

HISTORY POINTS TO REMEMBER

Prime Minister inaugurated the first phase of Mission Bhagirath programme, a flagship programme to supply Hasrat Mohani proposed to adopt complete independence as the goal of the congress in the Ahmedabad Session of 1921.

Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the All-India States people's conference in 1939.

The doctrines of "non-violence" and civil disobedience associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by the works of Rusking-Tolstoy-Thoreau

Pattabhi Sitaramayya was nominated by Mahatma Gandhi for the Presidentship of the Congress in 1939 against Subhash Chandra Bose.

The Rowlatt Act (1919) enabled the Government to suspend the Right of Habeas Corpus

Gandhi-Irwin Agreement of 1931 included the Release of political prisoners excepting those guilty of arson and violence

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati made the greatest contribution in organizing the Kisan Sabha Movement.

Under Jawaharlal Nehru's presidency the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress held in the year 1929 wherein a resolution was adopted to gain complete independence from the British.

Pt Jawaharlal Nehru had moved the objectives resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946.

The day Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-cooperation movement, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a great national leader died.