

Chapter

06



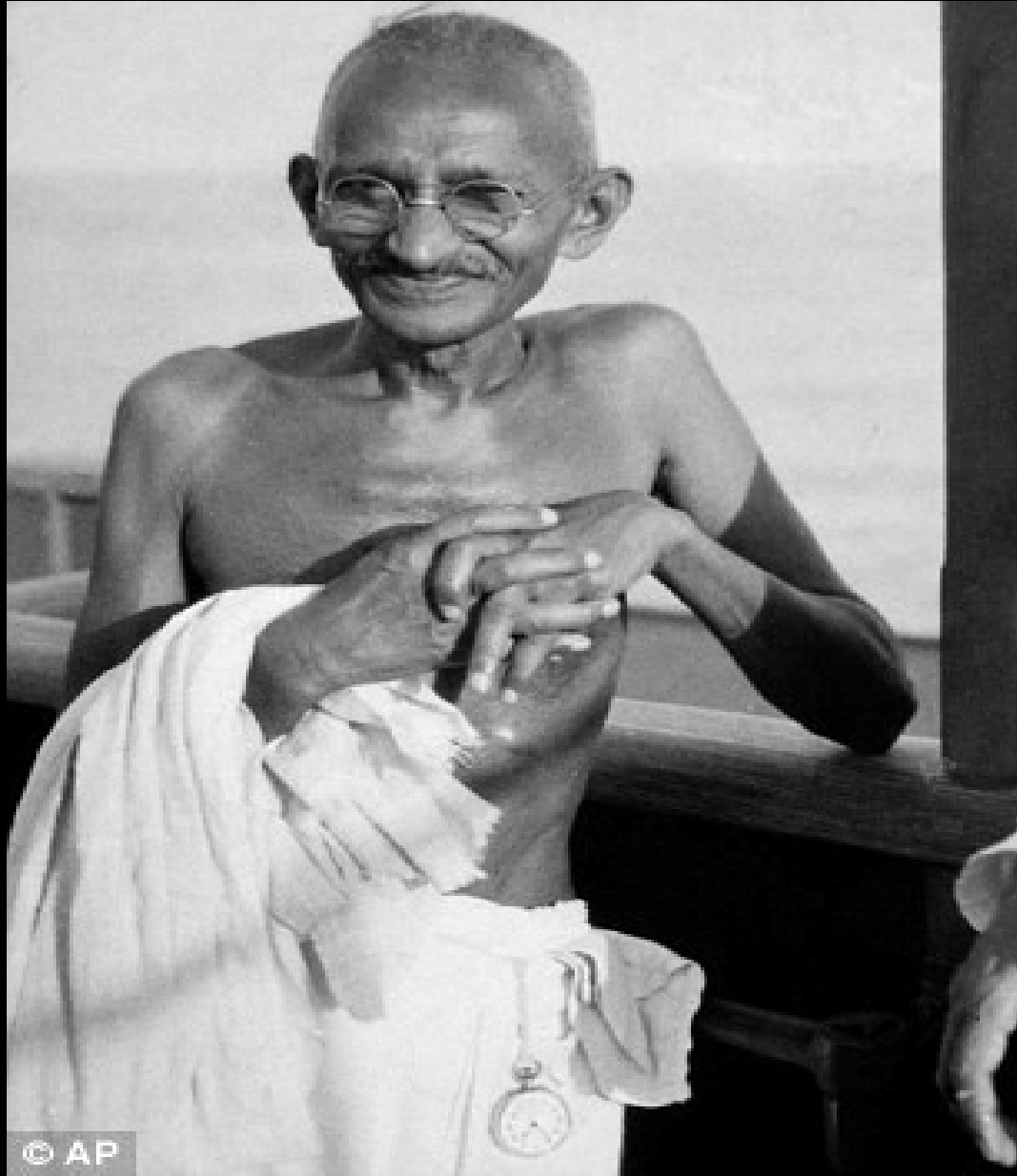
## STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

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# PLAY



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**What are the reasons why Gandhi got the confidence and recognition of the common people of India so quickly?**

**-The agitations he conducted in South Africa.**

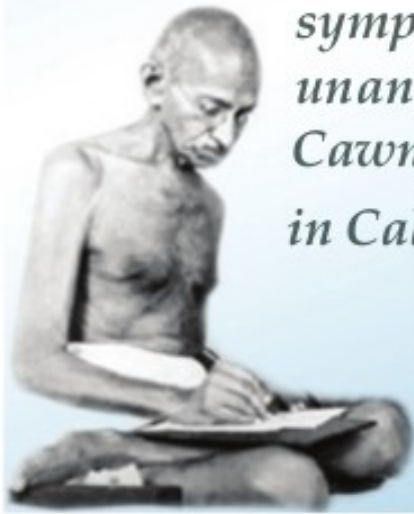
**-His life style as a common man (food, clothing, language).**

**-Methods of struggle based on non violence.**

**-They found in Gandhiji a saviour, who could solve their problems.**

## *The stain of Indigo*

*I must confess that I did not then know even the name, much less the geographical position, of Champaran and I had hardly any notion of indigo plantations. I had seen packets of indigo, but little dreamed that it was grown and manufactured in Champaran at great hardship to thousands of agriculturists. Rajkumar Shukla was one of the agriculturists who had been under this harrow and he was filled with a passion to wash away the stain of indigo for the thousands who were suffering as he had suffered. This man caught hold of me at Lucknow where I had gone for the Congress of 1916.... Brij Babu Kishore Prasad moved a resolution expressing sympathy for the people of Champaran and it was unanimously passed... Rajkumar followed me to Cawnpore and Ashram. Finally I told him I have to be in Calcutta and from there take me to Champaran.*



My Experiments with Truth-

**Mahatma Gandhi**

**BIJU KK,GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM**



## Gandhiji and South Africa

Gandhiji reached South Africa as an advocate of an industrialist named Dada Abdulla from Gujarat. As he was travelling from Durban to Pritoria, he was pushed out of the first class compartment saying that he had no right to travel along with the British. Within no time he came to know the intensity of the racial discrimination experienced by the Indians in South Africa. He stayed for 21 years in South Africa and all this time he was trying to solve the problems of the non-Europeans in South Africa.

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# Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi

<b>Struggle</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>The way of struggle</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>1. The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran</b>	<b>Bihar 1917</b>	<b>Disobedience Satygraha</b>	<b>Compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers.</b>

## Plague Bonus



Plague outbreak of 1917 in Ahmedabad killed 10% of the city population. During this time, the labourers were given a bonus upto 80% of their wages to prevent labourers from quitting the job for fear of Plague. This system was helpful for the labourers to survive the inflation due to the First World War. When the plague threat was over, this bonus was withdrawn and the labourers started agitation against it.



<b>Struggle</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>The way of struggle</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>2. Ahmedabad cotton mill strike. Denial of 'Plague Bonus'.</b>	<b>Gujarat 1918</b>	<b>Disobedience Satygraha</b>	<b>T The authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees</b>

<b>Struggle</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>The way of struggle</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<p data-bbox="314 469 374 526"><b>3.</b></p> <p data-bbox="80 552 612 692"><b>Peasant struggle in Khed</b></p> <p data-bbox="59 718 634 1117"><b>Cause - Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="732 718 991 858"><b>Gujarat 1918</b></p>	<p data-bbox="1115 718 1506 858"><b>Satygraha, Denial of tax</b></p>	<p data-bbox="1608 590 2068 986"><b>The authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.</b></p>

# What kind of struggle did Gandhiji adopt in India?

- Disobedience
- Fasting
- Satyagraha
- Denial of tax.

# **Find out the results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.**

- The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.**
- Till his entry into the political scenario, national movement was confined to the educated section of the society. His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement.**
- The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.**
- Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.**

## Gandhiji on the Screen



Eight Oscar award-winning film 'Gandhi' directed by Richard Attenborough is a visual depiction of the Gandhian period in our freedom struggle. Similarly, the movie 'Making of Mahatma' by Shyam Benegal visualises the South African life of Gandhiji. Apart from these, a number of documentaries and films related to Gandhiji had been produced.

**The incident that led Gandhi to  
the Indian National Movement.**

**-The Rowlatt Act**

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**Sir Sidney Rowlett**

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# What is the Rowlatt Act?

**-In the pretext of preventing extremist activities, the British Parliament passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919 limiting the civil rights.**

**-It was Sir Sidney Rowlett, who presided over the committee who proposed this act.**

**-Therefore, this law is known as the Rowlatt law.**

**-As per this Act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial**



# PLAY

## Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

People gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919 to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal who led the anti-Rowlatt Act agitations in Punjab. The city was under the control of the army. Accusing that the protesters violated his instructions, the army chief General Dyer ordered to shoot without warning. The innocent armless people were trapped as the ground was surrounded by buildings and the only entrance was blocked by the armed British soldiers. As per the British records, the shooting of ten minutes killed 379 protesters. In fact, the death toll was actually double this.

### THE AMRITSAR MASSACRE.

—  
'Darkest Stain on British Rule.'

—  
GREAT SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

—  
Dismissal and Impeachment of Gen. Dyer and

Sir Michael Demanded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

The *Bombay Chronicle* publishes a cable from Mr. B. G. Horniman which *inter alia* says:—

The *Westminster Gazette* says:—The amazing narrative recalls the early German occupation of Belgium and the Peterloo massacre. General Dyer must be recalled and dealt with in such a way that the Amritsar massacre is solemnly repudiated by the Imperial Government. If he is not condemned by the nation he will be condemned by the world.

The *Star* says:—It is the darkest stain on British rule in India and asks how shall we redeem our humanity.

Eight large Labour meetings in Glasgow demand the dismissal and impeachment of General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Scottish Liberals are also taking action.

**Specify the situation that caused the Jallianwala Bagh event.**

**(How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre influence Indian national movement? Discuss.)**

**-Gandhiji proposed to start the satyagraha in protest against the Rowlatt Act, which restricted civil rights.**

**-As a result, strikes and rallies took place all over the country.**

**-People gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919 to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal who led the anti-Rowlatt Act agitations in Punjab.**

**-The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was the culmination of the firing of British troops and the deaths of 379 people, according to the order of General Dyer, the army commander.**

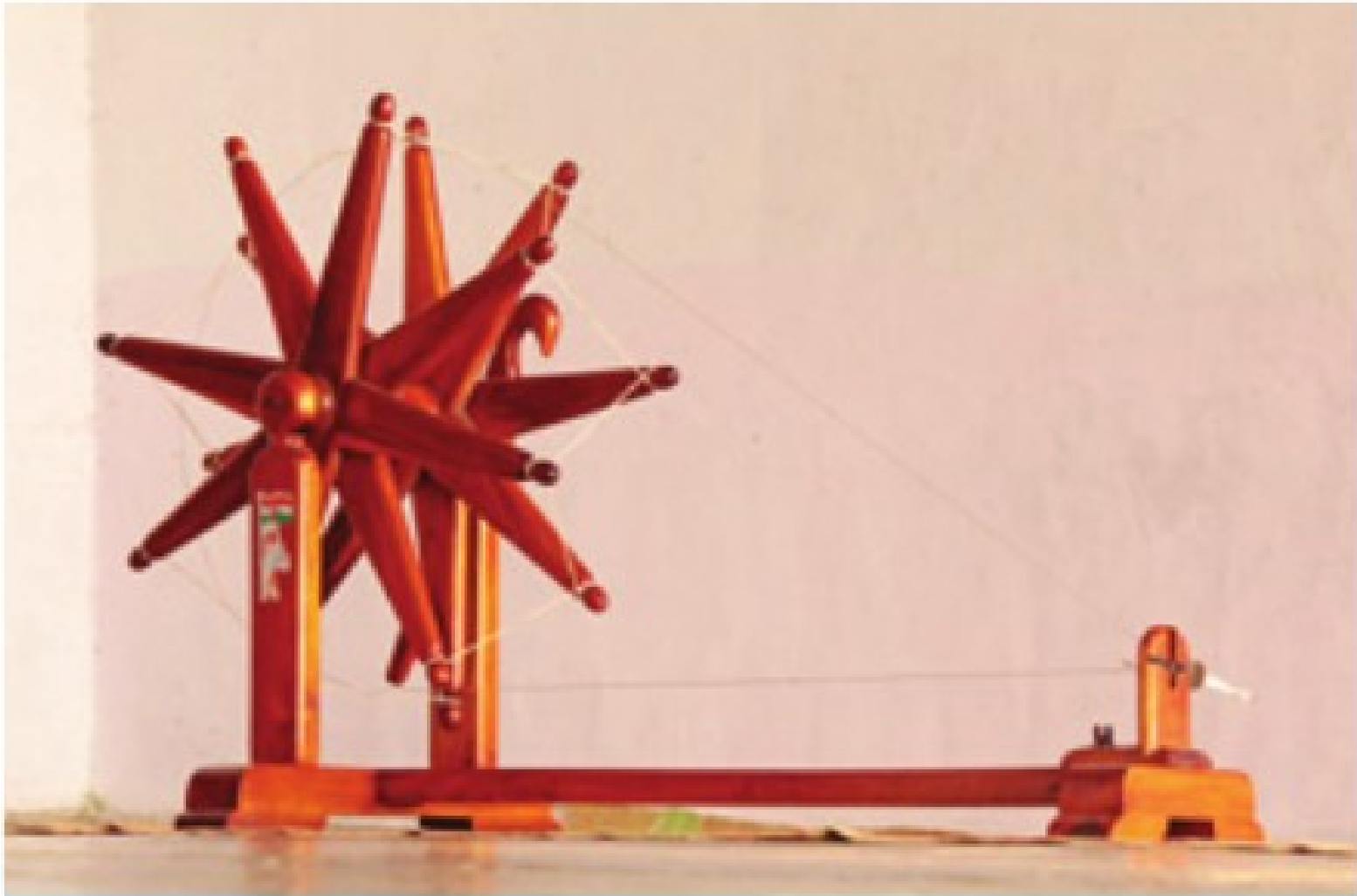
**-The Jallianwala Bagh incident has triggered strong protests against British all over India.**

# What were the features of the Non-cooperation movement, the first national movement of the Indian National Congress led by Gandhiji?

- Lawyers shall boycott court.
- The public shall boycott foreign products.
- Boycott elections.
- Returning the British awards and prizes.
- Denial of taxes.
- Students shall boycott English schools.

# What are the examples of how the Indian society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation.?

- Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.
- Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
- Workers struck work.
- Lawyers boycotted courts.
- Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
- The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.



*Charaka used by Gandhiji - from a collection of Sabarmati Ashram*

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# Analyse the effects of the non-cooperation movement

**-Gandhiji called for construction work along with the boycott in the time of non-cooperation movement.**

**-Inspired by this, people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka,**

**-Establish national schools and popularise Hindi.**

**-Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions.**



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**Which were the national schools that were formed during the non-cooperation movement?**

- Kashi Vidya Pith,**
- Gujarat Vidya pith,**
- Jamia Millia.**

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## The Khilafat Movement

After the First World War, Britain tried to limit the power of Khalifa, the ruler of Turkey and the spiritual leader of world Muslims. The world wide protest against this is called the Khilafat Movement.

# Who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement in India?



**Mohamad Ali, Shaukath Ali**

**What was the aim of bringing the Gandhi Khilafat movement and the Non-cooperation movement together? Or Explain the circumstance that led Gandhiji to support the Khilafat Movement.**

**-By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims**

**-Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.**

**-Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified**

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**Describe the circumstances that prompted Gandhi to stop the non-cooperation movement.**

## **The Chaurachura incident**

**-In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chauri Choura in Uttar Pradesh the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died.**

**-This incident disappointed Gandhiji.**

**-So, he called for stopping the non-cooperation movement.**

**What were the important decisions taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru?**

**-The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country**

**-It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.**

**-With the civil disobedience Gandhiji meant to disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government.**

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# What are the proposals that Gandhi put forward as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- To lift salt tax.
- To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers.
- To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes.
- To release political prisoners.
- To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials.
- To dissolve the secret surveillance wing formed to watch Indians.
- To start coastal shipping service.
- To implement prohibition of liquor.

**Examine the reasons why Gandiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.**

- Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.**
- This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.**
- The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.**
- There was three fold hike on salt price.**
- The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.**



**The Salt Sathyagraha played a major role in making national movement a mass movement -  
Substantiate.**

**-Inspired by the call of Gandhiji, people in various parts of the country started to produce salt on their own, violating the British regulations.**

**-Payyannur in Kerala, Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu, Bombay in Maharashtra, Noakhali in Bengal and North West Frontier Province were some of the centres of this protest.**

**-As part of the protest, volunteers made salt and distributed it to the public.**

**-Hoisted national flag and chanted anti-British slogans.**

**-The British police severely tortured a team of volunteers led by Sarojini Naidu who had set out to Dharasana salt field in Gujarat.**

**-Gandhiji was arrested and the movement was suppressed callously.**

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## Round Table Conferences

The British government convened at James Palace in London three Round Table conferences in 1930, 1931 and 1932 to discuss the administrative reforms to be implemented in India. Representing Indian National Congress Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference.

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# The British Quit India

play

**-This was the call of Gandhiji in the conference of the National Congress held in Bombay in 1942.**

**-The Quit India movement was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.**

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**-Quit India was yet another popular movement like the Civil Disobedience Movement.**

**-It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non-violence(Ahimsa) meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians.**

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# What were the factors that caused Quit India Movement.?

- Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India
- Public disgust with price hike and famine
- The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War.

# What were the instructions given to the people by the Gandhi as a part of Quit India Movement?

- Princely states shall recognise the sovereignty of their people.
- Farmers shall not pay land tax.
- Government officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress without resigning their positions.
- Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians.
- If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom.

# What were the activities of the Quit India Struggles?

- The British government suppressed the movement very severely.
- Arrested leaders including Mahatma Gandhi.
- In protest, the uncontrolled mob demolished government offices, electric lines and transportation facilities.
- At the end of 1942, India was under the fire of popular unrest.



# Alternative Paths

*"To sound the order of retreat just when public enthusiasm was reaching the boiling point was nothing short of a national calamity. The principal lieutenants of the Mahatma, Deshabandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai, who were all in prison, shared the popular resentment. I was with the Deshabandhu at that time and I could see that he was beside himself with anger and sorrow at the way Mahatma Gandhi was repeatedly bungling."*

Subhash Chandra Bose

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**Motilal Nehru**



**C.R.Das**

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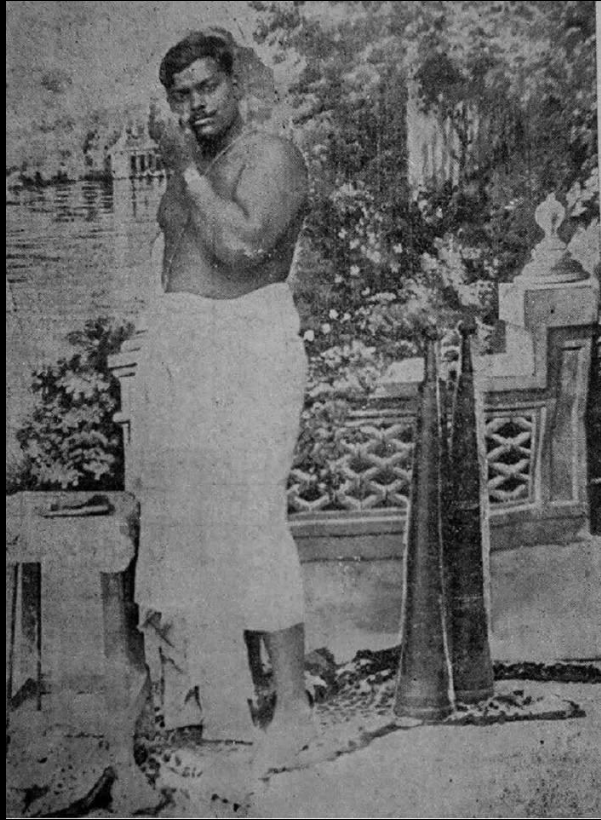
**Which party formed by CR Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923 opposed Gandhi's boycott style?**

**-Swaraj Party.**

**-They argued for making legislative assemblies as platforms for raising our voices instead of boycotting them and they contested elections.**

**-Contested elections into legislatures.**

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**Chandra Sekhar Azad**



**Raj Guru**



**Bhagat Singh**



**Sukh Dev**

# Who were the leaders of the organization of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association?

**-Chandra Sekhar Azad,**

**-Bhagat Singh,**

**-Sukh Dev,**

**-Raj Guru - They were formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928 in Delhi.**

**Which was military wing formed by Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajaguru and Sukhadev for the armed revolution?**

**-RepublicanArmy**

**-Their plan was to overthrow the colonial government through military action and establish a federal republic of Indian states.**

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**Lala Lajpat Rai**

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## Letter sent to Batukeshwar Dutt by Bhagat Singh

Dear Brother

The judgement has been delivered. I am condemned to death. In these cells, besides myself, there are many other prisoners who are waiting to be hanged. The only prayer of these people is that somehow or other they may escape the noose. Perhaps I am the only man amongst them who is anxiously waiting for the day when I will be fortunate enough to embrace the gallows for my ideals. I will climb the gallows gladly and show to the world as to how bravely the revolutionaries can sacrifice themselves for the cause.

I have been condemned to death, but you have been sentenced to transportation for life. You will live and, while living, you will have to show to the world that the revolutionaries not only die for their ideals but can face every calamity. Death should not be a means to escape the worldly difficulties. Those revolutionaries who have by chance escaped the gallows for the ideal many also bear the worst type of tortures in the dark dingy prison cells.

Central Jail, Lahore  
1930 November

Yours Bhagat Singh



## ദഗത്സിങ് ബദുകേരളർ ദത്തിന് അയച്ച കത്ത്

പ്രിയ ആത്മമിത്രമേ,

കേസിന്റെ വിധി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്രാജ്യത്വം എനിക്ക് തുക്കുകയറാണ് വിധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ ഇരുണ്ട ജയിലറകളിൽ മറ്റു തടവുകാരോടൊപ്പം ഞാനും തുക്കിക്കൊല കാത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുപക്ഷേ സഖാക്കളുടെയെല്ലാം പ്രാർഥന ഏതുവിധേനയും ഈ തുക്കുകയറിൽ നിന്ന് രക്ഷപ്പെടുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ കാരുമാകട്ടെ, ഇവരിൽനിന്ന് വ്യത്യസ്തമാണ്. എന്റെ ദേശത്തിനും ഞാൻ ജീവനോടു ചേർത്ത ആദർശത്തിനുംവേണ്ടി തുക്കുമരത്ത ആശ്ലേഷിക്കാനുള്ള ആ സുദിനവും കാത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ് ഞാൻ.

അത്യാഹ്ലാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ കൊലക്കുരുക്കിൽ കയറും. ധീരദേശാഭിമാനികൾ ഒരു ദേശത്തിനുവേണ്ടി എങ്ങനെയാണ് തങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാണൻ വെടിയുന്നത് എന്നത് ഞാൻ ലോകത്തിനു കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കും. വധശിക്ഷയാണല്ലോ എനിക്ക് വിധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ എന്നിൽ നിന്നു തികച്ചും വിഭിന്നമായി നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ജീവപര്യന്തം നാടുകടത്തലിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷയാണ് കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. അപ്പോഴും നിങ്ങൾ ജീവിക്കും. ജീവിതം അപ്രകാരം തുടരുമ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾ ലോകത്തിന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടത് സമരവിപ്ലവകാരികൾ തങ്ങളുടെ ആദർശങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി മരിക്കാൻ തയാറാവുക മാത്രമല്ല ചെയ്യുന്നത്, ഏത് ആപത്ഘട്ടത്തെയും തലയുയർത്തിപ്പിടിച്ച് നേരിടാൻ തയാറാണ് എന്നതാണ്. മുത്യ ലൗകികപ്രയാസങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് ഒളിച്ചോടാനുള്ള ഒരു വഴിയാകരുത്. കൊലക്കയറിൽനിന്ന് ഇറങ്ങിനടക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ വിപ്ലവസഖാക്കൾ ജീവിക്കുകയും തങ്ങൾ കൊലമരത്തിലേറാൻ ഉത്സുകരാണെന്ന് മാത്രമല്ല, കൊഴുത്ത ഇരുട്ടിന്റെ ജയിൽദിത്തികൾക്കുള്ളിൽ കിടന്ന് അതിക്രമമായ പീഡനങ്ങൾപോലും സഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്ന് ലോകത്തിന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കും.

സെൻട്രൽ ജയിൽ, ലാഹോർ  
1930 നവംബർ

താങ്കളുടെ ദഗത്സിങ്

**Who killed Sanderson, who was responsible for the lathi charge that led to the death of national leader Lala Lajpat Rai?**

**-Bhagat Singh,**

**-Raj Guru,**

**-Sukh Dev**

**BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM**

# Why did Bhagat Singh and Badukesar Dutt throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly?

-protest against the attempt to pass laws curtailing civil rights.

-They were arrested and sent to jail.

-On March 23, 1931, Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev were hanged to death by the British government.

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**Revolutionary organisations and their  
leaders who dedicated their life to attaining  
freedom for India.**



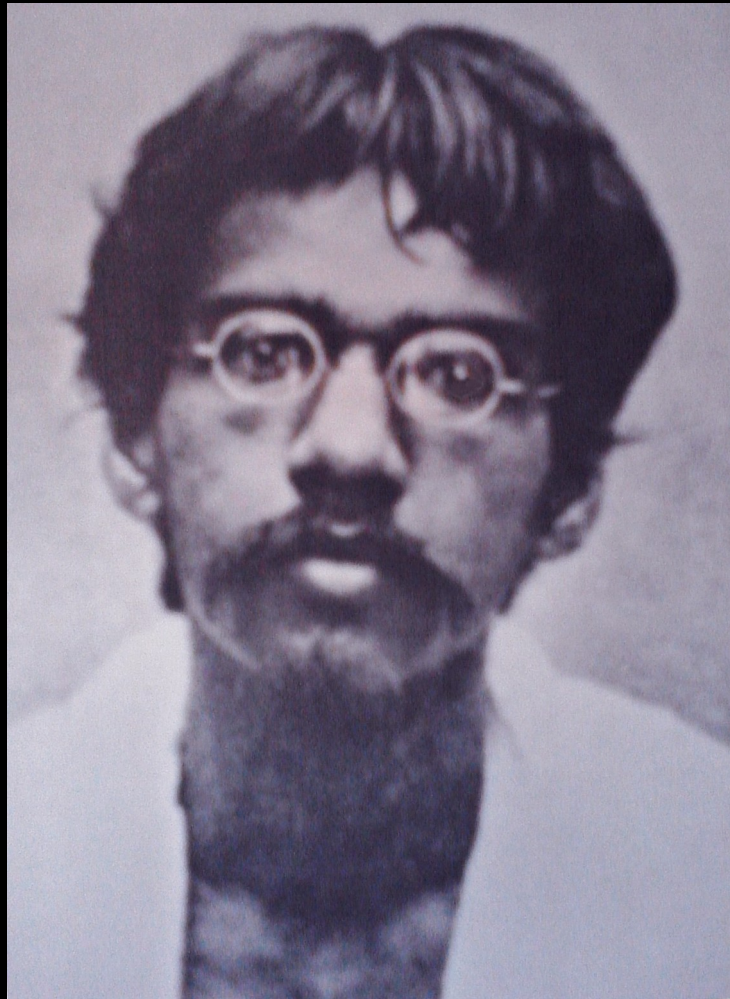
**Abhinav Bharath Society**

**-V.D.Savarkar**

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# Anuseelan Samithi

-Bareeder kumar,



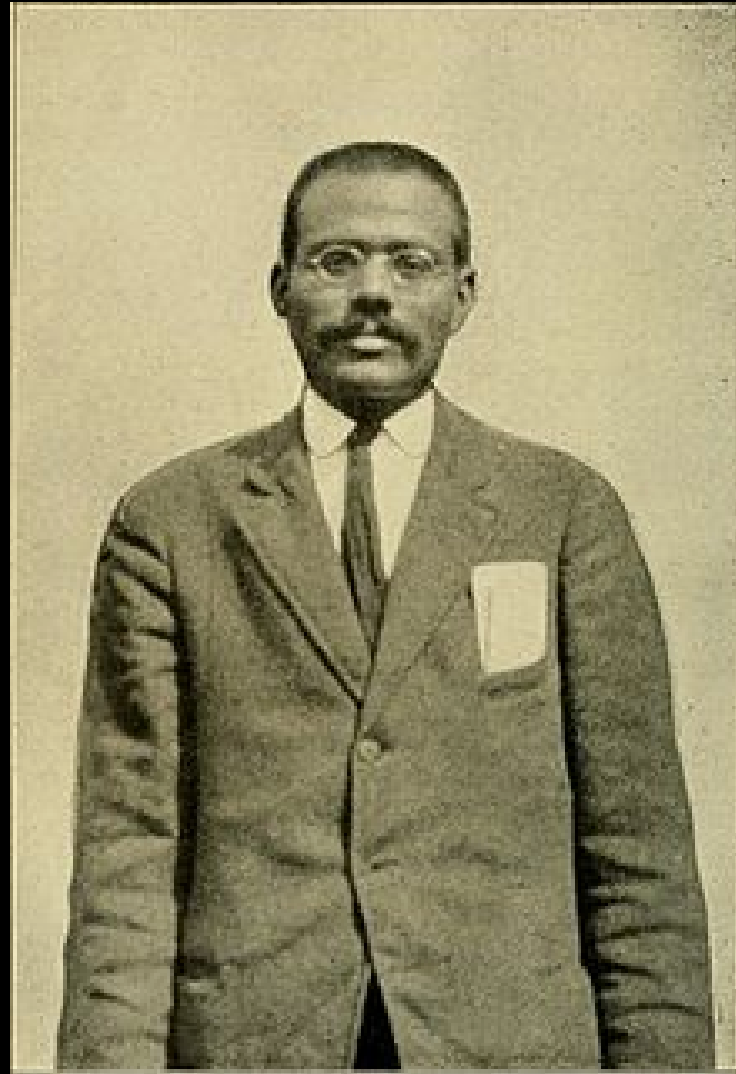
Pulin Bihari Das



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# Ghadar Party

-Lala Hardayal



# Indian Republican Army

-Surya Sen



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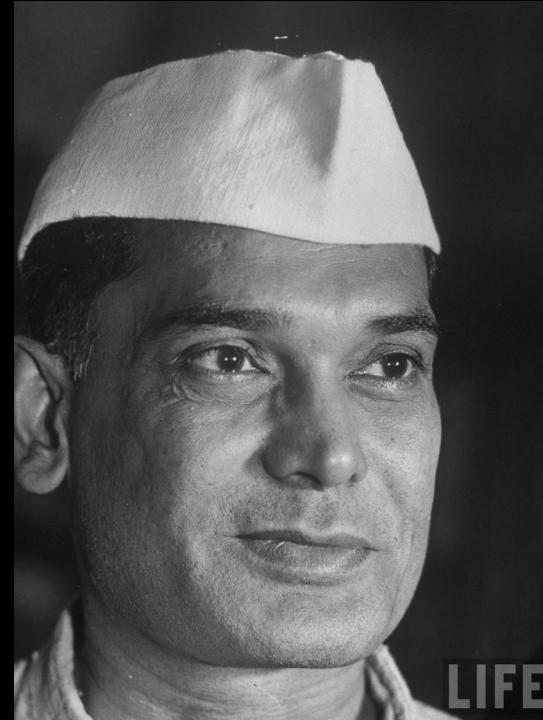
# Who led the Congress Socialist wing within the Congress Party?



**Jawaharlal  
Nehru,**



**Subhash  
Chandra Bose,**



**Jai Prakash  
Narayan,**

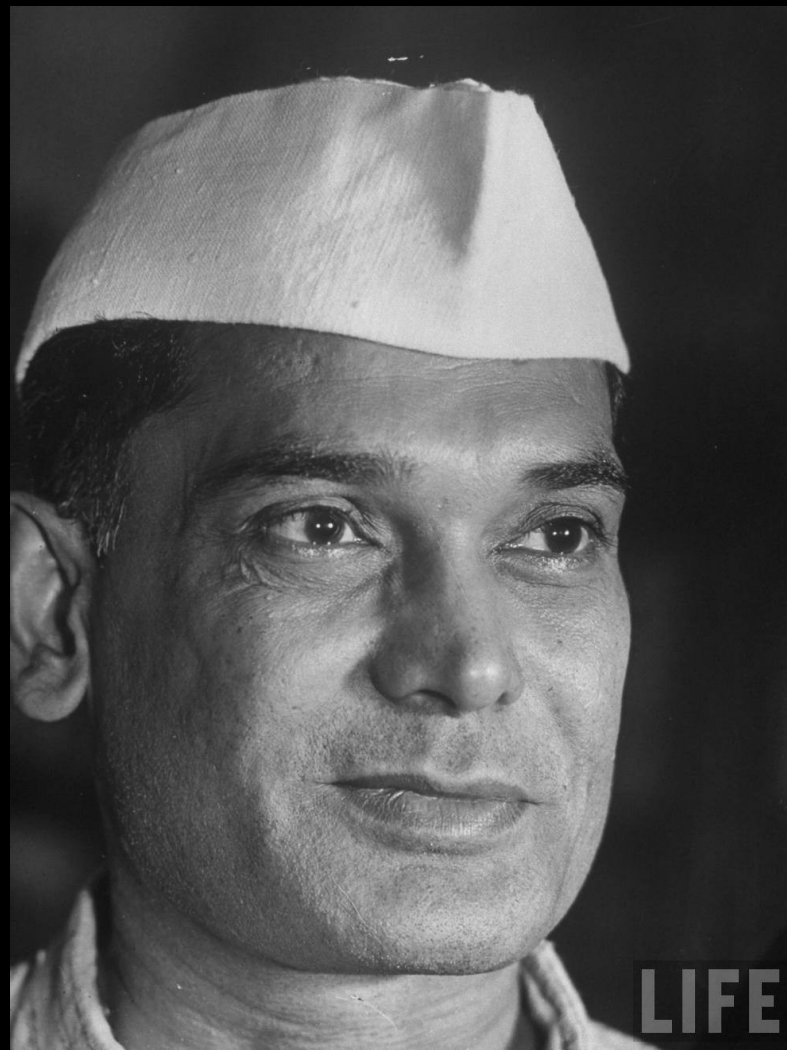


**Aruna  
Asaf Ali.**



**Taking cue from the Russian revolution, socialist ideologies started to spread in India in 1930s and these ideas influenced a section of Congress activists.**

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**Jai Prakash Narayan**

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# Who formed the Congress Socialist Party in Bombay in 1934?

**-Jai Prakash Narayan.**

**-This new organisation played a decisive role in the Quit India Movement.**

**-When Gandhiji and other top leaders of the Congress were arrested Socialist Party leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali led the movement from their hideouts.**

# **Assess the role of Indian National Army (INA) and Subhash Chandra Bose in the Indian independence movement.**

**-Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle.**

**-Quitting the Congress he formed a political party called Forward Bloc.**

**-He took the charge of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Rash Bihari Bose to attain freedom for India .**

**-He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore, with the aim of forcing the British to quit India.**

**-The Indian National Army had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment.**

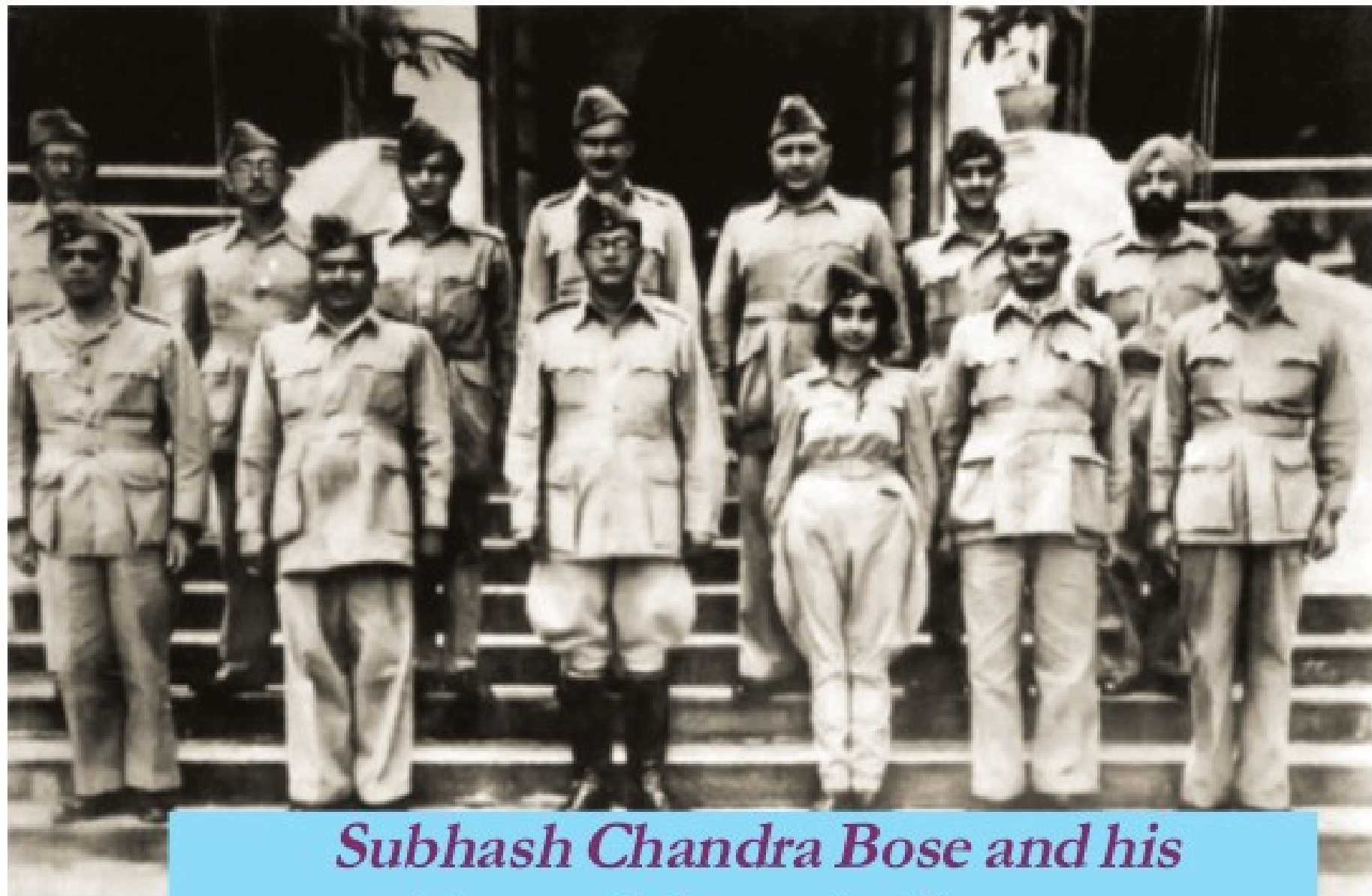
**-Captain Lekshmi, a Keralite, was in-charge of this regiment.**

**-With the support of the Japanese army the Indian National Army marched to the east west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal.**

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*Subhash Chandra Bose and his  
cabinet ministers in Singapore*



## Vanchi Iyer

Vanchi Iyer is the first martyr of freedom struggle in south India. He shot Thirunelveli district collector Robert William Descourt Ashe, on 17 July, 1911 in Maniachi railway station in Tamil Nadu in retaliation of the collector's callous torturing of freedom fighters. Iyer committed suicide on the same spot to escape from the British police. Praising Iyer, Madame Cama wrote in her publication 'Vandematharam' of July 1911: The shots that Vanchi fired did help arouse a slave nation from the century - old slumbering".



# **What led to the formation of the labour movement in India?**

**-The socialist ideology spread among the Indians after the Russian revolution led to the formation of various labour and peasant movements in India.**

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**Which trade unions were formed in India during the national struggle?**

**-Ahmedabad Textiles Association**

**-Madras Labour Union**

**-All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)**

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# Who was the founder of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920?



**N.M. Joshi**



**Lala Lajpat Rai**

**What were the three main objectives of the labour unions that were formed in India during the national struggle?**

- To organise and act as a working class.**
- To facilitate Indian working class to cooperate with the working class out side India.**
- To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.**

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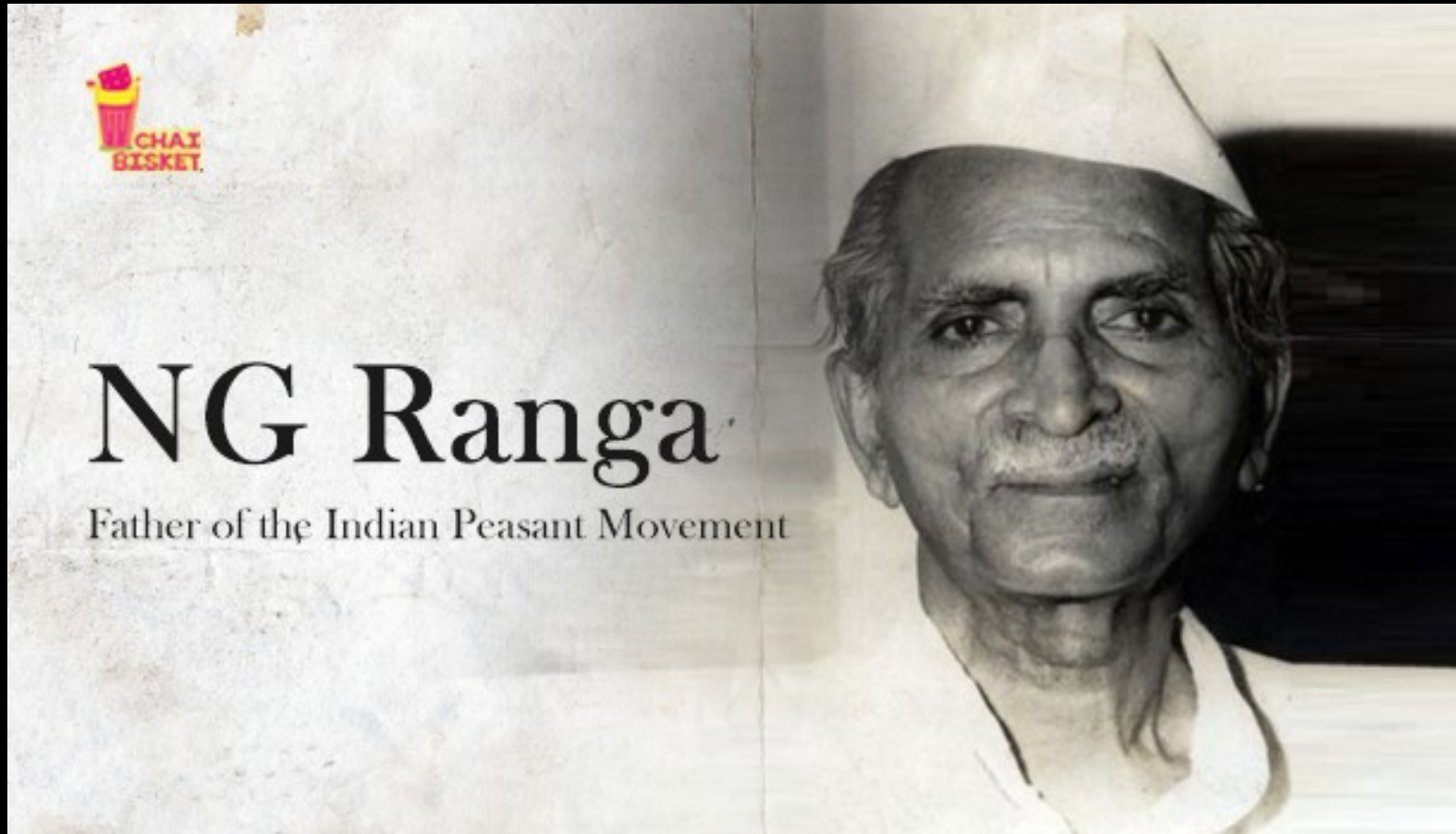
# **Explain the situation that led to the formation of peasant movements in India?**

**-Tax laws of the British**

**-severe exploitation of the zamindars**

**-low price of agricultural produces.**

# Who led the formation of the All India Kisan Congress in Lahore?



# What were the demands of the Kisan Manifesto, which was formulated at the All India Kisan Sabha Conference in Bombay?

- Reduce 50% of land tax and lease charge.
- Write off debts.
- Cancel feudal taxes.
- Ensure minimum wage for agricultural workers.
- Recognise peasant unions.

**List the struggles of workers and peasants  
in different parts of India against the  
imperialist policies of the British and the  
feudal system in India**

**-Tebhaga struggle - Bengal**

**-Telengana struggle - Andhra Pradesh**

**-Naval mutiny - Bombay**

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# **Explain the situation that prompted Britain to give India independence.**

**-The Second World War led to the collapse of imperialism the world over.**

**-Consequent to financial crisis Britain lost its capacity to maintain colonies.**

**-Intensified freedom struggles in the continents of Asia and Africa.**

**-American and Soviet policy against colonialism forced the British to free India from their clutches.**

**-The Labour Party came to power in Britain under the command of Clement Attlee, who was sympathetic to India and facilitated India's independence.**

# **Explain the situation that led to the partition of India.**

**-When the British decided to give India independence, Under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the All India League demanded that Muslims have a separate country called Pakistan.**

**-Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy of India to deliver freedom to India addressing the question of partition.**

**-He argued that freedom for India was impossible without partition.**

**-To support this argument he prepared a strategy called "Mountbatten Plan".**



**Lord Mountbatten**

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# What were the main proposals of “Mountbatten Plan”.

- To form a separate country in Muslim majority area as per the Muslims wish.
- To divide Punjab and Bengal.
- To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add North West Frontier province to Pakistan or not
- To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal
- While the Congress and the All India League approved this plan the nationalists like Khan Adbul Ghaffar Khan vehemently opposed it.



## Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was a national leader who strongly opposed the dual nation theory and partition. The Partition hurt Khan who led countless agitations in the northwest frontiers. This stalwart of Indian freedom struggle, who tried his best for Hindu-Muslim unity, is famously known as Frontier Gandhi. Government of India honoured him with Bharat Ratna.



**Prepare a note on Indian independence law.**

**-In 1947, when the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act.**

**-Two free nations - India and Pakistan – came into existence.**

**-Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India.**

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*Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the public at RedFort*

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**THANK YOU**

**By**

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