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   (Regulating Act of 1773)
   (Temporary and officiating in italics)

1774 (October)          Warren Hastings
1785 (February)         Sir John Macpherson
1786 (September)       Earl (Marquess) Cornwallis
1793 (October)          Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)
1798 (March)            Sir A. Clarke
1798 (May)              Earl of Mornington (Marquess Wellesley)
1805 (30th July)        Marquess Cornwallis (for the second time)
1805 (October)          Sir George Barlow
1807 (July)             Baron (1st Earl of ) Minto (I)
1813 (4th October)      Earl of Moira (Marquess of Hastings)
1823 (January)          John Adam
1823 (1st August)       Baron (Earl) Amherst
1828 (March)            William Butterworth Bayley
1828 (4th July)         Lord William Cavendish-Bentinck

II. GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA
   (Charter Act of 1833)

1833                    Lord William Cavendish-Bentinck
1835 (20th March)       Sir Charles (Lord) Metcalfe
1836 (March)            Baron (Earl of) Auckland
1842 (February)         Baron (Earl of) Ellenborough
1844 (June)             William Wilberforce Bird
1844 (July)             Sir Henry (Viscount) Hardinge
1848 (January)          Earl (Marquess) of Dalhousie
1856 (February)         Viscount (Earl) Canning

III. GOVERNORS-GENERAL AND VICEROY

1858 (1st November)     Viscount (Earl) Canning
LIST OF GOVERNORS-GENERAL

1862 (March)  8th Earl of Elgin (I)
1863  Sir Robert Napier (Baron Napier of Magdala)
1863  Sir William T. Denison
1864 (January)  Sir John (Lord) Lawrence
1869 (January)  Earl of Mayo
1872  Sir John Strachey
1872  Lord Napier of Merchistown
1872 (May)  Baron (Earl of) Northbrook
1876 (April)  Baron (1st Earl of) Lytton (I)
1880 (June)  Marquess of Ripon
1884 (December)  Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)
1888 (December)  Marquess of Lansdowne
1894 (January)  9th Earl of Elgin (II)
1899 (6th January)  Baron (Marquess) Curzon of Kedleston
1904 (April)  Lord Ampthill
1904 (December)  Baron (Marquess) Curzon of Kedleston (reappointed)
1905 (November)  4th Earl of Minto (II)
1910 (November)  Baron Hardinge of Penshurst (II)
1916 (April)  Baron Chelmsford
1921 (April)  Earl of Reading
1925  2nd Earl of Lytton (II)
1926 (April)  Lord Irwin
1929  Lord Goschen (during the absence of Lord Irwin on leave)
1931 (April)  Earl of Willingdon
1934 (May–August)  Sir George Stanley (Offg.)
1934  Earl of Willingdon
1936 (18th April)  Marquess of Linlithgow

IV. GOVERNORS-GENERAL AND CROWN REPRESENTATIVES
(Act of 1935)

1937 (31st March)  Marquess of Linlithgow
1938 (June–October)  Baron Brabourne (Offg.)
1938  Marquess of Linlithgow
1943  Viscount (Earl) Wavell
1945  Sir John Colville (Offg.)
1947 (March–August)  Viscount (Earl) Mountbatten (last Viceroy of United India, First Governor-General of the Indian Dominion, 1947–1948)
V. GOVERNORS-GENERAL
(Indian Independence Act)

INDIAN UNION

1947
(November)  Earl Mountbatten
1948 (June)  Sri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (Offg.)
1948 (June)  Sri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari

PAKISTAN

1947  Qaid-i-Azam M. A. Jinnah
1948 (September)  Khawaja Nazimuddin
1951  Ghulam Mohammad
1955  Major-General Iskander Mirza
LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS AND PRESIDENTS SINCE 1947

**Prime Ministers**

*Indian Union*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prime Minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Lal Bahadur Shastri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Mrs. Indira Gandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Morarji Desai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pakistan*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prime Minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Liaquat 'Ali Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Khawaja Nazimuddin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Ghulam Mohammad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Khawaja Nazimuddin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Mohammed Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Hussain Suhrawardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Malik Feroz Khan Noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Field-Marshad Mohammad Ayub Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>General Mohammad Zia-ul Haq (Chief Martial Law Administrator)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bangladesh*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prime Minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Tajuddin Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Sheikh Mujibur Rehman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Mansoor Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>No Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1065
AN ADVANCED HISTORY OF INDIA

Presidents

Indian Union

1950  Dr. Rājendra Prasād
1962  Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
1967  Dr. Zakir Hussain
1972  V. V. Giri
1975  Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
1977  Sanjiva Reddy

Pakistān

1956  Major-General Iskander Mirza
1958  Field-Marshall Mohammed Ayub Khan
1969  General Yahya Khan
1971  Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
1973  Fazal Ilahi Chowdhury

Bangladesh

1971  Sheikh Mujibur Rehman
1972  Abu Syed Chowdhury
1975  Mohumudulla
1975  Sheikh Mujibur Rehman
1975  Khondokar Mostak Ahmed
1975  Abu Saddat Mohammad Sayem
1976  Major-General Zia-ur Rahman
       (Chief Martial Law Administrator)
CHRONOLOGY

B.C.

3102. Epoch of the Kali Yuga Era and of the Bhārata War according to one school of astronomers.

c. 2700. Date of Indus Valley Seals found at Kish.

2449. Date of heroes of the Bhārata War according to a second group of astronomers and chronologists.

c. 1435. Aryan Kings in Western Asia.

c. 1414. Date of the Bhārata War according to certain Purāṇas.

c. 1375. Worship of Aryan deities in the land of the Mitanni.

817. Traditional date of the birth of Pārśvanātha.

558. Accession of Cyrus the Great, conqueror of Kāpiśā.

544. Traditional Epoch of the Ceylonese Era of Buddha’s Nirvāṇa.

527. Traditional Epoch of the Era of Mahāvīra’s Nirvāṇa.

522. Accession of Darius I, conqueror of the “Indian” satrapy of the Persian Empire.

c. 518–517. Naval Expedition of Skylax and conquest of the Indian satrapy.

486. Cantonese date of Buddha’s Nirvāṇa.

327–326. Invasion of India by Alexander.

325. Alexander leaves India.

c. 324. Rise of the Maurya Dynasty.

313. Jaina date of the year of Chandragupta’s accession, probably as ruler of Avanti.

c. 305. Indian Expedition of Seleukos Nikator.

c. 273–232. The reign of Asoka.

c. 206. Indian Expedition of Antiochos III, King of Syria.


165. Plato, King of Bactria.

162. Latest possible date for the assumption of the title “Great” by Eukratides, King of Bactria and the Indian borderland.


138–88. Conflict of the kings of Parthia with Sakas in Eastern Iran.

c. 126. The Chinese ambassador Chang-Kien visits the Yuch-chi in the Oxus region.

58. Epoch of the Kṛta-Malava-Vikrama Era.

c. 44–29. Tamil kings in Ceylon.


c. 26–20. Indian embassies to Augustus.


A.D.

c. 1 Isidore of Charax.

c. 47 Takht-i-Bāhi record of Gondophernes.

c. 64. The Chinese Emperor Ming-ti sends for Buddhist texts.

77. Pliny’s Natural History.

78. Epoch of the Saka Era.

Decline of the Parthian and the consolidation of the Kushān power in the Indus valley.

89–105. Kushān King repulsed by the Chinese General Pan Chao.

c. 100. Indian embassy to the Roman Emperor Trajan.


His power overthrown by Gautamiputra Sātakarṇi.

130–150. Rudradāman I, contemporary of Vāsishṭhiputra Śrī Sātakarṇi.


c. 152. China loses Khotān.

c. 200. Palmyra created a Roman colony.

230. The Yueh chi King Po-tiao (Vāsudeva?) sends an embassy to China.

248. Epoch of the Traikuṭaka-Kalachuri Era.

276–293. Sassanian conquest of parts of North-West India.

320. (Feb. 26) Gupta Era begins.

c. 360. Ceylonese Embassy to Samudra Gupta.

c. 380. Accession of Chandra Gupta II.

388. Latest known date of the Śakas of Western India.


c. 415. Accession of Kumāra Gupta I.

496. Sīthavarman, the Pallava King of Kāṇchi, mentioned in the Lokavibhāga.

c. 448. Huns in the Oxus valley.

455. Accession of Skanda Gupta.

458. Date of the Lokavibhāga.

467. Latest known date of Skanda Gupta.

473. Kumara Gupta II.

476. Birth of the astronomer Āryabhaṭa.

  Gopachandra, a contemporary of Vainya Gupta.
  533. Yasodharman, conqueror of Mihirakula the Hun King.
543–544. Continuance of Gupta rule in North Bengal. Rise of the
  Chalukyas of Vātāpi.
547. Kosmas Indikopleustes.
554. Isānavarman Maukhari.
566–567. Accession of Kīrtivarman I, Chalukya.
  606. Accession of Harshavardhana.
  609. Coronation of Pulakesīn II, Chalukya.
619–620. Supremacy of Saśāṅka in Eastern India.
522. Era of the Hijra.
524. Reference to the name of Kālidāsa and Bhāravi in the Aihole
  inscription.
537. Arab raid against Thānā.
539. Foundation of Lhasā by Srong-tsan-Gampo.
541. Harsha’s embassy to China.
\[\text{642. Death of Pulakesīn II.}\]
\[\text{Probable date of the death of Aṃśuvarman of Nepāl.}\]
\[\text{642–668. Narasīṅhavarman I, the Great Pallava.}\]
543. Harsha’s meeting with Hiuen-Tsang.
  First mission of Wang-Hiuen-T’se.
  Śilāditya (of Mewar?)
\[\text{646–647. Death of Harsha.}\]
\[\text{647–648. Bhāskaravarman or Kumārarāja, King of Kāmarupa,}\]
  helped Wang-Hiuen-T’se.
661. Guhila Aparājīta.
667. “Five Indies” send ambassadors to China.
672–673. Ādityasena.
\[\text{674. Vikramāditya I, Chalukya.}\]
\[\text{Paramēśvaravarman I, Pallava.}\]
\[\text{675–685. Itusing at Nālandā.}\]
711. Invasion of Sind by Muhammad b. Qāsim.
712. Arab conquest of Nīrūn and Aror.
  Defeat and death of Dāhir.
713. Capture of Multān by the Muslims.
720. Sri Narasimha Potavarman’s diplomatic relations with
  China.
\[\text{724–743. Khalīf Hīshām.}\]
\[\text{Junaid, Governor of Sind.}\]
\[\text{731. Yaśovarman’s embassy to China.}\]
733. Lalitāditya Muktāptā receives investiture as king from the Emperor of China.

742. Dantidurga a feudatory of the Chalukyas.


753. Rise of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Empire.

783. Indrāyudha (Kanauj).

Vatsarāja (Pratihāra.)


815. Nāgabhaṭa (Pratihāra.)


829. Harjara, King of Kāmarūpa

c. 836. Accession of Bhoja I, King of Kanauj.

c. 850. Lalliya Shāhi.

855. Accession of Avantivarman of Kāshmir.

c. 871–907. Āditya I, Chola.

879. New Nepalese Era.

892. Coronation of Bhima I, Eastern Chālukya.

893. Mahendrapāla I (Pratihāra.)

907. Accession of Parāntaka I, Chola.

914. Mahipāla I (Pratihāra.)

Continuance of Pratihāra rule in Surāshṭra.

939. Yaśaskara, King of Kāshmir.

942–943. Guhila Bhatripaṭṭa II.

945. Coronation of Amma II (Vijayāditya VI), Eastern Chālukya.

c. 950–1003. Queen Diddā of Kāshmir.

c. 954–1002. Dhaṅga Chandella.

c. 962. Foundation of the Kingdom of Ghazni.

973. Foundation of the later Chalukya Empire (of Kalyāna).


977. Accession of Sabuktigīn.

985. Accession of Rājarāja Great, Chola.


c. 995. Accession of Sindhurāja Navasāhasāṅka.

997. Death of Sabuktigīn.

998. Accession of Sultān Mahmūd.

1001. Great defeat of Jaipāl by Sultān Mahmūd.

1008. Battle near Und.

1012–1044. Rājendrav Chola I.

1013. Mahmūd captures Nandānā.

1018. Rājyapāla (Pratihāra).

Kanauj seized by Mahmūd of Ghazni.

1026. Sārnāth inscription of the time of Māhipāla I of Bengal.
Fall of Nidar Bhim (Shāhi).
Sack of Somnāth (during the reign of Bhimdeva I).
1030. Death of Sultānā Mahmūd.
1032. Vimala Sha.
1039. Death of Gāngeyadeva Kalachuri.
c. 1040. Coronation of Lakshmi-karṇa of the Kalachuri Dynasty.
1052. Red Fort at Delhi.
1070–1122. Rājendra Chola, Kulottunga I.
1076–1127. Vikramāditya VI of Kalyāna.
c. 1076–1148. Anantavarman Choḍa Gaṅga.
1089–1101. Harsha of Kāshmir.
c. 1098. Kīrtivarman Chandella.
c. 1106–1141. Vishnuvāthana Hoysala.
1114–1154. Govinda Chandra, the Great Gāhaḍavāla King.
1119. Epoch of the Lakshmaṇa Sena Era.
1153–1164. Vigrāharāja IV (Visaladeva).
1158. Ballāla Sena.
c. 1167–1202. Paramardi Chandella.
1175. Muhammad bin Sām invades India and captures Multān.
1178. Mūhammad defeated in Gujarāt.
1179–1242. Bhīmdev II of Gujarāt.
c. 1185–1205. Lakṣmaṇa Sena of Bengal.
1186. Fall of the Yāmūnt Dynasty.
1191. First battle of Tarāin.
1192. Second battle of Tarāin.
Fall of Prithvirāja III Chāhamāna (Chauhān).
1192–1193. Qutb-ud-dīn Aibak takes Delhi.
1197–1247. Singhana; the Great, Yādāva King.
c. 1200. Ikhtiyār-ud-dīn conquers parts of Eastern India.
1206. Death of Muhammad bin Sām and accession of Qutb-ud-
dīn in India.
1210. Death of Qutb-ud-dīn.
Accession of Aṛām Shāh.
1221. Invasion of the Mongols under Chengiz Khān.
1228. Ahoms in Assam.
1231. Tejāhpāla.
1231–1232. Foundation of the Qutb Minār.
1236. Death of Ilutmish.  
  Accession and deposition of Firūz.  
  Accession of Raziyya.
1240. Deposition and murder of Raziyya.  
  Accession of Mu'iz-ud-din Bahrām.
1241. Capture of Lahore by the Mongols.
1244-1262. Visaladeva, King of Gujarāt.
1246. Deposition and death of Ma'sūd.  
  Accession of Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd.
1251-1270. Jaṭāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I.
1260-1291. Rudrammā, the Great Kākātya Queen.  
1266. Death of Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd.  
  Accession of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban.  
1279. Latest known date of Rājendra IV Chola.  
  Rebellion of Tughril in Bengal.
1280. Bughrā Khān appointed to the Government of Bengal.
1287. Death of Balban.  
  Accession of Mu'iz-ud-dīn Kaiqubād.  
  Mongol invasion repelled.
1288. Marco Polo at Kayal.
1290. Death of Kaiqubād.  
  Accession of Jalāl-ud-dīn Firūz Khaljī.
1292. 'Alā-ud-dīn Khaljī captures Bhīlsa.  
  Mongol invasion.
1294. Devagiri pillaged by 'Alā-ud-dīn Khaljī.
1297. Conquest of Gujarāt (from Karnadeva II).  
1301. Capture of Ranthambhor by 'Alā-ud-dīn Khaljī.
1302-1303. Capture of Chitor.  
  Mongol invasion.
1305. Conquest of Mālwa, Ujjain, Māṇḍū, Dhār and Chandeli by the Khaljīs.
1306-1307. Kāfūr's expedition to Devagiri.
1308. Expedition to Warangal.
1310. Malik Nāīb's expedition into the South Indian Peninsula.
1316. Death of 'Alā-ud-dīn.  
  Accession of Shihāb-ud-dīn 'Umar.  
  Death of Malik Nāīb.  
  Deposition of 'Umar and accession of Qutb-ud-dīn Mubārak.
1317-1318. Extinction of the Yādava Dynasty.  
1320. Usurpation of Nāsir-ud-dīn Khusrau.  
  His overthrow by Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughluq.
1321. Expedition to Warangal under Muḥammad Jauna (Ulugh Khān).
Rebellion of Muhammad.

1323. Second expedition to Warangal under Muhammad.
Mongol invasion.

1325. Accession of Muhammad bin Tughluq.


1327. Destruction of Kampilt.
Transference of the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

1328. The Mongols invade India.

1329. Qarachil expedition. Issue of forced currency of brass and copper for silver.


1334. Rebellion in Madurā.
Capture of Aneogudi by Muhammad bin Tughluq.

1336. Traditional date of the foundation of Vijayanagar.

1337–1338. Expedition to Nagarkot.


1339. Shāh Mīr, King of Kāshmīr.

1342. Ibn Batūtah leaves Delhi on his mission to China.

1345. Accession of Shams-ud-dīn Iliyās in Bengal.

1347. ‘Alā-ud-dīn Bahman Shāh proclaimed King of the Deccan.

1351. Death of Muhammad bin Tughluq.
Accession of Fīrūz, son of Rajab.

1353. Fīrūz's first expedition to Bengal.

1359. Fīrūz's second expedition to Bengal.

1360. Fīrūz's expedition to Orissa.

1361. Capture of Nagarkot or Kāŋgra by Fīrūz.

1363. Fīrūz's first expedition to Sind.

1374. Bukka sends an embassy to the Emperor of China.

1377. Extinction of the Sultanate of Madurā.

1382. Rebellion of Rājā Ahmad or Malik Rājā in Khāndesh.

1388. Death of Fīrūz, son of Rajab.
Accession of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughluq II.

1389. Death of Tughluq II.

1392. Dilāwār Khān, Governor of Mālwa.


1398. Invasion of Timūr.

1414. Khizr Khān occupied Delhi.
Rājā Ganesh in Bengal.


1420. Nicolo Conti visits Vijayanagar.

1424. Capture of Warangal by Ahmad Shāh Bahmani.

1429. Transfer of the Bahmani capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.


1443. ‘Abdur Razzāk comes to India.
1451. Bahlūl Lodī ascends the throne of Delhi.
1458-1511. Mahmūd Begarha.
1459. Foundation of Jodhpur.
1470. Death of Zain-ul-ʿĀbidīn.
1472. Birth of Farid (Sher Khān).
1481. Murder of Mahmūd Gāwān.
1484. Independence of Berar.
1486. Abyssinian rule in Bengal.
1486–1487. Fall of the Sangama Dynasty of Vijayanagar.
   Beginning of the rule of the Sāluva Dynasty.
1489. Accession of Sikandar Lodī.
1490. Establishment of the independent Nizām Shāhī Dynasty
   of Ahmadnagar.
1493. Husain Shāh elected King of Bengal.
1494. Accession of Bābur in Farghāna.
1497–1498. First voyage of Vasco da Gama.
1504. Bābur occupies Kābul.
1505. Beginning of the rule of the Tuluva Dynasty in Vijayanagar.
1509. Albuquerque, Portuguese Governor of India.
   Accession of Kṛishṇadeva Rāya.

1510. The Portuguese capture Goa.
1511. Bābar captures Samarqānd again.
1513. Death of Albuquerque.
1517. Death of Sikandar Lodī.
   Accession of Ibrāhīm Lodī.
1526. First battle of Pānīpat.
1527. Battle of Khānua.
1529. Battle of Goğrā.
1529–1530. Death of Kṛishṇadeva Rāya.
1530. Death of Bābur and accession of Humāyūn.
1533. Bahādur of Gujarāt captures Chitor.
1534. Humāyūn marches to Mālwa.
1535. Defeat of Bahādur Shah of Gujarāt and his flight to Māndā.
1537. Death of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.
1538. Sher Khān defeats Mahmūd Shāh of Bengāl.
   Humāyūn enters Gaur.
   Death of Guru Nānak
1599. Sher Khān defeats Humāyūn at Chaunā and assumes
   sovereignty.
1540. Humāyūn’s defeat near Kanauj.
1544. Humāyūn arrives in Persia.
1545. Death of Sher Shāh.
   Accession of Islām Shāh.
1552. Death of Guru Angad.
1554. Death of Islām Shāh.
   Accession of Muhammad ‘Ādil Shāh.
   Sikandar Sūr in the Punjāb.
1555. Humāyūn recovers the throne of Delhi.
1556. Death of Humāyūn and accession of Akbar.
   Second battle of Pānlīpat.
1560. Fall of Bairam Khān.
1561. Mughul invasion of Mālwa.
1562. Akbar marries a princess of Amber.
   End of Petticoat Government.
1564. Abolition of the Jīya.
   Death of Rāṇī Durgāvatī and annexation of the Gond kingdom.
1565. Battle of Talikota.
1568. Kararānī’s conquest of Orissa.
      Fall of Chitor.
1569. Capture of Ranthambhor and Kālinjar.
      Birth of Salīm.
1571. Foundation of Fathpur Sīkri.
1572. Akbar annexes Gujarāt.
1573. Surāt surrenders to Akbar.
      Understanding with the Portuguese.
1574. Death of Guru Amardās.
1575. Battle of Tukaroī.
1576. Subjugation of Bengal.
      Death of Dāūd near Rājmahal.
      The battle of Gogundā or Haldighat.
1577. Akbar’s troops invade Khāndesh.
1579. “Infallibility Decree” promulgated.
1580. Accession of Ibrāhīm ‘Ādil Shāh II in Bijāpur.
      First Jesuit mission at Agra.
      Rebellion in Bihār and Bengal.
1581. Akbar’s march against Muhammad Hākīm and reconciliation with him.
      Death of Guru Rāmdās.
1582. Divine Faith promulgated.
1585. Fitch at Agra.
1586. Annexation of Kāshmīr.
1589. Death of Todar Mal and Bhagwān Dās.
1591. Mughul conquest of Sind.
1592. Annexation of Orissa.
1595. Siege of Ahmadnagar.
    Acquisition of Quandahār.
    Annexation of Baluchistān.
    Death of Faiżī.
1597. Death of Rānā Pratāp.
1600. Charter to the London East India Company.
    Ahmadnagar stormed.
1601. Capture of Asirgarh.
1602. Death of Abul Fazl. Formation of the United East India
    Company of the Netherlands.
1605. Death of Akbar and accession of Jahāṅgr īr.
1606. Rebellion of Khursav.
    Qandahār invested by the Persians.
    Execution of the Fifth Sikh Guru, Arjan.
1607. Qandahār relieved by the Mughuls.
    Sher Afgān, first husband of Nūr Jahān, killed.
1607. Second revolt of Khursav.
1608. Malik ‘Ambar takes Ahmadnagar.
1609. Hawkins arrives at Āgra.
    The Dutch open a factory at Pulicat.
1611. Jahāṅgr īr marries Nūr Jahān.
    Hawkins leaves Āgra. The English establish a factory at
    Masulipatam.
1612. Khurram marries Mumtāz Mahal.
    First English factory at Surāt.
    The Mughul Governor of Bengal defeats the rebellious
    Afgāns.
    Mughuls annex Kuch Hājo.
1613. Jahāṅgr īr’s firman to the English Company.
1615. Submission of Mewār to the Mughuls.
    Arrival of Sir Thomas Roe in India.
1616. Roe received by Jahāṅgr īr.
    The Dutch establish a factory at Surāt.
1618. Roe, after obtaining firman for English trade, leaves the
    Imperial Court.
1619. Roe leaves India.
1620. Capture of the Kangra fort.
    Shahryār betrothed to Nūr Jahān’s daughter (by Sher
    Afgān).
    Malik ‘Ambar revolts in the Deccan.

1624. Suppression of Shāh Jahān’s rebellion.

1625. Dutch Factory at Chinsurā.

1626. Death of Malik ‘Ambar.
Rebellion of Mahābat Khān.

1627. Death of Jahāngīr.
Birth of Shivāji (or 1630 according to some).

1628. Shāh Jahān proclaimed Emperor.

1629. Rebellion of Khān Jahān Lodī.

1631. Death of Mumtāz Mahal.
Defeat and death of Khān Jahān Lodī.

1632. Mughul invasion of Bijāpur.
Sack of Hugli.
Grant of the "Golden Firman" to the English Company by the Sultān of Golkundā.

1633. End of Ahmadnagar Dynasty.

1634. Firman permitting English trade in Bengal.

1636. Treaties with Bijāpur and Golkunda.
Shāhjī enters the service of Bijāpur.
Aurangzeb appointed Viceroy of the Deccan.

1638. Peace between the Mughuls and the Āhoms.
Qandahār recovered by the Mughuls.

1639. Foundation of Fort St. George at Madras.

1646. Shivāji captures Torna.

1649. Persians recover Qandahār.

1651. English factory started at Hugli.
Firman granted to the English Company by Shujā.

1653. Aurangzeb reappointed Viceroy of the Deccan.
The Dutch start a factory at Chinsurā.


1657. Shivāji raids Ahmadnagar and Junnar but is pardoned.
Invasion of Bijāpur by Aurangzeb.
Aurangzeb captures Bīdar and Kalyānī.
‘Illness of Shāh Jāhān.
The war of succession begins.

1658. Battles of Dharmāt and Samūgarh.
Coronation of Aurangzeb.

1659. Battles of Khajwah and Deorāī.
Execution of Dārā. Captivity of Murād and Shāh Jahān.
Second coronation of Aurangzeb.
Murder of Afzal Khán.

1660. Shujā chased from Bengal to Arākān. Mir Jumla appointed Governor of Bengal.

1661. Cession of Bombay to the English.
Execution of Murād. Mughul capture of Cooch Bihār.

1662. Peace with Āhoms.
Death of Sulaimān Shukoh.

1663. Death of Mir Jumla.
Shāista Khān appointed Governor of Bengal.

1664. Shivājí sacks Surāt.
Colbert, the French Minister, founds an India Company.

1664. Shivājí assumes royal title.

1666. Death of Shāh Jahān.
Capture of Chittāgong.
Shivājí's visit to Āgra and escape.

1667. The Yūsufṣāis rebel.

1668. New religious ordinances.
Cession of Bombay to the East India Company.
First French factory started at Surāt.

1669. Jāt rebellion under Gokla.

1670. Second sack of Surāt.

1671. Rise of Chhatrasāl Bundelā.

1672. Satnāmī outbreak.
Revolt of the Afridis.
Shāista Khān's firman to the English Company.

1674. François Martin founds Pondicherry.
Shivājí assumes the title of Chhattrapati.

1675. Execution of Teg Bahādur, Guru of the Sikhs.

1677. Shivājí's conquests in the Carnatic.

1678. Mārwār occupied by the Mughuls.
Death of Jaswant Singh.

1679. Reimposition of the jīzā.
Mughul attack on Mārwār.

1680. Death of Shivājí.
Rebellion of Prince Akbar.
Aurangzeb's firman to the English Company.

1681. Loss of Kāmarūpa by the Mughuls.
Aurangzeb goes to the Deccan.

1686. English war with the Mughuls.
Fall of Bijāpur.

1687. Fall of Golkundā.

1689. Execution of Sambhājī. Rajaram succeeds but retires to Jinjī.
1691. Defeat of the Jāts. Aurangzeb at the zenith of his power. Grant of a firman by Ibrāhīm Khān to the English.
1692. Renewed Maratha activity in the Deccan.
1699. First Marāṭha raid on Mālwa.
1700. Death of Rājārām and regency of his widow Tārā Bai.
1703. The Marāṭhas enter Berar.
1706. The Marāṭhas raid Gujarāt and sack Baroda.
1713. Farrukhsiyar becomes Emperor. Jahāndār Shāh murdered.
1715. The treaty of the Marāṭhas with Husain ‘Ālī.
1716. Execution of Bāndā, the Sikh leader. The Surma Em-bassy.
1717. Farrukhsiyar’s firman to the English Company. Reimposition of Jīzā.
1720. Accession of Bāji Rāo Peshwā. Fall of the SAYYID brothers.
1724. Saʿādat Khān appointed Governor of Oudh.
1725–1739. Shujā-ud-dīn, Governor of Bengal.
1735. Bāji Rāo recognized by the Imperial Government as ruler of Malwa.
The Marāthas capture Salsette and Bassein.

1740. Ālivardī Khān becomes Governor of Bengal.  
Accession of Bālājī Rāo Peshwā.  
The Marāthas invade Arcot.  
Dost 'Āli killed.

1742. Marātha invasion of Bengal.  
Dupleix Governor of Pondicherry.  
Murder of Sāfdar 'Āli, Nawāb of the Carnatic.

1744—1748. First Anglo-French War.


1746. La Bourdonnais takes Madras.

1747. Invasion of Ahmad Shāh Abdālī.

1748. Death of Nizām-ul-mulk.  
Death of Muhammad Shāh of Delhi and accession of Ahmad Shāh.

1749. Death of Shāhu.  
Madras restored to the British.


1751. Clive's defence of Arcot.  
Death of Muzaffar Jang and accession of Salābat Jang.  
Treaty of 'Ālivardī with the Marāthas.

1754. Recall of Dupleix. Godeheu's treaty with the English.  
Accession of 'Ālamgīr II.

1756. Death of 'Ālivardī Khān.  
Accession of Sirāj-ud-daulah.

1756—1763. Seven Years' War.

1756. Sirāj-ud-daulah captures Calcutta.  
Sack of Delhi and Mathura by Ahmad Shāh Abbālī.  
The English capture Chandernagore.  
Battle of Plassey.  
Mīr Jāfar made Nawāb of Bengal.

1758. Lally in India. The Marāthas in the Punjab.  
Capture of Masulipatam by Forde.

1759. Forde defeats the Dutch at Bedārā.  
'All Gauhar invades Bihār.  
Murder of 'Ālamgīr II by Ghāzi-ud-din.

1760. Battle of Wandiwāsh.  
Battle of Udgīr.  
Mīr Qāsim, Nawāb of Bengal.  
Vansittart, Company's Governor in Bengal.

1761. Third battle of Pānīpat.  
Fall of Pondicherry.  
Shāh 'Ālam II becomes Emperor.
CHRONOLOGY

Shujā-ud-daulah becomes waṣīr.
Accession of Mādhava Rāo Peshwā.
Rise of Hyder 'Ali.

1763. Expulsion of Mir Kāstm.
1764. Battle of Buxār.
1765. Death of Mir Jāfar.
Grant of the Diwāni of Bengal, Bihār and Orissa to the British.
Treaty of Allāhābād.
Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal.

1766. Grant of the Northern Sarkārs to the English.

1767–1769. The First Mysore War.
1770. The Great Bengal Famine.
1772. Warren Hastings' appointment as Governor.
Death of Mādhava Rāo Peshwā.

1773. The Regulating Act.
1774. The Rohilla (Ruhela) War.
Warren Hastings becomes Governor-General.
Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.

1775. Trial and execution of Nanda Kumār.

1776. The Treaty of Purandhar.
1779. Convention of Wadgāon.
1780. Popham's capture of Gwālior.

1780–1784. Second Mysore War.
1781. Deposition of Chait Singh.
Act passed to amend the Regulating Act.

1782. Affair of the Begams of Oudh.
The Treaty of Salbai.
Death of Hyder 'Ali.

1783. Death of Coke.
Foxy's India Bills.

1784. Treaty of Mangalore.
Pitty's India Act.

1786. Lord Cornwallis becomes Governor-General.

1790–1792. Third Mysore War.
1792. Treaty of Seringapatam.
1792. Ranjīt Singh succeeds his father as leader of a Sikh Mīl.
1793. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
Renewal of the Company's Charter.

1794. Death of Mahādāji Sindhiā.
1795. The Battle of Kharda.
Death of Ahalyā Bāī.

1797. Zāmān Shāh at Lahore.
   Death of Asaf-ud-daulah of Oudh.

1798. Wāzīr ‘Ālī deposed and succeeded by Saʿādat ‘Ālī.
   Lord Mornington (Wellesley) becomes Governor-General.
   Subsidiary Treaty with the Nizām.

1799. Fourth Mysore War.
   Death of Tipu. Partition of Mysore.
   Ranjit Singh's appointment to the Governorship of Lahore.
   Malcolm's mission to Persia.
   William Carey opens Baptist Mission at Serampore.

1800. Death of Nānā Fadnavis.
   Establishment of the College of Fort William.

1801. Annexation of the Carnatic.

1802. Treaty of Bassein.

1803–1805. The Second Anglo-Marātha War.
   1808. Mission of Malcolm to Persia and of Elphinstone to Kābul.
   1809. Treaty of Amritsar.
   1813. Renewal of the Company’s Charter.

1814–1816. The Anglo-Gurkhā War.

1817–1818. The Pindarī War.

1817–1819. The Last Anglo-Marātha War.
   1819. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.
   1820. Munro, Governor of Madras.
   The Samāchār Darpan started.

1824–1826. The First Burmese War.
   1826. Fall of Bharatpur.
   1827. Death of Sir Thomas Munro.
   Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.

1828. Lord William Bentinck becomes Governor-General.

1829. Prohibition of Sati.

1829–1837. Suppression of Thuggee.


1831. Rājā of Mysore deposed and its administration taken over
   by the Company.
   Burnes' journey up the Indus.
   Meeting of Ranjit and the Governor-General at Rupar.

1832. Annexation of Jaintiā.

1833. Renewal of the Company’s Charter.
   Abolition of the Company’s trading rights.
   Legislative power centralized.

1834. Annexation of Goorg.
Macaulay Law Member.
Formation of the Agra Province.

1835. Education Resolution.
Metcalfe and abolition of Press restrictions.


1839. Death of Ranjit Singh.
New treaty forced on the Amirs of Sind.

1839–1842. The First Afghân War.
1843. Conquest of Sind.
Gwalior War.
Suppression of slavery.

1845–1846. The First Anglo-Sikh War.
1848. Lord Dalhousie becomes Governor-General.

1848–1849. The Second Anglo-Sikh War.
1849. Opening of a Hindu girls’ school in Calcutta by Drinkwater Bethune.

1852. The Second Anglo-Burmese War.
1853. Railway opened from Bombay to Thana.
Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra.
Annexation of Nágpur.
Cession of Berar.
Renewal of the Company’s charter.

1854. Sir Charles Wood’s Education Despatch.
1855. The Santâl insurrection.
1856. Annexation of Oudh.
University Act.

1858. British India placed under the direct government of the Crown.
Queen Victoria’s Proclamation.

1859. Indigo disputes in Bengal.

1861. Indian Councils Act.
The Indian High Courts Act.
Introduction of the Penal Code.

1862. Amalgamation of the Supreme and Sadar courts into High Courts.


1864. Bhútân War.
1865. The Orissa Famine. Opening of telegraphic communication with Europe.

Sher ‘Alî, Amîr of Afghanistân, receives an annual grant of six lacs of rupees.
1869. Ambala Conference with Sher ‘Ālī.
Yakūb’s rebellion in Afghānistān.

1870. Mayo’s Provincial Settlement.


1873. Russians reduce Khiva. The Simla Conference.


1875. Gāikwār of Barodā’s case. Visit of the Prince of Wales.

1876. The Royal Titles Act.

1876–1877. Delhi Durbar.

1878. Outbreak of the Second Anglo-Afghān War.
Vernacular Press Act.

1880. ‘Ābdūr Rahmān recognized as Amīr of Afghānistān.
Famine Commission.

Rendition of Mysore.


1883. The Ilbert Bill.

1885. First Meeting of the Indian National Congress.
Bengal Tenancy Act.
Bengal Local Self-Government Act.
Third Anglo-Burmese War.

1886. Annexation of Upper Burma.
Delimitation of Afghān northern boundary.

1889. Abdication of Mahārājā of Kāshmir.
Second visit of Prince of Wales.

1891. Factory Act.
Age of Consent Act.
Manipur Rebellion.

1892. Indian Councils Act.

1893. Durand’s mission to Kabul.

1895. The Chitral Expedition.

1897. Frontier risings.
Plague at Bombay.
Famine Commission.

1899. Lord Curzon becomes Governor-General.

1900. Famine Commission.

1904. British Expedition to Tibet.
Universities Act.
Co-operative Societies Act.

1905. The First Partition of Bengal.
Lord Minto becomes Governor-General.
Morley Secretary of State for India.
1906. Foundation of the Muslim League.
   Congress declaration regarding Swaraj.
1907. The Anglo-Russian Convention.
1908. The Newspapers Act.
   The Morley-Minto Reforms.
   Appointment of S. P. Sinha to the Governor-General’s Council.
1910. Lord Grewe Secretary of State for India.
1911. The Delhi Durbar.
   Partition of Bengal modified.
   Census of India.
1912. Removal of the Imperial capital to Delhi.
1914–1918. The First World War.
   The Lucknow Pact of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League.
   The Home Rule League founded.
   Foundation of the Women’s University at Poona.
1917. Mr. Montagu’s declaration in the House of Commons.
   His visit to India.
1917–1918. Indians made eligible for the King’s Commission.
   The Indian National Liberal Federation.
1919. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
   Punjab Disturbances.
   Royal Proclamation.
   Lord Sinha, Governor of Bihār and Orissa.
   Mahātmā Gāṇdhi leads the Congress.
1921. Chamber of Princes.
   Moplah Rebellion.
   The Prince of Wales visits India.
   Census of India.
1922. Resignation of Mr. Montagu.
1923. Swarajists in Indian Councils.
   Certification of Salt tax.
   Question of Indianizing the command of certain regiments —the eight-unit plan.
1925. All-India Depressed Class Association.
   Reforms Enquiry Committee Report.
   Death of C. R. Dās.
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Formation of Inter-University Board.

1926. Reprrt of the Skeen Committee.
Lord Reading’s letter to the Nizām.
Royal Commission on Agriculture.
Factories Act.

Appointment of the Simon Commission.
Capetown Agreement.

1928. Deposition of Amānullah, King of Afghānistān.
All-Parties Conference.
The Nehru Report.
Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.


1929. Lord Irwin’s Announcement of 31st October.
Trade Union split.
Establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
Lahore Congress.
Appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

1930. Civil Disobedience Movement.
Rebellion in Burma.
Round Table Conference (First Session).

1931. Irwin-Gandhi Pact.
Census of India.
Round Table Conference (Second Session).


1932. Suppression of the Congress. Round Table Conference (Third Session).
The Communal Award. The Poona Pact.
The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

1933. Publication of the White Paper.

1934. Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
The Indian Factories Act, 1934.
The Bihār Earthquake.
Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.


Accession and abdication of Edward VIII.
Accession of George VI.

1937. 1st April—Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress Ministries in the majority of Provinces.

1939. Second World War begins (3rd September).
Resignation of Congress Ministries and the beginning of political deadlock in India.

1941. Japan enters the war (7th December). Pearl Harbour incident.

1942. Fall of Singapore (15th February).
Evacuation of Rangoon (7th March).
Cripps Mission (22nd March–12th April).
Evacuation of Burma (29th April).
August Revolution and arrest of Indian Leaders.

1943. Lord Wavell Governor-General.
Lord Mountbatten Supreme Commander of South-East Asia.

1944. Gandhi-Jinnah talks opened in Bombay on Śrī Rājagopāla-chārī’s proposals for solution of constitutional deadlock (9th September).
Talks break down on Pakistan issue (27th September).

1945. Lord Wavell’s broadcast announcing British Government’s determination to go ahead with the task of fitting India for self-government (19th September).
First trial of Indian National Army men opened (5th November).

1946. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy (18th February).
Announcement of special mission of Cabinet Ministers to India (19th February.)
Cabinet Mission’s plan announced (16th May).
British Cabinet’s plan for Interim Government announced (16th June).
Muslim League decides to participate in the Interim Government; Congress announces acceptance of the long-term part of 16th May plan, but refuses invitation to participate in Interim Government (25th June).
Muslim League withdraws its acceptance and decides on a policy of direct action (29th July). This leads to outbreak of mob violence in Calcutta (16th August).
Interim Government formed (2nd September).
Muslim League members sworn in (26th October).
Constituent Assembly’s first meeting (9th December).

1947. British Government’s historic announcement of transfer of power to “responsible Indian hands” not later than June, 1948. Lord Mountbatten’s appointment as Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Wavell (20th February).
Announcement of Lord Mountbatten’s plan for Partition of India (3rd June).
   Sri Chakravarti Rājangopālāchāri appointed Governor-General (21st June).
   Death of Qaid-i-Azam Jinnah (11th September).
   Troops of Government of India enter Hyderābād State (September).


1951. Inauguration of First Five-Year Plan.

1952. First General Election.
   Accession of Queen Elizabeth II.
   Chandernagore incorporated with India.

   Chandigarh inaugurated as capital of the Punjab.

1954. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahé, Yanon incorporated with India.

1955. Hindu Marriage Act (18th May).

   Pakistān proclaimed an Islamic Republic (23rd March).
   Hindu Succession Act (17th June).
   Reorganization of States (November).
   Inauguration of Second Five-Year Plan.
   Celebration of 2500th anniversary of death of Gautama Buddha.


1958. Introduction of the metric system of weights (1st October).

1959. The Dalai Lama enters Indian territory for political asylum (31st March).
   The President takes over the administration of Kerala (31st January).
   Sino-Indian border disputes.
   Indo-Portuguese dispute.
   Arrival of Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the U.S.A., in New Delhi (9th December).


Celebrations of the birth centenary of the poet Rabindranath Tagore (8th May.)

1962. **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Hussain sworn in as President and Vice-President of India.**

The Chinese invasion of India (October).

1963. **Celebrations of the birth centenary of Swami Vivekananda (17th January.)**

1964. Massacre of the minorities in East Pakistan creates strong excitement in India (January-February).

Demise of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India (27th May).

1966. **Tashkent Declaration (10th January).**

Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri (11th January).

1969. President Dr. Zakir Hussain passes away; V. V. Giri sworn in as Acting President (3rd May).

V. V. Giri elected President of India (20th August);

V. V. Giri sworn in as President of India (21st August).

G. S. Pathak elected as Vice-President of India (30th August), sworn in as Vice-President of India (31st August).

1970. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurates Meghalaya, a new autonomous Hill State in Assam (2nd April).

A Bill for setting up of 'North-Eastern Council', to co-ordinate the development and security of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura was passed (11th May).

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed the Silver Jubilee Session of the United Nations (23rd October).

Centre recognized Statehood for Meghalaya (10th November). Statehood conferred on Himachal Pradesh (17th December).


Arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman (26th March).


Pakistan declares war against India (3rd December).

Syed Qasim sworn in as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir following the death of Sadiq (12th December).

End of Indo-Pakistan War (15th–16th December).

1972. **Arrival of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in New Delhi after being released by the Pakistan Government (19th January).**

Mizoram inaugurated as a Union Territory (21st January).

Arrival of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in Calcutta (16th February), and his talks with India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (8th February).
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits Dacca and a joint statement is issued by India and Bangladesh; India and Bangladesh sign a 25 years treaty of friendship, co-operation and peace (17th–19th March).

India and Pakistan sign an Agreement at Simla, 2nd–3rd July, committing both "to abjure the use of force in resolving differences".


World meet on Libraries in New Delhi (19th February).
Visits of Prime Ministers of Hungary, East-Germany, Czechoslovakia, and German Democratic Republic, and of President of Sudan.

India's Trade Agreements with these countries. Treaty between India and Portugal; recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan (February).

Release of a Joint Declaration by India and Bangladesh; the Delhi Agreement among India, Bangladesh and Pakistan; agreement between Delhi, Pindi and Dacca (9th April).

India carried out an underground nuclear experiment (18th May).

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed sworn in as the President of India (24th August).
B. D. Jatti elected as Vice-President (27th August).

Joint Communiqué by India and Bangladesh; Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement (7th December).


Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India passed away in Madras (17th April).

'Aryabhatta', the first Indian satellite, launched from the Soviet Union (19th April).

National Women's Day celebrated.

The President declares a state of emergency in the country (25th June).

An Ordinance amending the Maintenance of Internal Security Act issued (29th June).

Announcement of a package of economic measures—the 20-Point Economic Programme (1st July).

The Constitution (Thirty-eighth) Amendment Act (1st August).

The Constitution (Thirty-ninth) Amendment Act (10th August).

Proposals have been made in certain quarters for some changes in the Constitution of India. The Indian National Congress also appointed a Committee with Sardar Swaran Singh as its President to consider the question of amendment of the Constitution. The Committee has made suggestions some of which have seemed to be acceptable, but some go against maintaining proper balance among the three main pillars of our democracy, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. On 16th July, 1976, the Swaran Singh Committee recommended that a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers either at the Centre or in the State would be valid only when adopted by more than half of the total membership of the House. The Swaran Singh Committee also suggested that it should be the duty of citizens to assist and co-operate with the State in the implementation of the Directive Principles laid down in the Constitution. The Committee also suggested the following fundamental duties of the citizens:

1. Respect and abide by the Constitution and Laws.
2. To hold the sovereignty of the nation and to function in a way as to sustain and strengthen its unity and integrity.
3. Respect the democratic institutions enshrined in the Constitution and not to do anything which may impair their dignity or authority.
4. Defend the country and to render national service including military services when called upon to do so.
5. Abjure communalism in any form.
6. Render assistance and co-operation to the state ("to the State" is the new addition) in the implementation of the Directive Principles of the State policy and to promote the common good of the people so as to subserve the interest of social and economic justice.
7. Abjure violence to protect and safeguard public property and not to do anything which may cause damage or destruction.
8. To pay taxes according to law and the laws.

India's Comprehensive Legislation defining the limits of the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the exclusive zone and the historic waters was passed by the Rajya Sabha (10th August).

A Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment Bill) was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Law Minister Mr. H. R. Gokhale (1st September).

The Lok Sabha Constitution (42nd Amendment) Bill, which, as observed by the Law Minister Mr. H. R. Gokhale provide "a framework for the future within which those belonging to legislature, Executive and Judiciary should function" (2nd November).

The Constitution Amendment Bill secured Parliament's approval when the Rajya Sabha put its seal on the measure (11th November).
1977. President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed passes away in New Delhi; Vice-President Mr. B. D. Jatti sworn in as acting President (12th February).

Fourth round of polling in the Lok Sabha election began. Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, Mr. Mir Sikander Bakt were elected to the Lok Sabha; Mrs. Indira Gandhi was defeated in Rae Bareli; Mr. Bansi Lal was defeated in Bhivani; Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, Mr. H. R. Gokhale, Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat were defeated; Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Mr. C. Subramaniam, Mr. K. Raghuramiah were re-elected and Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddi, Mr. D. K. Barooah were elected (20th March).

Mr. Charan Singh, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna, Mr. Biju Patnaik, Mr. Sanjiva Reddi, Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Mohan Dharia were elected; Mr. V. C. Shukla was defeated in Raipur; internal emergency promulgated on 25th June, 1975 was withdrawn; Press Censorship was removed; Kerala ruling front wins 111 out of 140 Vidhan Sabha seats (21st March).

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan gave the call to the people to “oust the Congress” while launching in Delhi the opposition’s election campaign. After triumph of the Janata Party and its allies in the Lok Sabha Mrs. Indira Gandhi resigned (22nd March).

Mr. Morarji Desai was elected leader of the Janata Party and he was sworn in as Prime Minister (24th March).

The Government revoked the external emergency promulgated on 3rd December, 1971 (27th March).

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Bahuguna, Mr. Raj Narain, Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Brij Lal Varma were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers (28th March).

Prime Minister Morarji Desai in a broadcast said that his government was pledged to end destitution within a decade. Two Bills, one to repeal the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matters Act, 1176 and the other to protect the publication of reports of proceedings of Parliament were introduced in the Lok Sabha (4th April).

Mr. D. K. Barooah resigned as Congress President (13th April).

Mr. Swaran Singh was elected President of the Congress Party (14th April.)

The Janata Party was formally launched at its inaugural Convention at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Mr. Chandra Shekhar was chosen President of the Janata Party. The Chairman of the Congress for Democracy, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, announced his decision to merge into the Janata Party (1st May).

Formation of Shah Commission to enquire into the excesses committed during the emergency was formally announced (9th May).

Mr. D. S. Mathur, retired Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court,
was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Maruti concern (28th May).

Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, National Professor, died at Calcutta (29th May).

Justice Jaganmohan Reddi, former Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed to enquire into the Nagarwala affair (6th June).

The Prime Minister arrived in London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference (7th June).

The Education Minister announced the Government’s decision in the Rajya Sabha to dig out the capsule buried at the Red Fort to make it public (20th July).

Mr. Sanjiva Reddi was elected unopposed as President of India. Mr. K. S. Hegde was unanimously elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha (21st July).

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was arrested in New Delhi by C.B.I. on charges of corruption. (3rd October).

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was released unconditionally. The Government filed petition in Delhi High Court challenging the release order of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Justice J. C. Shah after adjourning public hearing until further notice resumed public hearing on 25th October (4th October).

The A.I.C.C. session began in New Delhi (15th October).

Prime Minister Morarji Desai and the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev signed a Joint Declaration in Moscow (26th October).

India and Bangladesh formally signed Farakka agreement in Dacca (5th November).

The Jammu and Kashmir Government promulgated an Ordinance with power to detain persons and put checks on newspapers and other publications for the state security and maintenance of public order (6th November).

The Silver Jubilee time Capsule outside the Red Fort was dug out (8th December).

The 44th Constitution Amendment Bill, officially amended at the 43rd Amendment, was passed by the Lok Sabha (20th December).

A composite Bill to repeal the MISA and simultaneously to provide for preventive detention by including a new chapter in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, was introduced in the Lok Sabha (23rd December).

Mr. S. A. Dange held that support to emergency was wrong and resigned his post as Chairman of the Communist Party, a post he had been holding since 1962 (30th December).