



INDIA

**SINCE
THE ADVENT
OF THE
BRITISH**

A DESCRIPTIVE CHRONOLOGY

FROM 1600-OCT. 2, 1969

JAGDISH SARAN SHARMA

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Summary of events

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PART I—1600-1895

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 ; Brahma 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 Brahma 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

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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 *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

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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

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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 ; Jallianwala 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 Jallianwala 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

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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; Vishvabharati 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; Kundla 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; Sant 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.