gujarati News-
 paper), 66
 Mombaina Katul, 71
 Mombasa, 182
 Montagu, Chelmsford,
 181, 190, 191, 194,
 196, 209, 216, 222,
 265
 Montagu Chelmsford
 Report, 202, 205, 206
 Monteath, James, 115
 Moodkee, 74, 75
 Mookerjee, Shyama
 Prasad, 139, 517, 558
 Mooraj, 76
 Moonjee, Dr., 260, 261,
 271, 274, 281, 316,
 356
 Moplahs, 247, 253
 Moplah revolt, 96, 210,
 241, 244, 246
 Moplah Train Tragedy,
 255
 Moradabad, 82, 89
 Morarirav, 35
 Morgan, (Sir) Walter,
 155
 Morley, Lord, 165, 181
 Morning Post, 113, 120
 Morsheed, Mr., 192
 Moscow, 209, 281, 675,
 678, 686, 700, 702
 Moscow University, 700
 Motibai (Mrs.), 325
 Motihori, 192, 194
 Mounbatten, Lord,
 506, 509, 510, 511,
 520, 632
 Mount Everest, 705
 Mount Vernon, 529
 Mudaliar, Ramaswamy,
 522, 527
 Mudaliar, M.R.G., 604
 Mudolman, Sir Alexan-
 der, 287
 Mudholkar, R.N., 82,
 114, 177, 232
 Mughals, 19
 Muhammad, Habibul-
 lah, Sir, 94
 Muhammad, Nazar, 10
 Muhammad, Sultan, 18
 Muharram Celebra-
 tions, 161
 Muhtio, 340
 Mukherjee, Ajoy, 732
 Mukherjee, Ashutosh,
 91, 258

Mukherjee, Kalipada, 672
 Mukherjee, Phani Bhushan, 45
 Mukherjee, Radhakumud, 691
 Mukherjee, S.N., 692
 Mukherjee, Subroto, 643
 Musharjee, Tarini, 330
 Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, 62
 Mukkudin, 118
Mukrothara by R.N. Tagore, 249
 Mulk Nawab, Vigarul, 153
 Mulshi Peta, 238
 Multan, 16, 75, 83, 506
Mumtaz Akbar, 70
Mumbai Vartaman, 63
Mumbaina Halkara Ane Vartaman, 72
Mumbina Samachar, 56
Mumukshu, 161
 Munro, Sir Charles, 219
 Munro, Sir Thomas, 59
 Munshi, K.M., 310, 331, 457, 462, 738
 Munshi, Leelavati, 349
 Munshi Ram, see Shruddhamand (Swami)
 Munshigunj, (Raibareilly), 236
 Murlidhar, 749
 Murti, K.M., 435
 Murad, 13
 Murshidabad, 24, 27, 30, 34, 40, 43
 Murehan, Jahangir, 112
 Musa, Mohammed, 632
 Musafir, (Giani) Gurmukh Singh, 133
 Moaslar, Ali, Moplah Leader, 242, 244, 253
 Muslim Educational Conference, 153, 156
 Muslim League, 263, 481, 489, 798
 Muslim League Working Committee, 432
 Muslim University, 96
 "Muslims and Government", 158
 Muston, 58
 Mutiny, Indian (1857), 17, 52, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85
 Muzaffarnagar, 82
 Muzaffarpur, 157, 192
 Muzaffarpur Bomb

Case, 162
 "Muztur-ull Huq," 72
 Myitkyina, 276
 Mylapore, 105
 Mysore, 681, 704
 Mysore Government, 676

N

Nabha Court, 259
 Nabha, Maharaja of, 285
 Nabi, Abdul, 14, 16
 Nadar, Kamaraj see Kamaraj Nadar
 Nadiad, 213
 Nadiya, 43
 Nag, Hardayal, 252
 Nagaland, 674, 694, 697, 699, 700, 702
 Nagapatam, 13
 Nagar Haveli, 646
 Nagpur, 119, 275
 Nagpur Congress Committee, 278
 Nagpur Satyagraha, 279
 Nagri Pracharini Sabha, 642
 Nahorkatiya Oil installations, 688
 Naicker, E.V.R., 696
 Naidu, P. Vardarajulu, 245, 296
 Naidu, Padmaja, 593
 Naidu, Sarojini, 102, 147, 175, 200, 238, 242, 264, 269, 270, 273, 283, 289, 298, 312, 321, 334, 348-49, 361, 435, 440
 Nalk, Kumud, 750
 Nalkar, Eroda Rama Swami, 247
 Naini, Sardar Mohammed, 578
 Nainital, 275
 Naini Jall, 318
 Nair, K.P. Madhavan, 570, 595
 Nair, Sir Sankaran, 83, 132, 219, 242, 250, 278, 298, 366
 Nalburg, 40
 Nambodiripad, E.M.S., 700, 745
 Namdhari, S. Sundar Singh, 238
 Namjoshi, Chitpavan Mahadev Ballal, 100, 103, 104, 106
 Nanrup Thermal power project, 704
 Nana Sahib, 77, 83, 88, 89
 Nanak Chand, 82
 Nanavati, 633
 Nand Kishori Lal (Mrs), 330
 Nand Kumar (Raja), 43, 46
 Nanda, G.L., 135, 598, 690, 707, 716, 775
 Nanda, Raja, 42
 Nankana Massacre, 235
 Nankana Sahib, 244
 Naoroji, Dadabhai, 53, 59, 96, 102, 110, 111, 120, 121, 122, 193, 202, 210
 Naoroji, Feroonji, 78
 Napier, Sir Charles, 72, 76, 77
 Narain, Jagat, 221
 Narayan, Jai Parkash, 389, 392, 406, 414, 425, 441, 508, 545, 552, 595, 598, 604, 618, 627, 668, 700, 707, 759
 Narayan, Lala Shanti, 253
 Narayan, Shriman, 247, 577
 Narendra Dev, 367, 406, 410, 430, 478, 568, 588
 Nari Satyagraha Committee, 318
 Nariman, K.F., 263, 295
 Narmada, 34
 Nasik, 71
 Nasik Conspiracy Case, 170
 Nasik Conspiracy Trial, 172
 Nasirabad, 82
 Nasser, Col. 571, 578, 580, 634, 635, 677, 701
 Natal, 179
 Natal Indian Congress, 129
 Natarajan, J., 356
 Natarajan, K., 116, 436
 Natesan, G.A., 137
 National Board of Basic Education, 674
 National Convention Committee, appointment of, after Surat Split, 161

- National Council of Education (Canada), 294
- National Defence College, 636
- National Defence Council, 688
- National Development Council, 613, 640
- National Discipline Scheme, 687
- National Flag Day, 322
- National Herald* (Lucknow), 279, 691
- National Integration Council, 679
- National Institute of Education, 657
- National Institute of Sciences (India), 520, 647
- National Liberal Federation, 228, 256, 260, 392, 443
- National Liberal Federation of India, 282
- National Liberal League, 201
- National Library for the blind, 684
- National Museum (N. Delhi), 581, 646
- National Panchayat Board, 265
- National Planning Committee, 427
- National Progressive Party in India, 176
- National Schools, 161
- National Shipping Board, 614
- National Social Conference, 302
- National Solidarity day, 692
- National Stadium, 537
- 'National Week', 447
- Nationalism, 188
- Nationalism and Personality, 188
- Nationalist Muslims Conference, 338
- Nationalist Party, 187, 271, 272
- Native Merchant's Gazette, 77
- Native Opinion*, 95, 98
- Naujawan Conference, 336
- Naushera, 82
- Navajivan, 263
- Navajivan Press, 310
- 'Navarashtra', 482
- Navajwan Bharat Sabha, 276
- Navakal* (Bombay), 249
- Navayug*, 503
- Navsari*, 309
- Nayak, Dada, 690
- Nayak, Tirumala, 13
- Nayar, Sushila, 459, 469, 470
- Nazism, 493
- Ne Win, General, 697
- Neelyopokuna, 65
- NEFA, 678, 680
- Negambo fortress, 9
- Nehru Abhinandan Granth, 334
- Nehru Committee Report, 283, 288, 290
- Nehru, Jawaharlal, 89, 115, 177, 190, 226, 228, 230, 232, 245, 247, 248, 252, 256, 259, 260, 273, 281, 282, 286, 310, 317, 326, 337, 338, 344, 345, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 369, 370, 376, 381-82, 384-85, 386, 387, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 396, 397, 399-400, 402, 403, 406, 407, 411, 412, 414, 416, 417, 422, 428, 432-34, 442, 443, 448, 451, 477-79, 481, 83, 484, 485, 486, 488, 489, 491-92, 493-95, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 505-07, 508, 511, 513, 518-519, 520, 521, 523, 526, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 535, 537-38, 541, 43, 44, 555-56, 559, 561, 563, 568, 631, 641, 644, 657, 667, 668, 80-81, 683-88, 689-90, 692-99, 702
- Nehru Kamala, 328, 333, 374, 382
- Nehru, Krishna Kumari, 328
- Nehru Memorial Museum, 747
- Nehru, Mohanlal, 247, 254
- Nehru, Motilal, 89, 157, 196, 210, 223, 231, 234, 236, 242, 244, 245, 246, 256, 262, 264, 265, 267, 269, 270, 272, 276, 280, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291-93, 303-04, 308-10, 314, 319, 324, 334, 393, 652, 687, 716
- Nehru, R.K., 559
- Nehru, Rameshwari, 455, 716
- Nehru, Sham Lal, 247, 254
- Nehru, Shyam Kumari, 328
- Nehru, Uma, 107, 296
- Neill, General, 83
- Nelkar, N.C., 265
- Nemadi, 86
- Neogy, K.C., 468, 619
- Neora, 94
- Nepal, 44, 88, 678, 693
- Nepal, *Afaharaja of*, 277
- Nepa Mills, 589
- Netaji *see* Bose, Subhas Chandra
- Nevilla, Reginald, 196
- New Delhi, 673-79, 680, 681, 682, 684-96, 698-99, 703
- New Dispensation, 101, 103
- New India*, 181, 184
- New India* by Besant (Dr) Annie, 293
- New Press Bills, 170
- New York, 125, 692
- News Chronicle*, 417, 420, 435
- Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act VII, 162
- Neyveli Thermal Power Station, 673, 685
- Nibandhamala* (Garland of Essays), 96
- Niccols (Justice), 18
- Nicobar, 685
- Nicote, *see* Philip de Brito
- Nigeria, 676
- Njalingappa, S., 593, 671, 730, 737, 740, 741, 742, 746, 750, 769, 770, 772, 773, 775, 778
- Nikolayev, Andreian, 684
- Nila Nagini Devi, 364
- Nilakant Das, 314

Nilakanta, 267, 269
 Nippon Electric Co., 642
 Nitraj Singh, 766
Nitya Dharmasarenjika, 64
 Nixon, Richard Milhouse, 728, 762
 Nizam of Hyderabad, 513, 532, 718
 Nizam-ul-Mulk, 34, 35
 Noakhali, 507
 Nobel Prize, 248, 329
 Non-aligned Conference, Cairo, 701
 North Western Frontier, 113, 116, 118
 Noon, Firoz Khan, 605
 No Tax Campaign, 287
 Norris, Sir William, 23
 North Brook, Earl, 100, 146
 North Canara, 79
 North, Lord, 45
 North-West Frontier Province, 163
 Nott, General, 72
 Nowgong, 83
 Nowroji Dorabji Chundari, 63
 Nummati, 661
 Nur Jahan, 3, 5, 6, 10
 Nussarwanji Dorabji, 29
Nutan Saurashtra (Rajkot), 276
 Nummati Refinery, 680

O

Oakley, H., 54
 O' Douglas, William, 565
 O'Dwyer, Sir Michael, 254
 Official Language Bill, 686
 Ogule, G.A., 180
 Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India, 681
 Oil India Ltd., 679
 Okatie, F.S., 619
 Ollivant, Sir C., 135
 Omanney, M.C., 83
 Oodeshanker, Gouri-shanker, 51
Oodunt Marand, 60
Oordoo Ukhbar, 72
 Ootacommand, 617
 Orient Review, 165
Oriental Magazine of

Calcutta Amusement, 48
 Orissa Government, 673, 675, 704
 Orma, Robert, 38
 Ormuz, 5
 Osmania University, 553
 Ostend (ship), 28, 29, 31, 36
 Ottawa, 594
 Oudh, 43, 81, 83, 84, 88
 Ovans, T. Colonel, 73
 Oxenden, Henry, 17
 Oxford University, 94
 Oxiden, Sir George, 15, 16

P

Pakistan, 97, 99, 484, 512, 680, 682, 685, 690, 693, 695, 697, 703
 Pakvasa, Mangal Das, 651
 Pal, Bipin Chandra, 87, 148, 155, 158, 161, 165, 166, 198, 219, 233, 236, 288
 Pal, Kristodas, 103
 Palai Central Bank, 639, 645
 Palaman, 683
 Palikat, 2, 5, 6
 Palma, Sir A., 139
 Palmerston, Viscount, 85
 Palshikar, 170
 Panchayati Raj, 641, 646, 668
Panchayats, 231
 Pande, Mangal, 81
 Pande, R.C., 604
 Pandit, R.S., 324
 Pandit, Vijaya Laxmi, 401, 441, 454, 464, 467, 475, 476, 498, 555, 560, 563, 565, 569, 692, 695, 679, 701, 702
 Pandita Ra-rabai, 85
 Pandu, 84, 629
 Pandurang, Dadoba, 69
 Pandya, Mohan Lal, 374
 Panhala, 16, 17
 Panikkar, K.M., 695
 Panipat, 46
 Panjim, 695, 696
 Pant, Govind Ballabh, 396, 428, 435, 448,

497, 563, 570, 577, 584, 592, 595, 599, 602, 608, 616, 620, 631, 650
 Pantulu, N. Subha Rau, 183, 184
 Parambathara, Alexander, 660
 Paranjpe, Dr. R., 422
 Pardurang, Dattatreya, 169
 Pandurangabhi, Dattatreya, 151
 Paramahans Mandal, 69
 Paranjpe, T.R., 243, 247
 Parebh, Gokuldas, 157
 Paris, 676, 678
 Parikh, Bhimji, 56
 Parliament, 11
 Parmananda, Samaldas, 107
Parankull, 361
 Partap Singh, 70, 74
 Parthasarthy, Srinivasan, 649
 Parvati Devi, (Shri.), 326
 Parwana, 30
Pashima Thunaka, 90
 Pasajve Resistance Movement (Transvaal), 172
 Patel (Kumari) Maniben Vallabhbhai, 143, 352, 364
 Patel, Vallabhbhai, 284, 296, 302, 307, 315, 319, 320, 385, 391, 396, 397, 398, 399, 401, 405, 418, 427, 435, 443, 452, 478, 482, 483, 484, 487, 494, 495, 499, 507, 509, 514, 517, 523, 527, 529, 533, 534, 538
 Patel, Vithalbhui, 273, 364
 Patel, V.I., 262, 322, 346, 359, 361, 374
 Pathak, Gopal Swarup, 766, 768, 777
 Pathak, Sohan Lal, 187
 Pathore Prabhu Community, 96
 Pathya Pradana, 57
 Patiala, 113
 Patiala, Maharaja of, 202
 Patil, Bhaurao Paigonda, 616

- Patil, S.K., 602, 605, 621, 699, 743, 745
 Patil, Verendra, 725
 Patna, 5, 33, 84, 86, 94, 685
 Patna Fire, 5
 Patna Youth League, 300
 Patnaik, Bijoyanand, 653, 727
 Patratu (Bihar), 685
 Patrika, 214
 Patriotism of a subject people, 159
 Pattabhi Sittaramayya, P., 364, 405, 407, 430, 523, 525, 526, 527, 535, 536, 537, 551, 628
 Patwardhan, Achyut, 325, 497
 Paul, Pope, 702
 Pavale, D.C., 721
 Peace Conference (Afghans), 210
 Peace Treaty, 44, 50
 —(British & Burma), 60
 Peace Treaty (British & Tippoo Sultan), 48
 —(English & French), 39
 —(English & Mir Jafar), 39
 Peacock Throne, 7
 Pearson, Lester, 735
 Pears, 45
 Peel, Sir W., 86
 Peking, 685
 Peninsula, Francisco, 33
 Penny, General, 86
 People, 273
 Pepper, 37
 Perry, Erolin, 69
 Persian Gulf, 11, 183
 Persians, 33
 Peshawar, 33
 Peshwa, 35
 Pethick-Lawrence, 466
 Petit, Sir Dinshaw, 203
 Petit, J.B., 238
 Petwas, Sir Dinshaw Manokjee, 58
 Phadke, Vasudev Balwant, 102
 Phalguni, 184
 Pheruman, Darshan Singh, 770
 Philip de Brito, 1
 Philippines, 182
 Phillips, 463, 609
 Phillips Petroleum Company, 687
 Philosophy of the Bomb issued by the Hindustan Republican Society, 305
 Phoenix, 176
 Phonda, 39
 Phookan, T.R., 243
 Phool Bagh Rudrapur, 644
 Phouma, Souvanna, 650
 Phulpur Constituency, 702
 Phulwari, 262
 Pillai, J. Sivashanmugham, 768, 777
 Pillai, Louis Dominic Swamilkannu, 92, 269
 Pillai, Pattom Thanu, 576, 676
 Pinjale, V. G., 185
 Pinjore, 693
 Pioneer, 107
 Pipri, 683
 Pir Ali, 83
 Pirates (Kota), 17
 Pitt, 48
 Pitt, the Younger, 47
 Pitt, William, 41
 Pittman Act, 200
 Pitts India Bill (1784), 48
 Plague, 148
 Plague Bill, 131
 Planning Commission, 675, 695, 697, 699
 Plassey, 40
 Plebiscite (Kashmir), 560
 Pochampad, 689
 Polak, H.S.L., 197, 610
 Poland, 680, 686
 Polaum, 15
 Political Prisoners Day, 390
 Political Sufferers' Day, 321
 Pollock (General), 72
 Pondicherry, 17, 31, 36, 37, 42, 679
 Port Blair, 697
 Port Said, 594
 Port of Tranquebar, 5
 Portland, 161
 Portuguese Government, 673
 Postal Service, 43
 Posts & Telegraphs Department, 674, 675
 Powradhwari, 404
 Powrashaki, 467
 Prabasi, 137
 Prabhakar, 64, 71
 Prabhar, 404
 Prabhatham, 365
 Prabhudayal, 243
 Prafulla Chandra Roy, Dr., 89
 Pragiyotishpur, 601
 Praja Bandhu, 143
 Praja Socialist Party, 696, 697
 Prakashan, C.R., 441
 Prakashan, T., 279, 560, 597
 Prasad, Babu Brajkishore, 192
 Prasad, Murlidhar, 318, 654
 Pratapgarh, 13
 Pratap (Kanpur), 178, 182, 183, 187
 Pratap (Lahore), 209, 219
 Pratapsagar (Kota), 683
 Prarthana, 187
 Pratima, 176
 Prasad, 132
 Precepts of Jesus, 57
 Preet Lata, 354
 Premdutt, 326
 President, General H. N., 116
 Preparation for becoming independent, 132
 Presidency College, Calcutta, 53, 102, 177
 Presidency Jail, Calcutta, 161
 President's Rule (Punjab), 714
 Press, 54, 67, 77
 Press Act, 217
 Press Act (1910), 183
 Press Association of India, 218
 Press Commission, Report of, 566
 Press Consultative Committee, 676, 679
 Press Laws Bill, 545
 Press Restrictions, 52
 Prince of Wales, 97, 243, 245
 Prince Salim, see Jahangir, Nur-ud-din Muhammad
 Privy Council, 166
 Prohibitions, 62, 403
 Provincial Autonomy, 177

Provincial Conference (9th), 129
 Provincial Kisan Conference (Second), 369
 Prussia, Asiatic Co., 38
 Public, Sir Frederick, 437
 Public Safety Bill, 288
 Punjab, 36, 87, 91, 92, 93, 107, 686, 691
 Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Inauguration of, 689
 Punjab Congress Committee, 324
 Punjab Enquiry Committee, 221
 Punjab Hindu Conference, 353
 Punjab Home Rule, 243
 Punjab University, 92, 100
 Punjab University Library, Chandigarh, 693
 Punjab University Senate, 328
 Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 697
 Punjabee, 218
 Punjabi Suba, 636
 Punjabi University, 671, 745, 751
 Punjabi University Act, 753
 Purandhar, 16
 Purdah System, 144, 147
 Puri, 111
 Purna Swaraj, 303
 Purna Saurajya Day, 304
 Putlibai, 94
 Pyarelal, 271, 357
 Pyne, Nishi Kant, 205

Q

Qandhar, 11
 Qasim, Syed Mir, 747, 752
 Qasim Yae Khan, 7
 Quair, Mrs. Abdul, 253
 Quarterly Oriental Magazine, 59
 Queen Mary's College (Lahore), 93
 Qureshi Sahib, 231

R

R.N. Singh, 501

Radha Prasad, 51
 Radhakant, Dev, 55
 Radhakrishnan S., 169, 457, 461, 496, 511, 558, 559, 567, 590, 593, 597, 599, 600, 603, 618, 620, 631, 638, 644, 654, 658, 672, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 689, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 704, 707, 726
 Radhanejan, 45
 Raghunath Nayak (Tanjore), 5
 Raghunath Rao, 40, 105
 Raghubar, K., 679
 Raghuvira, Dr., 688
 Rahim, Abdur, 247
 Rahimoola, Sir Ibrahim, 179
 Rahman, M. Hafizur, 633
 Rai, Lal Lajpat, 153, 158, 180, 223, 229, 231, 233, 234, 243, 247, 248, 253, 258, 260, 265, 270, 273, 280, 285
 Raibareilly, 216
 Raichur, 596
 Railway, 78, 80
 Rainsford, Col., 13
 Rajarat, 375
 Raj Bahadur, 683
 Raja of Burdwan, 21
 Rajgarh, 15
 Raja-o-Rani (King and the Queen) by Rabindranath Tagore, 115
 Raja Ram, 37
 Raja Singha, 12
 Rajagopal R.P., 581
 Rajagopalachari, C., 237, 247, 260, 338, 346, 389, 390, 398, 399, 420, 423, 447, 449, 455, 463, 464, 469, 471, 496, 521, 545, 676, 698
 Rajan, T.S.S., 561
 Rajaram, 751
 Rajasekhria Vilasa, 12
 Rajasthan, 674, 683, 686
 Rajasthan, Editor of, 304
 Rajaur, 6
 Rajbansi Devi, Smt., (W/o Dr. Rajendra

Prasad), 675
 Rajendra Prasad, 107, 192, 194, 235, 314, 315, 346, 357, 369, 370, 371, 373, 377, 382, 385, 389, 390, 404, 406, 407, 411, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 421, 423, 424, 425, 429, 439, 441, 442, 448, 449, 450, 452, 494, 496, 498, 502, 507, 517, 518, 520, 523, 532, 535, 537, 540, 543, 544, 550, 551, 560, 561, 584, 588, 599, 600, 601, 606, 607, 609, 610, 627, 638, 639, 654, 661, 666, 668, 669, 685
 Rajshwar Dayal, 640
 Rajshat, 698
 Rajgir, 704
 Rajguru, Shivaram Hari, 300, 325, 335
 Rajputana, S.S., 297
 Rajshahi, (East Pakistan), 694
 Raju, P.V.G., 618
 Raleigh, Thomas, 144
 Ram Chandra, 308
 Ram Krishna, 69
 Ramabhadran, 746
 Ramachandra, 55, 323
 Ramakrishna, B., 638
 Ramakrishna Monastery, 135
 Raman, C.V., 113, 329, 604, 685
 Ramanathan, K.P., 633, 652
 Ramanujan, 111
 Ramaswami Aiyer, C. P., 715
 Ramaswami Aiyar Committee, 679
 Ramchander, 247
 Rameshwaram, 691, 703
 Rameshwaranand, Swami, 655, 656, 669
 Ramgarh, 51
 Ramgolam, Dr. S., 703
 Ramnagar, 214
 Ramnarayan Singh, 295
 Rampur, Nawab of, 205
 Ramsarndas, 326
 Ramirth, Swami, 122, 125
 Ran of Kutch, 635
 Rana Prasad Sagar, 674

- Ranade, K.T., 76
 Ranade, M.R., 161, 167
 Ranade, Mahadev Govind, 71, 90, 92, 95, 111, 124, 126, 139, 141
 Ranade, Ramabai, 674
 Ranchi, 87, 694
 Rand, W.C., 132
 Randhir Singh, 741, 767
 Ranga, N.G., 573, 618, 674, 768
 Rangachari, T., 271
 Rangachari's Bill, 262
 Rangachari (Dewan), 65
 Rangila Rasul, 280
 Rangoon, 681, 702
 Rangpur, 52
 "*Rangpur Banlala & Ramnagar*, 64
 Ranjit, 482
 Ranjit Singh, 92
 Rao, B. Shiva, 332
 Rao, Bajee, 77
 Rao, Baji (II), 54
 Rao, Basu, 572, 581
 Rao, J.V. Narsing, 755
 Rao, Jagannath, 680
 Rao, Kaleshwar, 665
 Rao, Kala Venkata, 535
 Rao, Kashinath, 612
 Rao, Khasa Sabha, 653
 Rao, Khanda, 41
 Rao, Madhav, 61
 Rao, N.N., 310
 Rao, Nageswara, 310
 Rao, Navaratna Rama, 645
 Rao, Nittoor Srinivasa, 697
 Rao, Surya Narain, 453
 Rao, N. Subha, 135, 182
 Rao, Raghoonath, 65
 Rao, Raja Dinker, 55
 Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana Sahib), 86, 87, 91
 Rao, Sir T. Madhav, 119, 219
 Rao, V.P. Mahadeva, 76, 209
 Rao, V.K.R.V., 736, 738, 773
 Rapacki, Adam, 684
 Karulikatipara, 89
 Rasasagnew, 64
 Rashid Karame, 684
 Rashid, Mir Abdul, 11
 Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, 518, 527, 528
Rashtrabhakta Samuha, 131
 Rashtravani, 436
 Ratansey D. Morarji Compound, 179
 Rathi, 115
 Rathor, Durgadas, 23
 Rau (Sir) B. Narsing, 546, 547, 548, 562
 Rau, Sant, 194
 Ravadanda, 35
 Raverkhedi, 34
 Rawalpindi, 108, 238, 682, 698
 Rawlinson, Col. Sir Henry Creswicke, 124
 Ray, Sir C.P., 335
 Ray, Kalinath, 217, 218, 220
 Ray, Nibharanjan, 766
 Ray, P.C., 141, 210
 Ray, Ranga, 10, 14
 Ray, Satyajit, 720
 Raza, 5
 Reading, Lord, 239, 253, 261, 266, 270, 305
 Red Fort, 13
 Reddy, Chenna, 752
 Reddy, C.R., 387
 Reddy, Gopal, 441
 Reddy, K. Brahmananda, 750, 752, 753
 Reddy, K.C., 689, 698
 Reddy, K.V., 264
 Reddy, M. Chenna, 724, 726
 Reddy, M. Sanjiva, 627, 630, 719, 737, 756, 765, 766, 767, 768, 770, 771, 772, 773, 775
 Reddi, Sanjeeva, 699
 Rees, T., 58
 Reform Act, 224
 Reform Bill, 218, 219
 Reform Scheme Conference (Delhi), 210
Reformer, 65
 Reforms Conference (Ist), 238, 263
 Reforms Enquiry Committee, 265, 268, 283
 Rehand Dam (Mirzapur), 683
 Rehman, Indrani (Miss), 550
 Rehman, Maulana Mohammed Hifzur, 139
 Religious Endowment Bill, 227
 Religious Tract Society, 65
 Repressive Laws Committee, 238
 Republic Day, 556, 610
 Reserve Bank of India, 511
 Responsivists, Manifesto of, 271
Rest Gofar, 95, 97, 98, 101
Reuters, 202, 266
Reuters, on the Green pamphlet, 129
 Reynolds, Reginald, 306, 326
Rigveda, 71
 Riot Act, 97
 Riots (communal), 25, 27, 320, 350, 381, 441
 Ripon, Lord, 103, 104, 105, 107, 110
 Rishikesh, 689
 Rishikesh Shah, 675
 Risley, 150
 Rizk Ram, 754
 Roben, Emmanuel, 61
 Robert de Nobilibus, 6
 Roberts, General, 85
 Roberts, Sir Frederick, 108
 Robertson, L., 201
 Rockefeller, John D., 563
 Roe, Sir Thomas, 4, 5
 Rogers, William P., 746
 Rohilkhand, 86
 Rolland, R., 188, 269
 Romesh Chandra, 724
 Ronaldshay, Lord, 202, 248
 Roorkree, 82
 Roosevelt, 447
 Round Table Conference, 301, 307, 316, 319, 324, 355, 356, 357
 Rourkela Steel Plant, 602, 630, 674
 Rowlatt Bills, 210, 211, 212, 213
 Rowlatt Hills *Suryagraha*, 223
 Rowlatt Committee, 197, 204
 Rowlatt Report, 210
 Roy, Amritlal, 104
 Roy, A.K., 639
 Roy, B.C., 459, 569, 665, 671

Roy, Bimal, 708
 Roy, Jagannathan, 52
 Roy, Janendralal, 106
 Roy, M.N., 110, 121,
 209, 252, 254, 266,
 292, 303, 361, 381,
 386, 389, 393, 404,
 422, 423, 425, 438,
 449, 563
 Roy, N.C., 330
 Roy, P.C., 247, 255,
 257, 260
 Roy, Raj Kumar, 174
 Roy, Raja Ram Mohan,
 45, 48, 49, 56, 57,
 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,
 63, 65, 66, 68, 94,
 103, 105, 106, 123
 Roy, Ramakant, 51
 Roy, Rama Prasad, 45,
 52
 Royal Air Force, 267
 Royal Commission, 130
 Royal Commission,
 Report of, 185, 191
 Royal Company (Den-
 mark), 4
 Royal Indian Navy, 271
 Royal Proclamation,
 222
 Royal Prussian Bengal
 Co., 38, 42
 Round Table Confer-
 ence, 250, 276
 Royal Titles Bill (1876),
 98
 —Act, 98
 Rozerio, 59
 Rubber Research Cen-
 tre, 688
 Rudra, Sushil Kumar,
 268
 Rumania, 677
 Rural Institute of
 Higher Education,
 694
 Rusk, Dean, 651
 Russell, Bertrand, 303,
 476, 571
 Russia, 116, 682, 701
 Russo-Japanese War,
 144
 Rutherford, 160

S

Sabarmati Ashram, 165,
 362, 687
 Sabri, Ali, 684
 Sachdev, M.R., 702
 Sadharan Brahmo
 Samaj, 101

Sadiq, G.M., 747
Sadhuranjan, 64
Sadre-Amin, 74, 79
Sagardini, 61,
 Saha, Arati, 624
 Saha, Gopi Mohan, 261
 Saha, Gopinath, 262
 Saha, Meghnad, 588
 Sahani, Dr. L., 247
 Sahay, Baldeo, 314
 Sahapurji, Sorabji, 65
 Sahay, S.M., 738
 Sahi, Lilambar, 84
 Sahi, Pitamber, 84
 Sahota, 16
 Sahitya Academy, 609
 686
 Sahu, 37
 Saifuddin, 707
Sainik (Agra), 266
 Saint Andrews, 38
 Saint Helena, 12, 21
 Saint Theresa, 29
 Saint Thomas, 17
 Sair, 688
 Saidiq, Matlubul Hasan,
 147
 Saiyedian, K.G., 732
 Sajid, 737
Sakal, 346
 Salamattulla, 247, 256,
 262, 281, 282
 Salar Jung Museum,
 689
 Salazar, 564
 Sale (Lady), 72
 Sale, (Sir) R., 75
 Saleem, Mohammed
 Yunus, 746, 763
 Salingarth fort, 13
 Salim, Teich, 371
 Salisbury, Lord, 117
 Salsette, 32
 Salt *Satyagraha*, 306
 Salt laws, 306
 Salt tax, 487
Samachar, 63
'Samachar Chandrika',
 56
'Samachar Darpan', 55,
 78
 Samad, Abdul, 20
Samaj, (Cuttack), 197
 Samangadh, 73
Sambad Muxikha (Ben-
 gal Weekly), 65
Sambad Rutneket (Ben-
 gal Weekly), 65
Sambad Sadakur (Ben-
 gal), 65
 Sambamurti, Bulusu,
 293, 435

Sambhaji, 15, 29
 Sambhaji Angria, 34
 Sampath, E.V.K., 648
 Sampurnanand, 369,
 390, 569, 607, 645,
 661
 Samrath Vidyalaya,
 (Talagaon), 171
Samvad Kaumudi, 55,
 56
 San Francisco, 175
 Sanatan Dharma Prati-
 midhi Sabha (Pun-
 jab), 256
Sandya Kai, 404
 Sandeman, Sir R.G.,
 116
Sangbad Sar Sangcho-
 (Bengali & English)
 65
 Sangla, 214
 Sangnelim, 36
Sanjai Bani, 106
 Sanjivayya, D., 629,
 670, 697,
 Sankaran, Sir, 250
 Sankaracharya, 244
 Sankrityayan, Rubul, 686
Samrag, 482
 Santhanam, K., 221,
 246, 248, 259
 Santhanam Committee,
 698
 Sanskrit Vidyapeeth,
 677
 Sanskrit Vishwa Pari-
 shad, 585
 Santiniketan, 140, 248,
 253, 268
 Santokhgarh, 741
 Sanyal, H.N., 700
 Sanyal, Kanu, 743
 Sanyal, Sachindra Nath,
 178, 280
 Sapru (Sir) Tej Bahadur,
 291, 296, 317-18, 318,
 332, 334, 351, 357,
 358, 359, 439, 454,
 460, 743
 Sarabhai, Vikram, 711
 Saraya, Chunilal, 160
 Saran, Raksha, 653
 Saraswati, Dayanand,
 94, 106
 Saraswati, Swami Siva-
 nanda, 689
 Sarada Devi, 97
 Sarda, Rai Sahib Har-
 bilas, 277
 Sardar Patel College of
 Engineering, Bom-
 bay, 674

- Sardesai, G. S., 627
 Sardul Singh, 347
 Sargents, John, 665
 Sarvagatam, 52
 Sariska (Alwar), 687
 Sarkar, A. K., 710
 Sarkar, Jayanta Kumar, 205
 Sarkar, M. N., 445, 459, 461
 Sarkar, Ratan, 18
 Sarvadhikary, *Sir* D., 270
 Sarvajanik Sabha, 102, 108, 111, 185
 Sasmat, Shri, 277
 Sastri, M. Patanjali, 546
 Sastri, Subrahmanya, 53
 Sastri, (*Sir*) Sashiah, 144
 Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa, 201, 212, 224, 261, 369
 Satry, Sivanath, 99
 Sastry, Seipada Krishna Murthi, 646
 Satanati, 23
 Satara, 16, 173
Statesman (Calcutta), 284
 Sathe, 135
Sathamangalam (Madurai), 691
 Sathye, Dr., 216
 Sati, *see* *Satties*
 Sati Chaura Ghat, 88
 Sattianadhan, W. T., 63
Satyagraha, 153, 301, 431, 436
 Satyagrahashram, 254
 Satyagraha Day, 237
 Sattia Murti, 391, 453, 689
 Satyamurti, S., 279, 332, 374
 Satyananda, *Swami*, 238
 Satyanal, Dr., 212, 246, 297, 371, 376, 401, 441, 564
 Satyendranath, 101
 Saunders, J. P., 291
 Savandroog, 30
 Savant Wadi, 66
 Savarkar, V. D., 105, 131, 167, 170, 171, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 197, 209, 217, 225, 226, 228, 231, 238, 255, 261, 710
 Saxena, Harprasad, 332
 Saxena, Mohanlal, 247, 332, 375
 Sayajirao, 158
 Sayal, Jitendranath, 326
 Sayani, R. M., 78, 129
Sayyed-ul-Akbar, 69
 Sayee, Maulana, Ahmed, 627
 Sayyids, 25
 Scindia War, 72, 86
 Scindiah, 51
 Scindiah, Daulat Rao, 54
 Schuster, Felix, 154
 Scotsman in the East, 58
 Scottish Co., 21
 Secunderabad, 622
 Seditious Meeting Act (1907), 172, 173, 174, 214, 253
 Sehonamilli, 31
 Se La Ridge, 680
 Sema, Hokishe, 740
 Sen, B. R., 547, 593, 626
 Sen, D., 399
 Sen, Dharendra Nath, 651
 Sen Gupta (Mrs.) J. M., 243, 272, 287, 301, 308, 310, 327
 Sen, Kamakhyia Prasad, 351
 Sen, Keshav Chandra, 92, 94, 95, 101, 102, 103
 Sen, Mihir, 713, 716
 Sen, P. C., 671
 Sen, Satin, 305
 Sen, Sukumar, 637
 Sen, Surendra Nath, 678
 Sen, Usha Nath, 615
Scemo, 238
 Serampore, 39, 55
 Servants of India Society, 76, 147, 148, 173, 198, 203, 205, 218
 Setalvad, (*Sir*) Chimanlal, 265, 339, 376, 392
 Setalvad, M. C., 662
 Seth, Amrillal, 347
 Seth, Amrit Ranchoodas, 349, 350
 Seth, Deepchand, 320
 Sethi, Arjun Lal, 238
 Sethna, (*Sir*) Phiroze, 317
Sevagram, 425
Sevagi, 17
Sevak, 436
 Shabani, Prof., 257
 Shadi Lal, *Sir*, 96
 Shah Abdullah Qutab, 12, 16
 Shah, Abul Hasan Qutb, 20
 Shah, Ahmed, 387
 Shah Alam, II, 41
 Shah, Ali Adil, 8, 17
 Shah, Azimusha, 23
 Shah, Bahadur, 24, 25
 Shah Din, Justice, 93
 Shah Jahar (II), 41, 42
 Shah, K. K., 728
 Shah, Muhammad, 27, 34, 37
 Shah, Muhammad Adil, 112
 Shah, Nadir, 31, 33, 34, 36
 Shah, Qutabuddin, 25
 Shah, *Sir* Sultan Muhammad, 197
 Shahabad, 48, 54, 86
 Shahbaz, 37
 Shahidi Jartha, 262
 Shahjahan, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, 27
 Shahjahan Begum, 745, 749
 Shahjahanpur, 82
 Shah Nawaz, 470
 Shah of Iran, 727
 Shankar Rao Dev, 503
 Shuhryar, 5
 Shaibli Sufi, I
 Shamsudin (Nawab), 69
 Shankar, R., 632
 Shankaracharya of Puri, 718, 738, 746, 748
 Shankarlal Lala, 248
 Shanti Das (Miss), 318
 "Shanti Swarup Bhattacharya Awards" (1965), 761
 Shantiverma, 698
 Sharda, Dharam Kumar, 660
 Sharma, B. N., 211
 Sharma, Balkrishna, 636
 Sharma, Bhagwat Dayal, 719
 Sharma, Devi Prasad, 454
 Sharma, Jadunandan, 316, 403
 Sharma, Murari, 269
 Sharma, Neel Ram, 202
 Sharma, Radha Shyam, 453
 Sharma, S. R., 3, 5
 Shastri, Bhola Paswan, 753

- Shastri, Lal Bahadur, 92, 247, 594, 611, 697, 679, 684, 685, 690, 697, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 708, 709, 711
- Shastri, Patanjali, 686
- Shastri, Srinivasa, 186
- Shaukat Ali, 304, 337, 355, 404
- Shean, Vincent, 535
- Sheikh Abdullah, 518, 553
- Sheikh, K.M., 654
- Sheikh Mohammed Zia Uddin, 76
- Sheikhupura, 214
- Shekboji, 29
- Shakespeare, (*Sir*) R. 72
- Sheppard, W.D., 135
- Sher Afgan, 2, 3
- Sher Ali, 96
- Sher Singh, 472
- Shifu Ao, P., 694, 702
- Sherwani, 236
- Sherwani Jairamdas Daulatram, 319
- Sherwani, T.A.K., 328, 345
- Shia Sect, 161
- Shikoh, Dara, 10, 13
- Shikoh, Sulaiman, 14
- Shinde, A.P., 754
- Shivaji, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 105, 132, 197
- Shivaji University, Kohlapur, inauguration of, 680
- Shivaswami, P.S., 248
- Sholapur, 19, 115, 167, 312
- Sholavandan, 40
- Shon Prakash, 70
- Shone, (*Sir*) John, 50
- Shraddhanand Park, 285
- Shraddhanand, *Swami*, 80, 212, 213, 215, 223, 255, 256, 263, 272, 275, 276, 277, 281
- Shri Prakash, 453
- Shri Ram, 684
- Shrine Bill, 268
- Shubha Suchak, 98, 99
- Shuja (Prince), 9
- Shuja, Shah, 11, 12
- Shuja-ud-daula, 43
- Shukla, Raj Kumar, 191, 194
- SSukla, R.S., 401, 594
- htukla, Shyama Charan, 742
- Shukri-al-Kuwatty, 595
- Sialkot, 99, 125
- Siddaiya, H., 438
- Siddhanta, M.K., 661
- "Signs of national awakening", 154
- Sihanouk, Norodom, 625, 629, 684
- Sikander Bagh, 84
- Sikandar Hyat Khan, 421
- Sikh Gurdwara and Shrine Bill, 268
- Sikh Gurdwaras, 268
- Sikh League, 240
- Sikh National Conference, 336
- Sikh War (Second), 80
- Sikhs, 74
- Sikkim, 117, 703
- Silk (Bengal), 10
- Silk (Raw), 37
- Simla, 93
- Simon Commission, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 294-297, 313
- Simon, *Sir* John, 290
- Simpson, N.F., 331
- Sind Journal*, 172
- Sind Times*, 107
- Sindabad, 40
- Sindhu*, Dnyan, 71
- Singapore, 676
- Singh, Balwant, 186
- Singh, Beni Prasad, 247
- Singh, Deep Narayan, 167
- Singh, Dhanna, 260, 272
- Singh, Gandha, 182
- Singh, Gurdit, 253, 254, 287
- Singh, Hari, 272
- Singh, J.J., 44
- Singh, Jai Krishan, 205
- Singh, Karam, 272
- Singh, Mohindra, 263
- Singh, Nanda, 272
- Singh, Ram Binde, 205
- Singh, Thakur Roshan, executed, 282
- Singha, Vijay Kumar, 325
- Singhalese, 7
- Sinha, B.P., 624, 737
- Sinha, Devki Prasad, 235
- Sinha, K.S., 250
- Sinha, Krishna, 648
- Sinha (Raja) Radhika Raman Prasad, 355
- Sinha, S., 165
- Sinha, Sachchidananda, 167
- Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna, 186, 193, 202, 205, 218, 244
- Sinha, Shri Krishna, 290, 294, 299
- Sinha, Turkeshwari, 766
- Sinkiang, 682
- Sino-Indian Border Conflict, 625, 626, 628, 640
- Sipri, 88
- Siraj-ud-Dowlah, 39, 40, 62
- Sircar, Jadunath, 604
- Sircar, Mahendralal, 68
- Sirhind Canal, 105
- Sira, 42
- Sitamarhi Congress Office, 245
- Sitapur, 82
- Sitaram (*Swami*), 549
- Sivananda Satsang Bhavan, 691
- Sivanar, 6
- Sivasankar, T., 670
- Sivaswami, *Sir*, P.S., 223
- Siwaji Rao, Madhav Rao, 656
- Skeen, *Sir* Andrew, 275, 281
- Slade (Miss), 289, 368
- Slavery, 67
- Slocombe, 314
- Smeiz, R., 571
- Smith, 59
- Smith, Boxworth, 216
- Smith, Catmichael (Colonel), 80
- Smith, Robert Vernon, 85
- Smith (*Sir*) Henry, 74
- Smith, Samuel, 58
- Smuts (General), 361, 503
- Smuts-Gandhi agreement, 178
- Sobraon, battle of, 74
- Socialist Republic Association, 265
- Society of International Law, 694
- Soekarno, 481, 580
- Sofia, 617
- Solveen Report, 674
- Soman, B.S., 670
- Soman, Sankar Ram Chandra, 169, 171
- Sondhi, G.D., 716

- Sone Bridge, 709
Soodhakur-Ukhbar, 75, 78
 Sookol, Jugai Kishore, 60
Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar, 72
 South Africa, 177, 179, 181, 270, 272
 South Africa Colour Bill, 268
 South Asian Regional Seminar, Libraries, 641
 Soviet Union, 678
 Spanggur, 669
 Sri Aurobindo, 96, 102
 Srinagar, 700
Srinagesh, General S. M., 675
 Srinivasa, V.S., 466
 Srinivasan, C.R., 663
 Srinivasan, E.V., 691
 Srinivasan, Kasturi, 618
 Sri Prakash, 620
 Sri Ram Free Library, Poona, 205
 Sri Ram Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, 686
 Sri Ramanath Swami Temple, 691
 Srinivasa Sastri, S.L., 312
 Srinivasa Sastri, V.S., 334
 Srirangam Municipality, 240, 242
 Srisailem Hydroelectric Project, 689
 S.S. Kildonan Castle, 168
S.S. Morea, 171
 Stalin, J., 536, 550
 State Bank of India, 584
 State of Nagaland bill, 675
 States, integration of, 514
 States Reorganisation Commission, report of, 587
 Steel Protection Act, 263
 Stevenson, Adlai, 558
 Stockhouse, John, 30, 31
 Stokes, S.E., 248
 Strachey, Sir John, 100
 Strijdont, 579
 Student Delegation, Pakistan, 572
 Student Unrest, report of, 637
 Students' Association (Calcutta), 101
 Subbarayan Temple Entry, 358
 Subba Rao, K., 712
 Subramaniam, C., 732, 781
 Subramanyam, P., 616, 622
 Sucha Singh, 749
Suddeool-Akhbar, 67, 74
Sudharak, 131
 Suez Canal, 593
 Sugarloaf Roche, 38
 Suharto, 752, 753
 Sukhadia, M.L., 719
 Sukkur, 320
 Sukkur Bridge, 115
 Sullivan, Lawrence, 46
 Sultan, Muhammad, 18
 Sultan Muhammad Shah, Sir (the late Agha Khan), 97
 Sultanpur, 147
Sunda, 1, 42
 Sundarayya, P., 745
 Sundar Singh, 115
Sungbad Rutnaboly, 66
 Suniti Devi, 246
 Sunni, 70
 Sunni Sect, 161
 Supreme Court, 46, 47, 676
 Supreme Legislative Council, 129, 168
 Suraj Bhan, 246, 736, 759
 Surat, 2, 4, 16, 17, 22, 88, 89, 101, 245
 Suryaji Krishnaji, 70
 Surya Kant, 658
 Sutanati, 20
 Sutlej (River), 74
 Sutradhar, Krishna Chandra, 205
 Suttee, 42, 52, 58, 62, 63, 67
Swadesamitram, 104
Swadesh Mitra, 101
Swadeshi, 80, 149, 150, 154, 241
Swadeshi Mandli, 145
Swadeshi Mitram, 165
 Swally, 7
 Swaran Singh, 506, 700, 702, 707, 712
 Swami, N.G., 436
Swaraaj, 166, 233, 279
Swaraaj Ashram, 442
Swaraaj Bhuwan, 326
 Swaraj Constitution for India, 282
 Swaraj Party, 367
Swaraajya, 80
Swaraajya Party, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 264, 272
Swaraaj Sabha, 232
Swaraaj School of Political Science (Lahore), 245
 Swatantra Party, 674, 697
 Swatantra Party Conference, 701
 Sweden, 681
 Swedish East India Co., 30
 Swedish Government, 688
 Switon, Lieut., 117
 Syed Mahmud, 314, 321, 331
 Sylhet, 252
Syud-ool-Ukhbar, 70, 72

T

- T.B. Seal Campaign, 692
 Tagart, Sir Charles, 261, 322, 324
 Tagore, Chandra Kumar, 59
 Tagore, Dwarkanath, 47, 50, 53, 59, 68, 71-72, 75, 90
 Tagore, Rabindra Nath, 50, 59, 89, 97, 101, 102, 103, 107, 111, 115, 129, 173, 176, 180, 184, 188, 200, 216, 227, 240, 241, 249, 268, 273, 294, 306, 312, 354, 366, 386, 410, 415, 440, 547, 616, 636, 652, 655
 Tagore, Satyendranath, 124
 Taj Mahal, 10
 Talagan, 171
 Taiwan, 80
 Tamharam, 662
Tamil Magazine, 65
 Tamil National Party, 699
 Tana Bhagat Movement, 235
 Tanakeswar, 125

- Tandon, Purushottam-
 das, 355, 369, 538,
 541-42, 543, 555
 Tanjore, 6, 38, 91
 Tanjore, Raja of, 22
 Tank factory, 712
 Tannah, 38
 Tanner, General, 107
 Tantiya, 52
 Tara Singh, 490, 560,
 611, 613, 614, 636,
 650, 655, 657, 660,
 722
 Tatapore, 683
*Tarikh-i-Shah Jahani-
 Dakhla*, 10
Tarikh-i-Hindi, 35
 Tariok Singh, 675
Tarun Bharat, 702
Tarun Bharat (Nagpur),
 271
 Tarun Sangh, 309
 Tashkent, 708
Tata Maru, S.S., 182
 Tata Institute of Ato-
 mic Research, 562
 Tata, J.M., 135
 Tata, J.R.D., 674
 Tata Jamshedji Nusser-
 vanji, 69
 Tatyana Tope, 84, 85, 87,
 88, 91
Tattvabodhini Patrika,
 90
Tatva Bodhin, 64
 Tantia Bheel, 115
 Tayabji, Sir Badruddin,
 168, 221
 Taylor, 326
 Teg Bahadur, (9th
 Guru), 17
 Teheran, 623, 688
Tej (Delhi), 256, 263
 Tej Singh, 86
 Tek Chand, 248
 Te lang, Cashinath
 Trimbak, 72, 76, 101,
 109, 110
 Temple Entry Bill, 358
 Tensing, 559
 Terrorist Outrages Bill,
 353
 Tewari, Premalnath,
 326
 Thach, Pham Ngoc, 660
 Thakur, Omkarnath,
 722
 Thakur, Ramanand
 Singh, 348,
 Thakur, Trata Ram, 57
 Thakurdi Raghubar, 84
 Thakurdas, Purushottam
 Dass, 463, 653
Thanthi (Tamil), 443
 Thapar, Karam Chand,
 667
 Thaper, P.N., 645
 Thatta, 16
 Theosophical Society,
 182
 Thevar, K.M., 693
 Thimayya, K.S., 561,
 708
 Thomlinson, Elizabeth,
 27
 Thomlinson, Joshua,
 (Capt.), 27
 Thompson, J.P., 216
 Thomson, Edward, 437
 Tikka Singh, 83
 Tilak, Bai Gangadhar,
 80, 95, 99, 100, 102,
 103, 104, 106, 107,
 109, 112, 115, 117,
 121, 124, 129, 131-
 34, 161-64, 179,
 180-81, 184, 188,
 196, 198-99, 202,
 204, 211, 217, 224,
 228, 229, 280, 288
 Tilak Day, 328
 Tilak, Narayan Vaman,
 90, 216
 Tilak Swaraj Fund, 239
Times, 110
Times of India, The, 89,
 134
 Tipperah, 113
 Tippoo Sultan, 47, 49,
 89
 Tiruchi, 701
 Tiruchi Boiler Plant,
 705
 Tiruvademaarudur, 91
 Tiruvangadi, Malabar,
 241
Tiruvottiyar (Madras),
 688
 Titagarh, 166
 Tito, 568, 69
 Tojo, 457, 465
 Tolstoy, Leo, 148, 171,
 172
 Tolstoy's Centenary,
 289
 Tomivelli, 164
 Torna, 10
 Towerson, (Capt.), 5
 Toynbee, Arnold, 632
 Trades and Professions'
 Licensing Bill, 88
 Trade Cycle, 10
Trade (India), 30
 Trade Union Act, 272
 Tranyuebar, 4, 6, 22, 36
 Transvaal Passive
 Resistance Move-
 ment, 172
 "Triachery," 148
 Treaty (Between Portu-
 guese Viceroy and
 the King of Sunda),
 22
 Treaty (English and
 Chimigi Appa), 34
 Treaty (France and
 Haiderali), 41
 Treaty (King of Kamara
 and the Portuguese),
 18
 Treaty (Raja of Sunda
 and Portuguese), 26
 Treaty (Shivaji and the
 English), 17
 Treaty (Trade), 26
 Treaty of Breda, 15
 Treaty of Defence, 5
 Treaty of Lahore, 75
 Treaty of Paris, 42
 Treaty of Salbai (1782),
 40
 Treaty of Scindhia, 72,
 73
 Treaty of Surat (1776),
 40
 Treaty of Westminster,
 11
Tribune, 217
Tribune Samachar, The,
 195
 Trichinopoly, 35, 113
 Trichinopoly Munici-
 pality, 242
 Trinkomali, 9, 41
 Tripathy, Sadasiba, 704
 Tirupati Temple, 624
 Trivandrum, 683
 Truman, Harry S., 529
 Tuchaman, 60-61
Tuhsat-ul-Mulakhhidin, 51
 Takergram, 625, 626
 Tul Jail, 217
 Tulaji, 39
 Tuhs Dass, 6
 Tunisia, 641
 Tunku Abdul Rahman,
 678
 Turk revolutionaries,
 161
 Turkey, 161
 Turkish Empire, 225
 Twang, 678
 Tyahji, Abbas, 299, 311,
 329

Tyabji (Miss) Abida, 315
 Tyabji, S.A.S., 246
 Tyagi, Mahavir, 698
 Tytler, 57

U

Udaipur, 19, 87
 Udhoji, A.N., 415
 Ujjain, 13
 Uma Prasad, 185
 Umrao Singh, 741
Under the Shadows of Gallows by Gulab Singh, 485
 U. Nu, 557, 574, 614, 643, 662
 U. Thant, 710, 715
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (U.S.S.R.), 676, 685, 692, 696, 700, 703
 United Kingdom, (U.K.) 690, 682, 687, 702
 United Nations, 686, 693
 United Nations Day, 701
 United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 683
 United Nations General Assembly, 679, 692, 694
 UNICEF, 682
 United Nations Security Council, 517, 697
 United Provinces (U.P.), 84, 91, 100, 682, 688, 689
 United Provinces Congress Committee, 325
 United Provinces Kisan Sabha, 234
 United Provinces Legislature, 701
 United Provinces Liberal Association, 242
 Unitarian Association (London), 66
 Unitarian Committee, 55
 United East India Company, 35
 United States of America, 676, 678, 680, 682, 687, 688, 689,

692
United Gazette and Literary Chronicle, 67
 United Joint Stock Co., 11
 Unity Conference, 356
 Unity Conference (Simla), 281
 University Grants Commission, 691
Unto this last (1880) by John Ruskin, 143
 Untouchability Abolition Week, 354
 Upadhyaya, Deen Dayal, 722, 723, 755
 Upper Silers Project, 674
 Uchha, Chief of, 8
 Urmila Devi, 246
 Urmiston, Captain H. B., 113
 Utramalur, 40
 Uttam Singh, 748
 Uttar Pradesh, *see* United Provinces
 Uttatur, 38

V

Vaccination Bill, 99
 Vaidya, Ganesh Balaji, 169, 171
 Vaidya, Narayan Rao, 320
 Vaikom, 263
 Vandan Broeck, 4
Vande Matram, 161, 223, 436
Vanguard, 254
Vani Dindori, 17
Vaniashahi lipi, 56
 Varanasi, 49, 96, 683
 Varma, Munshi Ganga Prasad, 156
Vartaman Deepika, 78
Vasava, 87
Vedanti College, 60
Vedantia, 53
Vedanta Sutra, 53
Vedas, 63
Veer Bharat (Amritsar), 283
 Venkatagiri, Raja of, 6
 Venkatarama Sastri, T. R., 559
 Venkatataman, V.S., 356
 Verma, Ripin Behari, 309
 Verma, Shiy, 326

Verman, Norodom
 Sihanouk, 573, 574
 Vernacular Press Act, 100, 101, 103, 104, 111
 Vice-Chancellors' Conference, 637
Vicharalahari, 78
 Victoria, Queen, 99, 100
 Victoria School, 89
Vidhava-vivahottajuk Mandal (Society for encouragement of widow remarriage), 90
Vidvats-waham, 397
Viduthalai (Tamil), 372
 Vidwan, 116, 167, 170
 Vidyanthi, Ganesh Shankar, 178, 278, 666
Vignana, 69
 Vijapurkar, Vishnu Govind, 161
 Vijayaraghavachariar, C., 112, 136, 141, 156, 223, 229, 244, 356
 Vijayawada (Bazwada), 237
Vijaydurg, 39
 Vilapuli, 38
 Vincent, R.H., 134
 Vincent, Sir William, 210, 252
Vingoria, 8
 Vira, Dharma, 732, 762
 Viragam, 213
 Viravasaram, 7
 Visal Karnataka, 503
 Vishalgadhar, 73
 Vishindas, Horichandral, 257
 Vishnu Nagar, Tripura, 409
 Vishnu Parashuram Shastrri, Pandit, 74
 Vishvabharti University, Santiniketan, 695
 Vishvanath, Balaji 27
Vishwamitra (Calcutta), 186
Viya Bharat, 248
 Viswanathan, P.S., 547
Vitvaranataka, 634
 Visvesvaraya, Mokshagundam, 90, 250, 375
 Visweswaraya, M., 230
 Visweswaraya, 668
 Vivekananda Centenary

Celebrations, 684, 691
 Vivekananda, *Swami*, 91, 102, 125, 129, 135, 665
 Vizagapatnam, 28, 674
 Vizhinjam, 675
 Von Markatz, W.J., 660
 Voutor, Peter, 583
Vritta Prakash, 93
 Vyas, Jainarain, 686

W

Wacha, *Sir* Dinshaw Edulji, 73, 130, 137, 121, 140, 203, 222, 382
 Wadala Salt Depot, 312
 Wadia, Prof., 235
 Walchand, 130
 Wales, *Prince of*, 243, 245, 249
 Walker, Gordon, 565
 Wallong, 679
 Waltair, 242
 Waman *see* Joshi, Daji Narayan, 171
 Wanchoo, 555, 556
 Wandewash, 41
 Wandewash, Battle of, 41
 War Advisory Council, 431, 439
 War Crisis, 421, 424
 War Council, 317, 318
 Warburton, *Sir* R., 136
 Wardha, 403
 Wardha Education Committee, 392
 Wardhaganj, 480
 Ware, Henry, 57
 Warsaw, 680
 Washington, D.C., 673, 676
 Wastland, *Sir* James, 129, 133, 134
 Wasudas, Hari, 136
 Watson, *Sir* Alfred, 39, 320, 325, 352
 Watumuli, Gobindram J., 621
 Watumuli Memorial Awards, 704
 Wavell, *Lora*, 466, 471, 472, 477, 479, 480,

483, 493, 494, 495, 499, 500, 501, 503
 Wavell Plan, 478, 481
 Wazari, Mahsud, 138
 Wazirabad, 214
 Waziristan, Central, 249
 Wazirs, 217
 Wealth Tax Bill, 599
 Webb, Alfred, 123
 Wedderburn, *Sir* William, 69, 104, 116, 168, 172, 198
 Wedgwood, 202
Weekly Gleaner, 59
 Welby, *Lord*, 125
 Wellesley, *Lord*, 57
 Wesperus, 65
 West Asia, 694
 West Bengal, 682, 685, 698
 West Germany, 678
 Western India Liberal Association, 219
 Western Indian Liberal League, 222
 Western India National Liberal Association, 317
 Western India National Liberal Federation, 220
 Westland, 120
 Westminster Palace, Hotel, 181
 Weymouth, *Lord*, 46
 Wheeler, *Sir* Henry, 204
 Wheeler, Stephen, 92
 Whisp (General), 75
 William, Fort, 34
 Williams, Jones, 297
 Willingdon, *Lord*, 331
 Willoughby, R.W.D., 229
 Wilson, President, 200, 204
 Winter, *Sir* Edward, 14
 Wizar, P.U., 300
 Wood, *Sir* Charles, 48, 78, 79, 88, 89, 90
 Wood, Edward F.L., 270
 World Bank, 673
 World Health Organization, 676

World Medical Association, 679
 World Socialist Congress, 288
 World War (First), 197, 180
 World War (Second), 417
 World Women's Christian Temperance Union, 679
 Worren, Maridermac Aafa, 626
 Wylie, *Sir* Curzon, 167

Y

Yakoob, Maulvi Muhammad, 283
 Yakub, *Sir* Mohammed, 381
 Yashwant Rao, Maharajadhiraj, 272
 Yervada Jail, 259, 261, 311
 Yervada Pact, 356
 Yew, Lee Kuan, 668
 Young, Henry, 16
Young India, 204, 226, 231, 240, 249, 253, 263, 276, 316
 Young, J., 65
 Younghusband, Francis, 146, 441
 Young Men's Buddhist Association (Burma), 218
 Yu, Lee Kuan, 676
 Yugoslavia, 677
 Yule, George, 114

Z

Zafrullah, *Sir*, 555
 Zail Singh, 730, 760, 765
 Zakka Khel Afridis, 279
 Zam Zam, 454
 Zamindar (Lahore), 230
 Zamindari, 50
 Zetland, *Lord*, 427
 Zhivkov, Todor, 728
 Zia-ul-Akbar, 67
 Zoaadutool-Ukhar, 67
 Zutshi, *Mrs.*, 321





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