

## INDIAN HISTORY

### EXECUTORS OF BRITISH POLICIES

#### Warren Hastings (1772-85)



- He introduced quinquennial settlement of land revenue in 1772.
- He codified the Hindu and Muslim laws.
- He founded the **Asiatic Society of Bengal** with the help of William Jones in 1784.
- The trial of Maharaja Nandakumar (1775) and his judicial murder was during the period of Warren Hastings.
- He abolished the Dual Government in Bengal in 1772.
- After his return to England, he was impeached there in 1785.
- By the **Regulating Act 1773**, he was appointed the first Governor General.
- First Anglo - Maratha war took place during his period.
- In 1780, James Augustus Hickey started a weekly paper called Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser during the period of Warren Hastings.
- Warren Hastings established a Muhammedan Madrasa in Calcutta.

#### Lord Cornwallis (1786 - 93)



- He is known as Father of Civil Service in India.
- The Police system was introduced in India.
- **Cornwallis Code** was introduced. It was based on the separation of powers.

#### John Shore (1793 - 1798)

- He introduced a policy in India known as Non Intervent Policy.

#### Lord Wellesley (1798 - 1805)



- Described himself as **Bengal Tiger**.
- He created the Madras presidency.
- Introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
- The first state to sign the Subsidiary Alliance system was Hyderabad in 1798.
- Lord Wellesley fought the second Maratha war.
- Lord Wellesley is considered as the '**Akbar of English East India Company**' by Marshman.

#### Lord Minto I (1807-1813)

- Signed the **treaty of Amritsar** in 1809 between Ranjith Singh of Punjab and the English.

#### Lord Hastings (1813-23)

- He introduced the policy of Intervention and war.
- He was made Marquis of Hastings due to his success in the Gorkhar war or the Anglo Nepalis war.
- He abolished the Peshwaship and annexed his territories to the Bombay presidency after the third Anglo - Maratha war (1818)



- Introduced the **Ryotwari System** in Madras presidency by Governor Thomas Munroe in 1820 under the governor generalship of Hastings.
- **Mahalwari System** of land revenue was introduced in North West Province by James Thomson.

#### William Bentinck (1828- 35)



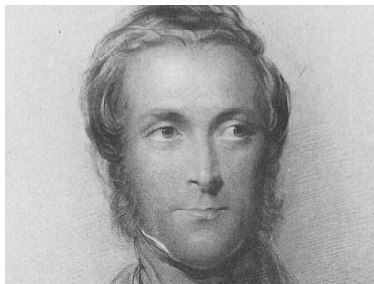
- First Governor General of India by the Government of India Act of 1833.
- Known as benevolent Governor General.
- Banned the practice of Sati in 1829. Suppressed Tughns in 1830.

- Banned female infanticide.
- Created the province of Agra in 1834.
- Made English to be the court language in higher court but Persian continued in lower courts.
- Appointed **Macaulay** as president of the committee of Public Instruction. **Macaulays Minutes** was submitted in 1835.

### Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36)



- Abolished restriction on press.
- He is called the “Liberator of Press”.



- First Afghan war was started during the Governor Generalship of Lord Auckland.
- Slavery was abolished by Governor General Lord Ellenborough.

### Lord Dalhousie (1849 - 56)

- Introduced the policy of ‘*Doctrine of Lapse*’,
- Indian states annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse were Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849) Baghatpur (1850), Udaipur (1852) Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854).
- Introduced the **Woods Despatch**

(known as the Magnacarta of English Education in India) prepared by Charles Wood in 1854.

- Boosted up the development of Railways and laid the first Railway line in 1853 from Bombay to Thane and Second from Calcutta to Raniganj.
- Gave a great impetus to Post and Telegraph. Telegraphic lines were laid - first from Calcutta to Agra.
- Shimla was made summer Capital and Army Head Quarters.
- **Hindu Marriage Act** was passed in 1856.
- In 1853, Competitive examination for the recruitment of the **Covenanted Civil Service** was started.
- A Post Office Act was passed in 1854. Postage stamps were issued for the first time.
- In 1855, the **Santhal Uprising** took place
- Abolished the title ‘Nawab of Carnatic.’

## India - Pak Wars

- The major cause of the India - Pak wars was the Kashmir issue.
- On September 1, 1965 Pakistan started attack on the border and invaded Chhamb and Dewa regions.
- On September 11, UN Secretary General U-Thant reached to talk on cease fire.
- After the battle, **Tashkent agreement** was signed under the mediation of Russia.
- Indian Prime Minister **Lal Bahadur Sastri** and Pakistan President Ayub Khan signed the agreement.
- On December 2, **The Border Security Force** was formed.
- Lal Bahadur Sastri died at Tashkent on 11 January 1966.
- The diplomacy of Sastri was the major source behind India's victory in the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
- The Second Indo-Pak war was in 1971. After the war, Bangladesh became an independent country.
- The agreement signed after the 1971 war was the **Simla Agreement**.
- Simla Agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan Prime Minister Sufiker Ali Bhutto in 1972.
- **The Kargil war in 1999** was against the terrorist usurpation into Kashmir from Pakistan.
- Kargil military operation of India was known as ‘*Operation Vijay*’.
- Former Prime Minister **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** conducted the famous Lahore Bus Journey in 1999 February.
- The Kargil war officially ended on 26 July 1999.
- Boundary line between India and Pakistan is **Radcliff line**.
- **The Lahore declaration** was signed between A.B. Vajpayee and Nawaz Sherif.
- Military operation conducted by India on Pakistan 1948 was known as **Operation Sojila**.
- The operation in which Indian army captured Siachin was known as **Operation Meghdoot**.
- India and Pakistan signed the **Indus River Water Agreement** in 1960.

## INDIAN HISTORY

# THE VICEROYS OF INDIA

### Lord Canning (1856 - 62)

- Revolt of 1857.
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation and passing of the Indian Act of 1858.
- Withdrawal of the '**Doctrine of Lapse**' in 1859, which was passed by Lord Dalhousie.
- Foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857.
- **Indigo Revolt** in Bengal in 1859-60.
- **White Mutiny** by the European troops of East India Company in 1859.
- Bahadurshah II was sent to Rangoon (Burma)
- Enactment of Indian Penal Code.
- Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- Enactment of **Indian Code of Criminal Procedure**.

### Lord Elgin (1862 - 63)

- Suppressed the Wahabi Movement

### Sir John Lawrence (1864 - 69)

- Famine commission was constituted.
- Followed a policy of rigid non-interference in Afghanistan called policy of Masterly Inactivity.
- Set up high courts in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1865).

### Lord Mayo (1869-72)

- Wahabi and Kuka movements were active.
- Mayo was murdered

### Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- Passing of the Royal Titles Act of 1876 and the assumption of the title empress of India (Kaiser-i-Hind) by Queen Victoria.
- Holding of Delhi Durbar in 1877.
- Passing of the **Vernacular Press Act of 1878**.
- Passing of the **Arms Act of 1878**.
- Lowering of maximum age from 21 years to 19 years for the Civil Services Examination, an attempt to prevent Indians from entering Civil Services.
- Appointment of First Famine Commission under Sir Richard Strachy.
- Started Statutory Civil Service.
- Second Anglo Afghan war in 1878.

### Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- Passing of the first Factory Act in 1881 for the welfare of child labour.
- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act in 1882.
- Foundation of the **Local Self Government (1882)**
- Holding of the first decennial and regular census in 1881 which put the total population at 254 million.
- Appointment of an Education Commission under Sir William Hunter in 1882.
- **The Ilbert bill controversy**.
- Famine Code of 1883.

### Lord Dufferin (1884 - 88)

- Foundation of Indian National Congress
- Third Anglo Burmese war
- Commented on the Congress being a *microscopic minority*.

### Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

- Creation of a new province called the North West Frontier Province.
- Appointment of **Universities Commission** in 1902 under Sir Thomas Releigh and passing of Indian Universities Act 1904.
- **Partition of Bengal**
- Passing of Ancient Monuments Protection Act in 1904 for the preservation of India's Cultural heritage. This was followed by the foundation of Archaeological Survey of India.

### Lord Hardinge (1910-1916)

- Coronation durbar in 1911 at Delhi in honour of George V.
- A separate state of Bihar and Orissa was created in 1911.
- India's capital was decided to shift to Delhi in 1911 and shifted in 1912.
- **Komagata Maru incident**.
- 1916, Saddler Committee on Universities appointed.

### Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 21)

- Foundation of Women's university at Poona.
- **Hunter Commission** on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- Chamber of Princes established in 1921.
- **Home Rule League** founded by Annie Besant.

- Third Afghan war started.
- Aligarh Muslim University was founded in 1920.

### **Lord Reading (1921-26)**

- Foundation of **Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh** by K.B. Hedgewar at Nagpur in 1925.
- Beginning of Indianisation of the officers cadre of the Indian Army.
- **Railway Budget** was separated from General Budget in 1921.
- **Viswa Bharati University** started by Rabindra Nath Tagore.
- Train Robbery at Kakori.

### **Lord Irwin (1926-31)**

- Popularly known as **Christian Viceroy**.
- **Simon Commission** arrives in Bombay.
- **Meerut conspiracy case**.
- Gandhi started his **Dandi March**.
- Chittagong Armoury Raid.
- First Round Table Conference.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact.

### **Lord Willington (1931-36)**

- **Communal Award** in 1932 by Ramsay Mac Donald.
- Third Round Table Conference in 1932.
- White Paper on Political reforms in India was published in 1933.

- Burma was separated from British Empire in 1935.

### **Lord Linlithgow (1936-43)**

- August Offer by the Viceroy in which he declared dominion status as the ultimate goal of British policy in India.
- In 1940, **Civil Disobedience Movement** was started.
- 1942 **Cripps Mission** came.
- Congress starts **Quit India Movement**.

### **Lord Wavell (1943-47)**

- Wavell Plan, Shimla conference Congress represented by Maulana Azad
- **RIN Mutiny** (1946)
- Interim Government was formed (September 2, 1946)
- Prime Minister of Britain Clement Atlee announced to give independence to India by July 1948.
- **Cabinet Mission** 1946.
- 16th August 1946, Muslim League begins '*Direct Action day*'.

### **Lord Mountbatten (1947-48)**

- His plan to make India free on August 15 1947 is also known as **June 3rd Plan**.
- First Governor General of free India

## Socio-Religious Reform Movements

### Rammohan Roy(1772-1883) and Brahma Samaj

- ▶ Believed in monotheism and opposed idol worship.
- ▶ Established the '**Aatmiya Sabha**' in Calcutta in 1815 in order to propagate monotheism and to fight against the evil customs and practices in Hinduism.
- ▶ In 1821, he started a paper called **Samvad Kaumudi**.
- ▶ In 1822, he started **Mirat-ul-Akbar**, which was the first journal in Persian.
- ▶ In the same year Ram Mohan and Dwarkanath Tagore jointly started a newspaper called **Bangadatta**.
- ▶ In 1825, he started the Vedanta College at Calcutta.
- ▶ In 1828, August he founded the **Brahma Sabha**. Later in 1845 the name **Brahmo Samaj** was given to it by Devendranath Tagore.
- ▶ Against the Brahmasabha, orthodox Hindus led by Raja Radhakant Deb started **Dharmasabha**.
- ▶ In 1829, December 4 'Sati' was abolished by Governor General William Bentinck.
- ▶ In 1831 he went to England to argue the case of Akbar II before the Board of Control.
- ▶ The Mughal Emperor **Akbar Shah II** gave Ram Mohan the title '*Raja*'.
- ▶ After the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Brahma Samaj was divided into several sects.
- ▶ **Adi Brahma Samaj** led by Devendranath Tagore and **Bharatiya Brahma Samaj** led by Keshav Chandra Sen were started in 1866.
- ▶ **Sadharana Brahma Samaj** was started by Anandmohan Bose in 1878.
- ▶ Devendranath Tagore was the founder of **Tatvabodhinisabha** in Calcutta in 1839.
- ▶ **Keshav Chandra Sen** started a paper called **Indian Mirror** in 1861.
- ▶ **Surendra Nath Banerjee** was the first Indian to took up his political activity on an all India basis.

- ▶ '**Precepts to Jesus**' is a book written by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

- ▶ **Thuhafath ul - Mujahiddin** or Gift to Monotheists is also a work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

### Prarthana Samaj

- ▶ Founded in 1867 in Bombay by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang** (not by MG Ranade) as an offshoot of the Brahma Samaj.
- ▶ It was later joined by M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar.
- ▶ It aimed at removing the evil social customs.

### Arya Samaj

- ▶ It was founded by **Swami Dayanand Saraswathi** in 1875.
- ▶ He considered Vedas as eternal and infallible and said '**Go back to Vedas**'
- ▶ Dayanand Saraswati (1824 - 1883) was a Sanyasi from Gujarat.
- ▶ Dayanand, was known in his early life as Mula Shankar.
- ▶ He is known as the Martin Luther of Hinduism.
- ▶ He was the first to use the terms - **Swarajya**, **Swabhasha** and **Swadharma**.
- ▶ He was the first to consider Hindi as the national language.
- ▶ He started the **Suddhi Movement** to re-convert to Hinduism those who were converted to other religions.
- ▶ His book *Satyartha Prakash* is a commentary on Vedas.
- ▶ He started **Dayanand Anglo Vedic College** in 1866.
- ▶ **Aryaprakash** was the news paper started by Dayanand Saraswati.

### Ramakrishna Mission

- ▶ **Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa** (1836 - 1886) was born in Bengal.

- ▶ His early name was Shuddirama Gadhadhar Chatterjee.
- ▶ He was a priest in the Dakshine swar Kali temple. So he is called the **Saint of Dakshineswar**.
- ▶ The most famous disciple of Ramakrishna was **Vivekananda** (1863 - 1902).
- ▶ Vivekananda was born in a Kayastha family of Calcutta.
- ▶ His real name was Narendranath Dutta.
- ▶ He attended the **Parliament of Religions at Chicago** in 1893, September 11.
- ▶ He was invited to the Congress of the History of Religions at Paris in 1900.
- ▶ He founded the Ramakrishna Mission on 1st May 1897.
- ▶ The first 'math' (centre) was established at Baranagar.
- ▶ In 1899, the Math or the centre of the mission was shifted to Belur near Calcutta.
- ▶ He started two papers - the monthly **Prabuddha Bharata** in English and **Udbodhana** a Bengali fortnightly.
- ▶ He is called the '**patriot saint of India**'.
- ▶ He was also described as a "**Cyclonic Hindu**".
- ▶ In 1898 **Sister Nivedita**, (Margaret Elizabeth Noble) an Irish lady was initiated to brahmacharya by Vivekananda.

### Theosophical Society

- ▶ The Theosophical Society was founded by **Madame Blavatsky** and **Col. H.S.Olcott** in New York in 1875.
- ▶ In 1882, its head quarters was shifted to Adyar near Madras.
- ▶ Its philosophy was inspired by the Hindu Upanishads.
- ▶ **Dr. Annie Besant** came to India in 1893, was its notable President.
- ▶ In 1898, she started the Central Hindu School at Benaras, it later became **Benaras Hindu University** under Madan Mohan Malavya (1916).
- ▶ She was the first woman to become the president of INC in 1917.

- ▶ She started the **Home Rule League** with the Co-operation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916.
- ▶ In 1914, Dr. Annie Besant founded two papers  
1. The Common Weal and ii. New India.

### Young Bengal Movement

- ▶ Started by **Henry Vivian Derozio**, who was an Anglo Indian teacher in the Calcutta Hindu College.
- ▶ His followers were known as the Derozians. They attacked the old traditions and decadent customs.
- ▶ In 1828 he started the **Academic Association**.
- ▶ The official journal of Young Bengal Movement was 'Jnanvesan'.

### Jyotiba Phule

- ▶ Belonging to the low caste of Mali from Maharashtra, struggled against upper caste domination and Brahminical supremacy through his **Sathyashodhak Samaj** founded in 1873.
- ▶ He pioneered the **Widow Remarriage Movement** in Maharashtra and worked for the education of women.

### Deva Samaj

- ▶ It was started in 1887 by **Shiv Narayan Agnihotri** at Lahore.
- ▶ The religious text of this Samaj was **Deva Shashtra** and the teaching **Devadharma**.

### N.M Joshi

- ▶ He founded the **Social Service League** at Bombay in 1911.
- ▶ He also founded the **All India Trade Union Congress** in 1920 at Bombay.
- ▶ He left AITUC in 1929 and started the **Indian Trades Union Federation**.

### H.N. Kunzru

- ▶ He founded the **Seva Samiti** at Allahabad in 1914 with the objective of organising social service during the natural calamities and promoting education, sanitation, physical culture etc.

## INDIAN HISTORY

### The British Conquest of Bengal

- ▶ During the period of Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-57) a conflict arose between him and the British as the latter were interfering in the internal affairs of Bengal. This led to the initial defeat of the British, followed by the Black Hole Episode in which 123 Englishmen died because of suffocation in a small room by Nawab.
- ▶ Later with the help of Mir Jafar; the British defeated the Nawab of Bengal, in the Battle of Plassey on June 23, 1757. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal by the British. In return Robert Clive received from Mir Jafar the Zamindari of 24 Parganas and the right of free trade in Bengal.
- ▶ Mir Qasim was raised to office in 1760 by Clive.
- ▶ Mir Qasim decided to fight the British with the help of Shuja-ud-Daulah, Nawab of Avadh and Shah Alam II. The British crushed them in the Battle of Buxar on October 22, 1764. Mir Jafar was restored to power. Many outrageous conditions were imposed on the emperor and the Nawab of Bengal.
  - **1758** : Robert Clive was appointed the first Governor of Bengal by the East India Company.
  - **1760** : Battle of Wandiwash; end of French power in India.
  - **1764** : Battle of Buxar. The battle was fought by Mir Kasim, Nawab Shuja-ud-daula of Avadh, and Shah Alam II on one side and the British forces led by Major Munro on the other side. The British were victorious.
  - **1764** : Introduction of dual system of government in Bengal.
  - **1765** : Grant of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British.
  - **1770** : Famine in Bengal.
  - **1767-1769** : First Anglo-Mysore War.

### Veerasalingam Pantulu

- ▶ Most prominent social reformer of South India in the second half of the 19th Century.
- ▶ He founded the Rajmundri Social Reform Association in 1878 with the principal objective of promoting widow remarriage.

### Sikh Reform Movements

- ▶ In 1873, the **Singh Sabha Movement** was

founded at Amritsar. **The Akali Movement** was also started for Sikh reform

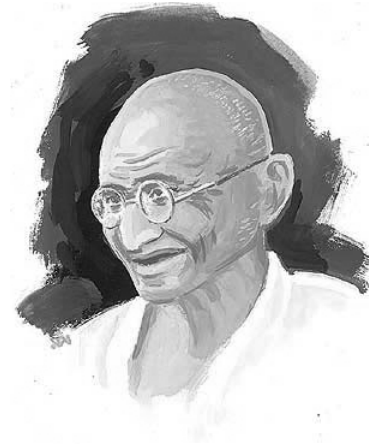
- ▶ **Kuka Movement** was started with the aim of Sikh reform and restoration of Sikh sovereignty in Punjab by driving the British away. Kuka movement was founded by Bagat Jawaharmal, popularly known as Sian Sahib in the 19th century.
- ▶ Kukas recognised Guru Govind Singh as the only true Guru of the Sikhs.

### Indo-China War

- Nehru and Chinese Prime Minister Chau Enlai established bilateral friendly relation signing the **Panchsheel** in 1954.
- But giving asylum to the Dalai Lama of Tibet (1954) provoked China.
- China attacked India by crossing the **Mac Mohan line** on September 8, 1962.
- On October 19, Chinese made a massive attack.
- On October 26, Government declared **Emergency and Defence of India Ordinance**.
- Keeping view of the Chinese aggression, the Gold **Bond Scheme** was declared.
- In November 1962, the **National Defence Council** was set up.
- On Nov. 10, the Chinese declared a Unilateral withdrawal.
- In 2005, China removed Sikkim from Chinese map and accepted it as **Indias part**.
- In 2006, Two countries agreed to open the **Nathula pass** (Sikkim) after a gap of four decades.

## FATHER OF OUR NATION

- **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**, called Mahatma, is the father of our nation.
- He was born on 2 October 1869, at Porbandar in Gujarat as the son of Diwan Karamchand and his fourth wife '**Putlibai**'.
- In 1883, at the age of 14, he married **Kasthurba**. Later he went to England to study law.
- In 1893, he went to South Africa to practice law.
- He was subjected to racial discrimination and organised **Natal Indian Congress** in 1894. There he started a weekly, **Indian opinion** 1904.
- Gandhiji experimented the weapon **Satyagraha** for the first time in South Africa in September 1906 to protest against the Asiatic Ordinance issued against the Indians in Transval.
- Gandhiji's first imprisonment was in 1908 at Johannesburg in South Africa.
- In 1899 during the Boer war Gandhiji organised Indian Ambulance Corps for the British.
- Gandhiji was humiliated and ousted from **Peter Marits Burg Railway Station** in South Africa.
- Gandhiji started the **Tolstoy Farm (South Africa)** in 1910.
- Gandhiji started the **Phoenix Settlement** in Durban.
- He returned to India on 9th January 1915, leaving South Africa for ever. January 9 is observed as '**Pravasi Bharatiya Divas**' to commemorate this.
- Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India was for the right of Indigo workers in Champaran in 1917.



- Gandhiji's first fast was in 1918 in connection with the strike of mill workers in Ahmedabad.
- He started the **Satyagrahasrama** on the banks of Sabarmati river in Ahmedabad.
- In 1918 he started two weeklies - Young India in English and Navjeevan in Gujarati.
- Gandhiji abandoned his title Kaiser -i-Hind in protest against Jallianwalabagh Massacre (1919)
- Gandhiji's first National Movement was organised against the Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- Gandhiji launched the Non-Co-operation Movement on August 1, 1920.
- The only Congress session presided over by Gandhiji was the one which held at **Belgaum** in 1924.
- Gandhiji participated in the **Second Round Table Conference** in London in 1931 August.
- With the aim of eradicating untouchability, Gandhiji founded the **All India Harijan Samaj** in 1932.
- Gandhiji started his journey for Harijan upliftment from the Wardha Ashram in Maharashtra.
- Gandhiji called low class people as '**Harijan**' which means '**sons of God**'.
- He started the weekly **Harijan** in 1933.



## INDIAN HISTORY

- **Gandhi-Irwin pact** was signed on 5 March 1931.
- Gandhiji called the Temple Entry Proclamation *as a wonder of the Modern Age*.
- Gandhiji called Subhash Chandra Bose as '**Pa-triot**'
- Winston Churchill, called Gandhiji a "**Half naked Seditious Fakir**"
- The name '*Gurudev*' was given to Tagore by Gandhiji.
- Tagore called Gandhiji 'Mahatma'.
- '**Wardha**' **scheme of education** was the basic education policy formulated by Gandhiji.
- In 1940, Gandhiji started Individual Satyagraha and selected Vinoba Bhave and Nehru for that.
- Gandhiji called the Cripps Mission (1942) "a post-dated cheque of a drowning bank".
- Gandhiji was assassinated by **Nadthuram Vinayak Godse** on 30 January 1948 at the Birla house in Delhi. He died at 5 : 17 pm.  
'Hey Ram, Hey Ram' was his last words.
- **Gandhiyum Godseyum** is a book written by N.K. Krishna Warriar.
- '**Mem Nadhuram Godse Bolthai**' is a play written by Pradeep Dalvi to humiliate Gandhi.
- Narayan Dathathrya Apte was hanged to death along with Godse on the Gandhi Assassination case.
- French Novelist who wrote the biography of Gandhiji was Romain Rolland.
- Medalim Slaiduin, a British woman became a follower of Gandhi and came to be known as Meera Ben.
- The original autobiography of Gandhiji written in Gujarathi language was '**Sathya na Karogo**'.
- **Liberty or Death** written by Patrick French deals with antagonism in Gandhiji's life.
- Gandhiji called his hanging clock *my little dictator*.
- '**Ente Gurunathan**' a poem written by Vallathol Narayana Menon speaks about Gandhiji.
- '*That's my mother*' Gandhiji said these words about Bhagavat Gita.
- Gandhiji's political guru was Gopala Krishna Gokhale.
- **Gandhi's Prisoner** is a book written by Uma Dupfeli Mistri, daughter of Gandhi's son, Manilal.
- Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas and Devdas were Gandhiji's four sons.
- '**I Follow Mahatma**' is a book written by K.M.Munshi.
- '**Unto This Last**' of John Ruskin greatly influenced Gandhiji
- R.K. Narayan wrote '**Waiting for the Mahatma**'.
- '**A Week with Gandhi, 'Gandhi and Stalin and Life of Mahatma Gandhi** are the books written by Fischer.
- Gandhiji's grandson Thushar Gandhi led the second Dandi March from March 12 - April 17, 2005 on the 75th anniversary of Dandi March.
- Gandhiji's autobiography "**The story of My Experiments with Truth**" was written in 1922 while he was in Jail. It describes his life from 1869 to 1921.
- It was translated into English by **Mahadev Desai**.
- **Leo Tolstoy** is considered as the spiritual guru of Gandhiji.
- One of the great dreams of Gandhiji was the establishment of Grama Swaraj. He said "*India lives in villages*". He started **Sewa gram Ashram** on 30 April 1936.
- Gandhiji said '**Non violence is not one form it is the only form of direct action**'.
- Gandhiji once sarcastically (humorously) called jail "**His Majesty's Hotel**".
- "*Generations to come may scarcely believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth*", **Einstein** said about Gandhiji.
- "Truth and Non-violence are my Gods" Gandhiji
- "*Untouchability is a crime against God and Mankind*" - Gandhiji.
- "Swaraj for me means freedom for the meanest of our countrymen" - Gandhiji
- "*The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere*" – Nehru on the death of Gandhiji.
- "*Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute*" – Gandhiji
- "*Indian culture is neither Hindu, Islam, nor any other wholly. It is a fusion of all*" - Gandhiji
- "*Non Co-operation with evil is as much a duty as co-operation with good*" - Gandhiji
- "*My only hope lies in prayer and answer to prayer*" - Gandhiji

## JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



- Jawaharlal Nehru was the son of **Motilal Nehru** and **Swarupa Rani**.
- 'Jawahar' means Jewel.
- He was born in 1886 November 14.
- **Vijayalekshmi Pandit** and **Krishna Harthising** were the sisters of Nehru.
- He went to London in 1905 and joined the Haro Public School, Then Trinity College in Cambridge and finally at the Inner Temple.
- He returned to India in 1912 and started practice at the Allahabad High Court.
- Nehru attended the Bankipore Congress Session in 1912.
- He met Gandhi in 1916 at the Lucknow session.
- Nehru became the General Secretary of INC in 1923.
- Nehru became the president of INC for the first time in 1929. **Poorna Swaraj Resolution** was passed at this session (Lahore).
- Nehru became the President of INC for the largest number of times Lahore, (1929), Lucknow (1935), Faizpur (1936), New Delhi (1951), Hyderabad (1953) and Kalyan (1954).
- Nehru started a newspaper called '**National Herald**'.
- Nehru headed the interim ministry formed in 1946 September.
- He became the first Prime Minister of India after independence in 1947.
- Nehru has the largest term as India's Prime Minister.
- Important works of Nehru are '**Glimpses of World History**', '**The Unity of India**', '**The Discovery of India**' '**Bunch of Old letters**'.
- "**An Autobiography**" is the autobiography of Nehru.
- "..... At the stroke of the mid night hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom..... these are the words of Nehru.
- Nehru's main contribution to the evolution of India's foreign policy was the acceptance of non-alignment.
- **Non-Alignment** meant taking independent decisions on international issues with a sense of neutrality.
- Nehru visited China in 1954, both the countries signed the **Panch Sheel**.
- 'I want the cultures of all lands to be brought to my house as freely as possible' He said
- The expression "**Trust with destiny**" was first used by Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of India attaining freedom.
- "There will be no freedom in this country or in the world so long as a single human being is unfree" - Jawaharlal Nehru.
- It is not so much the existence of a nation that counts but what the nation does during various periods of existence Nehru.
- Nehru was awarded the **Bharat Ratna** in 1955.
- Nehru got placed in Indian Postal Stamp in 1964.
- India government began to distribute International Award for International understanding in 1965. U Thant got it for the first time.
  - First woman to get the award was **Mother Theresa** (1969)
- Nehru died on 27 May 1964 at the age of 75.