

FACTS FOR REVISION

Tribal Rebellions

Tribe	Year	Leader	Cause
Chuar	1766-72	Raja Jagannalh	Excess revenue demand, Bengal famine
Bhills	1817	Sewaram	Agrarian hardship
Hos	1820	-	British occupation of Singhbhum
Ramosi	1922	Chittur Singh, Pratap Singh, Dattaraya Patkar	British rule
Kolis	1824		Dismantle of forests
Ahom	1828 - 33	Gomadhar Kunwar	British occupation
Khasi	1829 - 32	Tiruth Singh	British occupation
Kol	1831-32	Buddha Bhagat	Land transfer to outsiders
Santhals	1855-56	Sidhu and Kanhu	British rule
Naikda	1858	Rup singh	For Dharma Raj against Ban Joria Bhagat on grazing and timber
Bhuyan	1867-68	Ratna Nayak	Installation of British

and Juang	1891	Dharni Nayak	protégé on throne
Kacha Nagas	1882	Sambhuden	British intervention
Munda (Ulgulan)	1899	Birsa Munda	Land system, Missionary activity and forced labour
Bhills	1913	Govind Guru	A temperance and purification movement
Oraons (Tana Bhagat)	1914	Jatra Bhagat and other Bhagat	Religious reason
Chenchus	1921-22		British control of forests
Koyas / Rampas	1922-24	Alluri Sitaram Raju	British control of forests
Naga	1932	Jadunang (1905-31) and Rani Gaidinliu	A reformist movement later directed against excess of British rule

Peasant Movements

Movements	Location	Leaders	Causes
Pagal Panlhis (1825-35)	Bengal	Karam Shah, Tipu Shah (Hajonng and Garo tribes)	Against hike in rent in Bengal.
Moplah Rebellion (1921)	Malabar region Kerala	Sayyid Ali, Sayyid Fazi	Against the oppression and exploitation of Muslim Moplah Peasants by Hindu <i>Zamindars</i> (Janmies) and British Government.

Indigo Revolt (1860)	Nadia district of Bengal	Digambar Biswas, Bishnu Bishwas, Harish Chandra Mukherjee (editor of newspaper Hindu patriot)	Peasants were forced to grow Indigo in their field by European factory owners. Dinbandhu Mitra had written about this revolt in his play Neel Darpan (translated into English by Madhusudan Dalta).
Ramosi Uprising (1877-87)	Ramosi, Maharashtra	Vasudev Balwant Phadke	It was against the British failure to take up an anti-famine measure.
Pabna Agrarian Uprising (1873)	Pabna district of Bengal	Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Patel	Against oppression of peasants by Zamindar Bengal Tenancy Act (1885) passed.
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)	Pune	By MG Ranade	To popularise the peasants legal right.
Eka M (1921)	Awadh	Madari Parsi	Higher extraction of rent.
Champaran Satyagraha (1917)	Bihar	Gandhiji, Rajendra Prasad, Rajkumar Shukla	Against the Tinkathia system imposed by the European Indigo planters.
Kheda Satyagraha (1918)	Uttar Pradesh	Gandhiji	Against ignored appeal for remission of land revenue in case of crop failure.
Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha (1918)	Uttar Pradesh	Indira Narain Dwivedi, Madam Mohan Malviya	To organise, kisans against Zamindari System.
Awadh Kisan	Oudh	JL Nehru, Baba	To organise peasants.

Sabha (1920)		Rama Chandra	
Andhra Ryots Association(1928)	Andhra Pradesh	NG Ranga	Abolition of <i>Zamindari</i> .
All India Kisan Sabha (1936)	United Province	Swami Sahajananda	Protection of peasants from economic exploitation.
Bijolia Movement (1905,1913, 1916, 1927)	Rajasthan	Sitaram Das. Vijay Pathik Singh	The movement arose due to imposition of 86 different type of cesses on peasants.
Tebhaga (1946)	Bengal	Communists	Against Zamindars and moneylenders.
Telangana (1945-51)	Hyderabad	—	Against Moneylenders and officials of Nizam of Hyderabad.

SOCIO - RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

Swaminarayan Sampradaya		Gujarat	Swami Shajanandra (original name Ghanshayama)
Atmiya Sabha (later Brahma Samaj)	1815-28	Calcutta	Raja Ram Moham Roy
Wahabi Movement	1820	Rohilakhand	Shah Walliullah popularised by Sayyid Ahmed of Rae Bareilly
Brahmo Samaj	1828	Calcutta	Raja Ram Moham Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen. Debendranath Tagore
Young Bengal	1826-32	Calcutta	Derozio, Rasik Krishna Mallick, Tarachand Chakraborty,

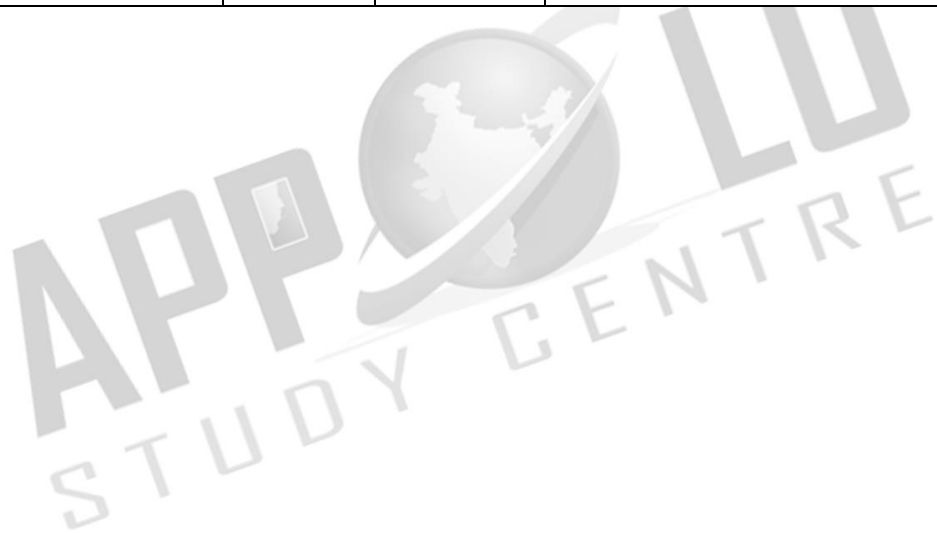
			Krishnamohan Bannerjee
Dharma Sabha	1830	Calcutta	Radha Kanta Deva
Namdhari/Kuka Movement	1841-71	NWFP and Bhaini (Ludhiana district, Punjab)	Bhai Balak Singh and Ram Singh
Rahanumai Mazdayasan Sabha	1851	Bombay	SS Bangali, Naoroji Fundonji, JB Nacha, etc.
Radha Soami Satsang	1861	Agra	Tulshi ram also known as Shiva Dayal Saheb
Prarthana Samaj	1867	Bombay	Dr Atmaram Pandurang
Indian Reform Association	1870	Calcutta	Keshab Chandra Sen
Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Theosophical Society	1875	New York	Madam HP Blavatsky and Colonel HS Olcott
Deccan Education Society	1884	Pune	MG Ranade, VG Chibdonkarm and GG Agarkar etc.
Seva Sadan	1885	Bombay	Behramjai M Malabari
Ramakrishna Misson	1887		Swami Vivekanand
Indian National Social Conference	1887	Bombay	MG Ranade and Raghunath Rao
Deva Samaj	1887	Lahore	Swami Narain Agnihotri
Madras Hindu Association	1892	Madras	Viresalingam Pantalu
Bharat Dharma	1902	Varanasi	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and

Mahamandala			Pandit Din Dayal Sharma
The Servants of Indian Society	1905	Bombay	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Poona Seva Sadan	1909	Pune	GK Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade (wife of MG Ranade)
Niskam Karma Math (The monastery of Disinterested Work)	1910	Pune	Dhonado Keshav Karve
The Bharat Stri Mandal	1911	Calcutta	Sarala Devi Choudharani
Social Service League	1911	Bombay	Narayan Malhar Joshi
Seva Samiti	1914	Allahabad	Pandit Haridayanath Kunzru
The Indian Women's Association	1917	Madras	Mrs Annie Besant
Khudai Khidmatgar Movement	1929	NWFP	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

MUSLIM RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS AND ORGANISATION

Faraizi of Faraidi Movement	1804	Faridpur, Bengal	Haji Shariatullah and Dudhi Miyan
Taayuni Movement	1839	Dacca	Karmati Ali Jaunpur

Deoband Movement (A school and Islamic Theology at Deoband. Shatapur, UP)	1867	Deoband	Muhammam Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi
Aligarh Movement	1875	Aligarh	Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan
Ahamadiya Movement	1889	Faridkot	Mirza Ghulam Ahmed of Qadiyan
Nadwatal Ulama	1894-95	Lucknow	Maulana Shibli Numani
Ahrar Movement			Riza Khan and Ali Brothers



LOWER CASTE/CASTE MOVEMENTS AND ORGANISATION

Satya Shodhak Samaj	1873	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule Shri
Aravippuram Movement	1888	Aravippuram Kerala	Narayan Guru (1856-1928)
Shti Narayan Dharma Paripalana Yogam or SNDP Movement	1902-03	Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru, Dr Palpu and Kumaran Asanl
The depressed Class Mission Society	1906	Bombay	VR Shinde
Bahujan Samaj	1910	Satara, Maharashtra	Mukundrao Patil
Justice (Party) Movement	1915-16	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	CN Mudaliar, TM Nair and P Tyagaraja and Chetti
Depressed Class Welfare Institute (Bahissrit Hitkarini Sabha)	1924	Bombay	Dr BR Ambedkar
Self-Respect Movement	1925	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	EV Ramaswami Naicker Periyar
Harijan Sevak Sangh	1932	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi
Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	1944		CN Annadurai and Ramaswamy Naicker

Social Legislations in Modern India

1795	Abolition of infanticide by Bengal Regulation.
1802	Abolition of infanticide by Lord Wellesley.

1811	Abolition of slavery under Regulation X by Bengal Government.
1829	Abolition of Sati by Lord William Bentinck (under Regulation XVII). Pioneering efforts in this direction were made by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
1831-37	Abolition of Thugi by William Bentinck, operation by William Sleeman.
1832	Abolition of slavery under Regulation III.
1843	Abolition of slavery by Lord Ellenborough.
1856	Approval of widow remarriage by Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act by the efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
1872	Banning of child marriage, polygamy and approval of intercaste marriage and widow remarriage by Native Marriage Act.
1891	Age of marriage for girls was increased to 12 years by Age of Consent Act by the efforts of Behramji Malabari.
1929	The age of marriage was increased to 18 years in the case of Boy's and 14 years in the case of girl's by Child Marriage Restraint Act commonly known as Sharda Act.
1931	Banning of child marriage by Infant Marriage Prevention Act.
1937	Right to property given to women.

Reforms / Acts

Nomenclature of the Reforms / Acts	Year	During the term of	Significance
Prohibition of Sati and Female infanticide	1829	Lord William Bentinck	Supported by Raja Rammohan Roy
Doctrine of Lapse	1848	Lord Dalhousie	Adoption of sons by rulers in the absence of their natural

			heirs was banned
Indian councils Act	1861	Lord Canning	Envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level
Ilbert Bill	1883	Lord Ripon	To bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing
Indian Councils Act	1892	Lord Lansdown	Membership of central legislative councils was enlarged
Morely-Minto Reforms	1909	Lord Minto II	Separate electorates to widen the gulf between Hindus & Muslims
Dyarchy	1919	L. Chelmsford	Meaning dual system of Government
Jallianwala Bagh	1919	L. Chelmsford	Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer
Rowlatt Act	1919	L. Chelmsford	Extraordinary powers were given to suppress the freedom struggle with General Dyer as the Commandant.
Simon commission	1928	Lord Irwin	To report working of the reforms; recommended diarchy in provinces; India to be constituted as a federation and Indianization of armed forces
Gandhi-Irwin Act	1931	Lord Irwin	Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the Second

			Round Table Conference.
Communal Award	1932	Lord Willingdon	Envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs
Separate electorates	1932	Lord Willingdon	Envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs
Government of India	1935	Lord Willingdon	Provided for a federal type of constitution
Cripps Mission	1942	Lord Linlithgow	Proposed Dominion status for India after the Second World War
INA Trial	1945	Lord Wavell	INA prisoners of war were trialed at Red Fort, Delhi and Bhulabhai Desai defended them.
Wavell Plan	1945	Lord Wavell	Envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India
Cabinet Mission Plan	1946	Lord Wavell	Envisaged establishment of Constituent assembly to frame the Constitution
Mountbatten Plan	1947	L. Mountbatten	Partition Plan
Indian Independence Act	1947	L. Mountbatten	India partitioned and attained independence

Pre - Congress Organisations

Organisation	Founder	Place	Year
Landholder's Society/ Zamindari Association	Dwarakanath Tagore	Calcutta	1837
British India Society	Willian Adam	Calcutta	1839
Bengal British India Society	George Thompson	Calcutta	1843
British India Association	Devendra Nath Tagore	Calcutta	1851
Madras Native Association	Lakshmi Narasu Chetty, PS Chettiar	Madras	1852
Bombay Association	Jaganath Shankersheth	Bombay	1852
Deccan Association	Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Poona	1852
London Indian Society	Badrudin Tyabji, WC Banerjee, Ferozshah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji	London	1865
East India Association	Dada Bhai Naoroji	London	1866
National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London	1867
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	MGRande. GVJoshi	Poona	1870
Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London	1872
Indian Association	SN Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose	Calcutta	1876
Indian National Union	AO Hume	Calcutta	1883
Madras Mahajan Sabha	M Viraraghavachari. G Subrahmy Aiyer.	Madras	1884

		Ananda Charlu		
Bombay Association	Presidency	Ferozshan Mehta, KT Badruddin Tyabji	Bombay	1885

Sr.no	Date	Place	President
-------	------	-------	-----------



1.	1885	Bombay	Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
2.	1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji
3.	1887	Madras	Badruddin Tayyabji
4.	1888	Allahabad	George Yule
5.	1889	Bombay	William Wedderburn
6.	1890	Calcutta	Feroj Shah Mehta
7.	1891	Nagpur	P. Anand Charlu
8.	1892	Allahabad	W.C. Bannerjee
9.	1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji
10.	1894	Madras	Alfred Webb
11.	1895	Pune	S.N. Bannerjee
12.	1896	Calcutta	Rahimtullah Sayani
13.	1897	Amravati	C.Shankaran Nayar
14.	1898	Madras	Anand Mohan Bose
15.	1899	Lucknow	Ramesh Chandra Dutt
16.	1900	Lahore	Narayan Ganesh Chanda - Varkar
17.	1901	Calcutta	Dinshaw Wacha
18.	1902	Ahmedabad	S.N. Bannerjee
19.	1903	Madras	Lal Mohan Ghosh
20.	1904	Bombay	Sir Henry Cotton
21.	1905	Kashi	Gopal Krishan Gokhale
22.	1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji
23.	1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh
24.	1908	Madras	Rash Behari Ghosh
25.	1909	Lahore	M.M. Malviya
26.	1910	Allahabad	William Wedderburn

27.	1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narain Dar
28	1912	Bankipur	Ragunath Mudholkar
29.	1913	Karachi	Sayed Muthammad Bahadur
30.	1914	Madras	Bhupendra Nath Bose
31.	1915	Bombay	Satyendra Prasanna Sinha
32.	1916	Lucknow	A.C. Majumdar
33.	1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant
34.	1918	Delhi	Madhan Mohan Malaviya
35.	1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru
36.	1920	Nagpur	C. Vijayaraghavachariar
37.	1921	Ahmedabad	C.R. Das (in prison) Hakim Ajmal Khan (action president)
38.	1922	Gaya	Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das
39.	1923	Kakinada	Mohammad Ali Jouhar
40.	1923	Delhi	Abul Kalam Azad
41.	1924	Belgaum	Mohandas Gandhi
42.	1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu
43.	1926	Gauhati	S. Srinivasa Iyengar
44.	1927	Madras	Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari
45.	1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru
46.	1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru
47.	1930	Karachi	Jawaharlal Nehru
48.	1931	Karachi	Vallabhbai Patel
49.	1932	Delhi	Madanmohan Malaviya
50.	1933	Calcutta	Nellie Segnupta
51.	1934	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad
52.	1935	Lucknow	Rajendra Prasad

53.	1936	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru
54.	1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru
56.	1938	Haripura, Gujarat	Subhas Chandra Bose
57	1939	Tripuri, Madhya Pradesh	Subhas Chandra Bose (resigned) Rajendra Prasad replaced
58	1940-46	Ramgarh	Abul Kalam Azad
59	1947	Meerut	J.B. Kripalani
K. Kamaraj - 1964 - Bhubaneswar - 1965 - Durgapur - 1966 & 67 - Jaipur			

Special Sessions

1918 - Bombay - Syed Hazan Imam

1920 - Calcutta - Lala Lajpat Roy

1923 - Delhi - Abul Kalam Azad

Revolutionary Organizations in India

Organisation	Year	Founder	Place
Mitra Mela	1899	Savarkar Brothers	Poona
Anushilan Samiti (1)	1902	Gyanendranath Bose	Midnapur
Abhinav Bharat	1906	VD Savarkar	Poona
Swadesh Bandhav Samiti	1905	Aswini Kumar Dutt	Barisal
Anushilan Samiti (II)	1907	Barindra Ghosh and Bhupendra Dutt	Dhaka
Bharat Mata Society	1907	Ajit Singh and Amba Prasad	Punjab
Hindustan Republican	1924	Jogesh Chandra Chatterji	Kanpur

Association		Sachindranath Sanyal	
Naujawan Sabha	1926	Bhagat Singh	Lahore
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	1928	Chandrashekhar Azad	Delhi

Revolutionary Organisation Formed Outside India

Organisation	Year	Founder	Place
India House	1905	Shyamaji Krishna Verma	London
Abhinav Bharat	1906	VD Savarkar	Lone
Indian Independence League	1907	Tarak Nath Das	USA
Ghadar Party	1913	Lala Hardayal, Tarak Nath-Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna	San Francisco
Indian Independence League	1914	Lala Hardayal and Bire-	Berlin
Government Indian Independence League	1942	Ras Bihari Bose	Tokyo
Indian National Army	1942	Ras Bihari Bose	Tokyo

Famous Conspiracy Cases

- **Muzzafarpur Conspiracy Case (1908)** – Attempt on Kingsford, Judge of Muzaffarpur by Prafful Chaki & Khudi Ram Bosein
- **Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908)** – Aurobindo Ghosh arrested
- **Delhi Conspiracy Case (1911)** – Sanchin Sanyal and Rash Behari Bose were accused of attempting to assassinate Lord Hardinge
- **Peshawar Conspiracy Case (1922-23)** – Many Muslim Muhajirs went to Moscow to receive communist and military training. On their return they were caught and tried at Peshawar.
- **Kanpur Conspiracy Case (1924)** – British government started the case against four communists-Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A.Dange, Shaukat Usmani and Nalni Gupta. The government alleged that the Communists wanted to deprive the British King of the sovereignty of British India.
- **Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925)** – On August 9, 1925, ten revolutionaries held up the 8-Down train from Saharanpur to Lucknow at Kakori and looted its official railway cash. Asfaquallah Khan, Ramprasad Bismil were hanged.
- **Lahore Conspiracy Case (1928)** – Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru assassinated Saunders, a police official, at Lahore to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death. (December 1928)
- **Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929)** – Bhagat Singh & Batukeswar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8th 1929 against the passage of Public Safety Bill & Trade Disputes Bill

Important Sayings

'Back to Vedas'

- Dayanand Saraswati

'India for Indians'

- Dayanand Saraswati

'Dilli Chalo!'

- Subhash Chandra Bose's

'Give me blood and I will give you freedom' - Subhas Chandra Bose

"The individual must die, so that the nation may live. Today I must die so that India may win freedom and glory"

'Do or Die' - Mahatma Gandhi

'My ultimate aim is to wipe every Tear from every eye'

'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'

'Political freedom is the life breath of a nation'

'Every blow that is hurled on my Back will be a nail in the coffin of The British Empire'

'The Congress is tottering to its

- Lord Curzon

Fall and one of my greatest
ambitions while in India is to
assist it to a peaceful demise’.

‘We have crippled our enemy
effectively without making
our friends too formidable’ - Lord Cornwallis

“The triumphs of liberty are
not to be won in a day” - S.N. Banerjee

“I am Indian tom toms waking
up all the sleepers so that they
may wake and work for
their motherland”. - Mrs. Annie Besant

‘Education in English was a
political necessity’ - Elphinstone

“I am an Indian Tom Tom”? - Annie Besant

“Begum Hazrat mahal has
excited all oudh” - Russel

AMBEDKAR

Facts About B.R. Ambedkar

1. ORIGINAL NAME

Ambedkar's original surname was Ambavadekar (Derived from the name of his native village 'Ambavade' is Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra) it was his teacher Mahadev Ambedkar who changed his surname from 'Ambavadekar' to his own surname 'Ambedkar' in school records as he was very fond of him.

2. First Indian

Not only is Ambedkar the first Indian to pursue an Economics doctorate degree abroad he is also the first Ph.D in Economics in south Asia. He was also among the highest educated Indians of his generation.

During his three years at Columbia University, Ambedkar took twenty nine courses in economics, eleven in history, six in sociology, five in philosophy, four in anthropology, three in politics and one each in elementary French and German.

3. Establishment of RBI

Reserve Bank of India was conceptualised according to the guidelines presented by Ambedkar to the Hilton Young Commission (Also known as Royal commission on Indian Currency and Finance) in his book, 'The Problem of the Rupee its Origin and Solution'.

Ambedkar also knew that the problem of the rupees is eventually linked to the problem of domestic inflation. In the preface to the book version of his thesis he pointed out "nothing will stabilize the rupee unless we stabilize, its general purchasing power.

4. First Important Crusade

The Mahad satyagraha of 1927 was one of the defining moments in Ambedkar's political thought and action. Held in the small town of Mahad in Maharashtra the satyagraha was held three years prior to Gandhi's Dandi March. While salt was at the centre of Gandhi's Campaign, drinking water was at the core of Ambedkar's crusade.

By leading a group of Dalits to drink water from Chavadar lake in Mahad, Ambedkar didn't just assert the right of Dalits to take water from public water sources he sowed the seeds of Dalit emancipation. In his famous quote he said.

"We are not going to the Chavadar tank to merely drink the water. we are going to the tank to assert that we too are human beings like others. It must be clear that this meeting has been called to set up the norm of equality.

5. Changed The Working Hours

As the member for labour in the Viceroy's council from 1942 to 1946 Dr. Ambedkar was instrumental in bringing about several labour reforms. He changed the working hours from 12 hours to 8 hours in the 7th sessions of Indian Labour Conference in New Delhi in November 1942.

He also introduced several measures for workers like dearness allowance, leave, benefit, employee insurance, medical leave, equal pay for equal work, minimum wages and periodic revision of scale of pay. He also strengthened trade unions and established employment exchanges across India.

6. **Autobiography as Text Book**

A 20 page autobiographical story written by Ambedkar in 1935 - 36 (After his return from America and Europe). 'Waiting for a Visa' is a book that draws from his experiences with untouchability starting from the childhood. This book is used as a textbook in the Columbia university.

7. **Opposition to Indian Constitution**

Ambedkar refused to draft Article 370 of the constitution (Which gives special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir) on the grounds that it was discriminatory and against the principles of unity and integrity of the nation. Article 370 was eventually drafted by Gopaldaswamy Ayyengar former Diwan to Maharajah Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir.

8. **Fought for Hindu Code Bill**

Ambedkar fought for three years to get the comprehensive Hindu code Bill passed which gave several important rights to women. Ambedkar resigned from his post of the first law minister of India when the comprehensive Hindu code Bill was dropped by the Indian Parliament. The bill had two main purposes first to elevate the social status of Hindu women by giving them their due rights and second to abrogate social disparities and caste inequalities.

Some of the key features of this bill were.

Women could now inherit family property, permitting divorce and adoption of girls. The code gave both men and women the right of divorce if the marriage was untenable. Widows and divorcees were given the right to remarry. Polygamy was outlawed inter caste marriage and adoption of children of any caste would be permitted.

A staunch supporter of women's rights, Ambedkar also said, "I measure the progress of community by the degree of progress which women had achieved. Let every girl who marries stand by her husband, claim to be her husband's friend and equal and refuse to be his slave. I am sure if you follow this advice, you will bring honour and glory to yourselves".

9. **First Suggestion**

Ambedkar was the first to suggest the division of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

In his book (published in 1955) "Thoughts on Linguistic States", Ambedkar suggested splitting Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. A good 45 years after he originally wrote the book, the split, finally came with the formation of Jharkhand out of Bihar and Chhatisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2000.

On splitting one language states he wrote in the book, "The number of pieces into which a state with people speaking one language should be divided into should depend upon (1) the requirements of efficient administration (2) the needs of the different areas (3) the sentiments of the different areas and (4) the proportion between the majority and minority".

10. Development of India

Ambedkar's efforts were pioneering in the development of India's National Policy for water and electricity.

The pioneer of Multi Purpose river valley projects India Ambedkar initiated the Damodar Valley Project, the Bhakra Nangal Dam Project, the son River Valley Project and Hirakud Dam Project. He also established the central water commission to facilitate the development of irrigation projects at both the central and state level.

To spark the development of India's power sector, Ambedkar also established the central Technical power board (CTPB) and Central Electricity Authority to explore the potential of and establish hydel and thermal power stations. He also emphasized on the need for a grid system (which India still relies on) and well trained electrical engineers in India.

11. Inspiring Quotes

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, is a celebrated leader, who flagged the 'constitution of India'. He was well known statesman who fought for the rights of the Dalits and other socially backward classes. In order to mark this book more valuable, here are his inspiring quotes.

- ❖ They cannot make history who forgot history.
- ❖ Be Educated, Be organized, and be Agitated.
- ❖ I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality and fraternity.
- ❖ Life should be great rather than long.
- ❖ If I find the constitution being misused, I shall be the first to burn it.
- ❖ Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence
- ❖ If you believe in living a respectable life, you believe in self help which is the best help.
- ❖ We must stand on our own feet and fight as best as we can for our rights. So carry on your agitation and organize your forces power and prestige will come to you through struggle.

- ❖ The history of India is nothing but a history of a mortal conflict between Buddhism and Brahminism.
- ❖ I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved.
- ❖ Men are mortal. So are ideas. An idea needs propagation as much as a plant needs watering. Otherwise both will wither and die.
- ❖ Every man who repeats the dogma of mill the one country is no fit to rule another country must admit that one class is not fit to rule another class.
- ❖ The relationship between husband and wife should be one of closest friends.
- ❖ Political tyranny is nothing compared to the social tyranny and a reformer who defies society is a more courageous man than a politician who defies Government.
- ❖ A great man is different from an eminent one in that he is ready to be a servant of the society.
- ❖ Law and order are the medicine of the body politic and when the body politic gets sick, medicine must be administered.
- ❖ This country of ours is the true land of promise. This race of ours is the chosen race.
- ❖ We are going to have many political parties with diverse and opposing political creeds. Will Indians place the country above creed or will they place creed above country?
- ❖ I have hopes that my countrymen will some day learn that the country is greater than men.
- ❖ We must have a Government in Which the men in power will give their undivided allegiance to the best interests of the country.
- ❖ Annihilation of untouchability is my birthright
- ❖ Untouchability has ruined the untouchables, the Hindus and ultimately the nation as a whole.
- ❖ Religion and slavery are in compatible
- ❖ I don't want you to be dependent on any single personality for your salvation. your salvation must lie in your own hands, through your own efforts.
- ❖ The great man must be motivated by the dynamics of social purpose, and must act as the scourge and the scavenger of society
- ❖ Buddha stood for social freedom intellectual freedom, economic freedom and political freedom. He taught equality, equality not between man and man only but between man and woman.

- ❖ Buddha's teachings cover almost every aspect of the social life of the people, his doctrines are modern and his main concern was to ensure salvation to man during his life on earth and not after his death.
- ❖ The movements of social reform will result in the emancipation of our people and the establishment of such a state of society in this country of ours in which one man will have one value in all domains of life, political, social and economic.

