APPENDIX

A CALENDAR OF HISTORICAL EVENTS COVERED
IN THE NOVELS SELECTED FOR STUDY

1911: Savarkar arrested in England—brought to India—escaped to France—re-arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

1915: Gandhi founded Satyagraha Ashram at Kochra, Ahmedabad.

1917: Gandhiji began a countrywide agitation against Champaran indentured labour system.

1918: Gandhi took up the cause of the textile workers in Ahmedabad.

1919: Gandhi organised hartal against Rowlatt Act—Jallianwala Bagh Massacre All-India Khilafat conference.

1920: Non-co-operation Resolution.

1921: Observance of hartal against the arrival of Prince of Wales.

1922: Mass Civil Disobedience Movement at Bardoli—Chaurichaur Musder—

1923: Elections - The Swarajist Party Commanded Majority in Central Provinces and in Bengal Legislative Council.

1925: Kakori Train robbery (Aug. 9)—dacoits robbed the cash safe from a Train—broke it open and abstracted the cash.

1927: Arrival of Simon Commission

1928: Preparation of a new Constitution for India

1929: Bomb explosion that almost killed the Viceroy on his travel in a special train — Azad held responsible — Lahore Congress adopting the ‘Purna Swaraj’ resolution (Dec. 31).

1930: Gandhi's Salt March to Dandi (Mar. 12) and breaking the Salt Law — Declaration of National Week of violation of Salt Law from 6th April to 13th April 1930.
1937: Elections to Legislative Assemblies and popular ministries formed in the eleven provinces.

1939: Outbreak of the Second World War and the resignation of Congress ministries as a reaction to the War. - M.A. Jinnah's call upon the Muslims to observe the Deliverance Day on 22 December.

1941: Subhas Bose left his home at a late hour in the night, managed to dodge the secret police and managed to cross the Indian Frontiers.

1942: Cripps Mission - August Revolution and "Quit India" Movement by Gandhiji.

1943: Gandhiji's historic 21 day fast for communal harmony. - Provisional Government of Azad Hind proclaimed (Oct.21)

1944: Set-back in Gandhiji's health and his release - Gandhi's proposal to Britain for a National Government for India.

1945: The public opinion in Britain changed in favour of India - The Labour Party comes to power in Britain


1947: British Parliament passes the Indian Independence Act (Jul.1) and fixes Aug. 15 for the transfer of power. Partition of India into India and Pakistan; Power transferred; Lord Mountbatten becomes Governor General of India and Muhammed Ali Jinnah, Governor General of Pakistan (Aug.15).

1948: Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi (Jan.30); Death of M.A. Jinnah (Sep.11); The Government of India occupies the Nizam's Hyderabad state.

1949: Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly (Nov.26).

1950: Constitution of India comes into force (Jan.26); Sardar Patel dies (Dec.15).

1951: The first general election in India, First Amendment to the Constitution.
1952: Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected Rashtrapati (Head of State).

1954: Panch Sheel agreement between China and India.

1955: Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress adopts a socialistic pattern of society for India.

1957: Second General Election: Rajendra Prasad elected as President of India for a second term.

1962: Third general election in India. Dr. Radhakrishnan elected President. Nehru forms the third Congress ministry. China attacks India on the northern border (Sep. 19).

1963: Gold Control Order. Rajendra Prasad dies (Feb. 28) Nagaland becomes a state of the Indian Union.

1964: Jawaharlal Nehru dies (May. 27); Lal Bahadur Shastri becomes the Prime Minister of India.


1967: Fourth general election; Indira Gandhi elected Prime Minister; Dr. Zakir Hussain elected President.

1970: Supreme Court holds nationalization of banks illegal; Presidential ordinance revalidates nationalization (Feb. 14); Privy purses and special privileges of former Indian rulers abolished.

1971: Himachal Pradesh becomes a State (Jan. 25); Indira Congress wins the mid-term elections for Lok Sabha; Indira Gandhi becomes the Prime Minister; General Insurance nationalized (May. 13); Pakistan attacks India in the west (Dec. 3); India recognizes Bangladesh; Indian army marches into Bangladesh and joins hands with Mukhti Bahini; Pakistan army in Bangladesh surrenders to the Indian Commander; War ends (Dec. 17).
1974: Jayaprakash Narayan starts "Citizens for Democracy" Movement; Atomic device exploded at Pokhran in Rajasthan (May 18); Jayaprakash Narayan leads an agitation for dissolution of the Bihar Assembly; Pakhruddin Ali Ahmed elected President (Aug 20) and B.D. Jatti Vice-President.

1975: Jayaprakash Narayan's People's March to Parliament; Prime Minister announces 20-point programme (Jul 1).

1976: Baliram Bhagat elected Lok Sabha Speaker (Jan 6); President suspends seven freedoms guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution; Burmah Shell nationalized, becomes Bharat Refineries (Jan 24); Lok Sabha's life extended by one year (Feb 4); Lok Sabha passes the 42nd constitution Amendment Bill making India a socialist secular Republic and laying down fundamental duties for citizens (Nov 2) Lok Sabha votes to extend its own life by another year (Nov 5).

1977: The President dissolves Lok Sabha (Jun 18); Government relaxes rules of Emergency to permit normal political activity and electioneering (Feb 3); President Pakhruddin Ali Ahmed passes away; B.D. Jatti sworn in Acting President (Feb 11).

Internal Emergency promulgated on June 25, 1975, withdrawn (Mar 21); Janata and its allies gain absolute majority in Lok Sabha; Indira Gandhi resigns (Mar 22); Ban on RSS and 26 other organizations lifted; Morarji Desai elected leader of Janata Party and sworn in as Prime Minister; Sanjiva Reddy elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha; Government revokes the external emergency promulgated on Dec 3 1971.

Chandra Shekhar chosen President of the Janata Party (May 5).

1978: The Indian National Congress (I) recognized as a national Party and allotted the election symbol "hand"; Swaran Singh elected Congress President (Mar 1); Lok Sabha expels Mrs. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, from the House and sentences her to imprisonment for a term lasting until its prorogation (Dec 19); Indira Gandhi released from jail.
1979 Mowarji Desai resigns as Prime Minister (Jul.15); Jaijivan Ram elected Janata Parliamentary Party leaders. Charan Singh becomes Prime Minister; President dissolved parliament, ordered year-end general elections and asks Charan Singh to lead a caretaker government; death of Jayaprakash Narayan (Oct.).

1980 Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) wins two-thirds majority in the New Lok Sabha (Jan.10).