





{EIE-EOE/PA/PA/EIE/UEI/EQ, O'E/ED/EO/ESSE-AEEME {Eni/AME EO/PA/E O'E/EK EO/NEA<I/EN/O O'E/UES/EE Ed/EEQ {EOE/OY/EOU/E  
 E'EE/PEE IEME PEAE +OEIE. IEE/PE<Q/E/E/EA EO/E+E NQ/E/EOE, E'E/E+ +I/AEO/UNEME/EE<Q/EE/VEEO/UNEME/VEE/EO/NAEO/EVEEVE,  
 QE/OU/VE/EA+EEHE <IE/UX/EO/EE/PE/ME/O IE/UN/EE/EE/EO Ed/EE/ME/O EA+EO.<sup>87</sup>

Ed/En/AME +EA/EA/EX/EE/IE 'EEVE'E EO/PA/O +HEA/EE/ME/O Ed/EE/OI/EE/EE 'EEME/NE/EE/EE EA+EA IEE/EO/PE/EE/EE/EN/O {EO/PA/O/EE/EA  
 O'E/UE/E NQ/E/EOE E BA 1/2/PA/EE/UNEME/O/2/O Ed/En/AME/EE {EE/EE NA/OX/E I/EI/EI/E IEME PEAE+EE. NQ/1/2/PA/ES/EE OE/AAEO/PA/O  
 1/2/O'E/ESSE 'EA/3/O)={EO/I/EI/E O'E/PA/O. 'EM/EA/EE SE/3/YE/3/OIE +EH/EA/ES/EA/E/SE EA/E +HE/EE TE/EA+EE/MA/E. +E/UN/OE. BOE.  
 SEE Ed/En/AME/EEI/E +EV/E/OI/E/OI/AAE {EIE/EEI/E/3/O/E/UXE OE/PA/ENME XE/OE+EE IE/O 1/2/PA/EE/EE/ME/O OE/EC/+XE/EE/AE/MEE 'EE/EE/HO/EO/EHEA/IEME  
 PEH/AE/OE +XE/OI/EO EN/UE/O. I/AE/EO/EE/UN/PA/EE/PA/EE/AE/EESE +E/UN/OE. BOE. Ed/EE/OI/EE/EO Ed/En/AME/EEI/E IEME PEAE/UXE Ed/EE/OI/EE/OE  
 IEME+EE.

VEE/O/EX/ES/AAE 'EO O/OE/AAEO/PA/O/EE O'EV/EE/PA/ME VEE/EE/EO/NAEO, 'EN/UE+O/EE, EA/NE/E VEME'E/EE/UN/EE/O] E/O/EA PEE/OE/O'E/E,  
 MEHE/EI/E={ENAE E O'E/ESSE/UN/E/EE/EE/E MA/EA/PA/EA EV/E+AEI/EO/E OE/AAEO/PA/EN/AAI/E/3/MEE ES/EA+EA/EA/EXE OE/EE/EE 'EEA O/PA/EA XEEME/EO/O  
 IEE/EE/EO AE/ONUE/3/OY/EA/VEME+EE OE/AAEO/PA/O/EE O {EE/PA/EA/EE/EE/EO EA/UN 1/2/PA/EE IE/3/MEE TSE/O EXE EB=EA+EA/EO 1/2/PA/O. BA JE/UN/OE/3/OY  
 EE/O/E, EE/EE/OE/PA/E NQ/E/EOE, E'E/EE/O 'E/PA/O/VE, IEE/EA+EA E+EE/EN/OE VEEVEU<I/EN/O 1/2/ME/O/UN/PA/EA EN/UE/EO 1 +BM/O] O1930  
 O/PA/O OE/AAEO/PA/SE IEE/ME ZEE+EE. MEHE/EI/E/EE/E E] E/O/O/UE 'EO/VE/EE/ NBI/ES/AAE XEA/EB EE/JEE+EO O'AAE/PA/E/O/NAEO XE/EE/EN/UE/O Ed/EE/EC  
 EA+EA AEE OE/AAEO/PA/IE 30,000 +EEE/O/NAEO IEME PEAE+EE 1/2/PA/EE. IE/3/MEE EX/EM/UN/EEA O OE/AAEO/PA/ZEE+EE  
 EA/3/YE/AAE. {EE/EA/OE/EE/EE ISE/EB=J/O/VE; O/E] O'E EV/E+AEI/EO/E OE/EC/EB/E +EV/E/OE/AE/EE/EE 1/2/PA/OIE 30,000 IFA/40,000 +EE/EO  
 VE/E+EA/PA/EA OE/AAEO/PA/O/EE O I/EI/AE/O SEE/UN/HE/EE/EE ME] O/AAE {EN/UE/OX/EA/EE/OB/EA/ME] OBE/Ed/EE/ME NQ/OE/O +EA/V/EE/IE 1/2/PA/EA QE/O/O/EA  
 Ed/EE/OI/EA/EE/O+EA/MA/EA/E/EE/O IE/EN/UE/E 'AAE +QE/AAE +EA/EA/EX/EE/EA O'EX/EN/O XE/EO/O/EO/UN/O IEE/EE/EE MA/EA/PA/EA AEE AEE/EE/O/HO  
 +E/PA/EE 'EEA O/E/SE OE/AAEO/PA/ZEE+EA

Ed/EE/PA/EN/VE/EE/ME/O EV/E+AEI/E 'EE+EM/VE/EE/UN/E 'EE/O/NU/EE/EE/O {EE/EN/UE/PA/EA+EO. I/AE/UN/OI/EE/O/SA/EA XE PEH/AE/E/QUE 'EN/UE/MEE  
 +E/EE/PA/E EO/PA/EE/IE +E+EA +E/EE/PA/EE/OE IEE/IO/EE/NUXE NHA/EE-AEE 'EN/UE/ME/O/UN/PA/EE/UN/PA/EE+EH/AE/EE/EE EX/HE/PE PEAE+EE. AEE={EO/EE/OE  
 E/SE/AE/EE +E+EA 'EA E'EE/O+EXE MA/AE/EE/PA/EE/O/SA=I{EN/UE PE] ME QE/EE/O/O/PAE 'EY/PA/EE/OE VEE/UN/O; O] Ed/EE/OE+EE. VEME+EE  
 OE/AAEO/PA/IE E/PA/O/SE/O ZEE/BAI/EE/O/NAE ME/EI/E Ed/EE/ME XE/EA EXE/O/EK/EO/SE 'EHO EE{E/UN/EO/NAE/E EXE JEEI/AE/OE 'EY/PA/EE XE NHA/AE/EE/EE  
 OE/EE/EE/EE 1/2/PA/EE.

E'EN/UE/O 'EE+EE'E/O/E+EE/PA/EE/EE/EE/UN/O/UE/EE O OE/AAEO/PA/O VEO/ES/EA/UXE EA+EA E'Ed/EE/O/NAEO VEE/IE {EE/EE/AE/IE  
 OEE/EI/AEE OI/EE/EXE EO/UXE I/AE/AAE/EE; OIE 'E+{EE/EXE'E/EE/EO 'EE/PA/OE =PEB+EO. 'E+{EO/E/UN/EE/AAE/IE/O/OE OEE'EEVEEO +E/PA/EE/EE/SA  
 QE/O/JE/PA/O={EO/E+EA I/AE/SE/EE +{E/IE/IE {EE/ME/EE 1/2/PA/UXE 'E+{EG/OI/E PE] OZEE+EO. O'E/ED/EO +1/2/PA/EE+EE/UXE/PA/O 1/2/O'IE/O/I/EI/O EN/PE/IA  
 E-AE/EESE E'Ed/EE/O NQ/EO NU/SA/EA+EE/E O'EA/PA/EE/O/NAEO E/UN/EE/O+EA E-AE/EESE MEE/EE/ME/O+EE NU/SA/O NHE/DE/EA/EN/UXE Ed/PA/O +E'OE/BA  
 IE/O E/UN/PA/EO. O/VE/O/O/PAE +EA/EA/EX/EE/OE/PA/O ZEE+EA/EO OEE'EEVEEO E XE/EE/EO O'OE/EE/ME +{EE/EC/PA/EO.

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87 EE/3/VEEO/UN/EE/EE/EE/O.



























































{EebhEa/zh} = {EEAhEESÉE = qHÉ 1/2hEÉ. 141 {E@MÉO;ÉPÉE-3YKÉO + É(É+EÓ) !ÉB'ÉEÉÉ °{E'}óEā+EÓ 1/2hEÉ. = {EEAhEESÉEÉÉ |ÉÉ@MÉÉ{ÉÉ°ÉMÉ + bHÉO°É ÉnuÉ°ÉÉMÉO !ÉPÉE-3YKÉO |ÉEbiÉO + i'afÉMÉ iÉOhÉ ZÉE+EÓ. iÉafÉÉÉÉÉÉ°ÉÉ °ó ±ÉÉÉÉO |ÉÉIÉÉÉÉ Eó@OIE 1/2hEÉa EóÉ/2D + É É'É'ÉÉ°ÉO = {EEAhEÉ°É |ÉÉ°Évnd nH'afÉÉÉÉ |Éaf'ÉixÉ Eó@OIE. iÉIÉÉÉÉÉÉ ÉxénHÉ QÉÉ°ÉxÉÉÉā = {EEAhEÉ-ÉÉ-ÉIÉSÉO Eó@hEÉiÉO/2D +ÉIÉ'ÉO Uó{Éh'afÉÉ E'@úÉb;áx°É °úÉ 41(1) (ÉÉO) JÉÉ+EÓ ÉhO/2hEÉ EóÉf'afÉÉ. ÉhOÉÉÉOÉ EóÉ+ÉÉ 1/2h = PÉb-Eó@h'afÉÉ E'@úÉ ÉhO PÉÉIÉ+EÓ. {EÉ@hÉÉ'ÉIÉ: !ÉPÉE-3YKÉO |ÉEbiÉO <i'afÉÉndÉ-ÉIÉSÉā ÉKÉÉÉ ÉKÉ{E}iÉIÉÉÉÉ ÉnuÉafÉÉ°ÉāZÉE+Éā142 i'afÉÉÉÉÉÉ = {EEAhEÉ°É |ÉÉiÉ°ÉÉnu' 1/2hÉÉÉ°ÉO. {ÉO. +hb-ÉÉÉ@úÉ'ÉÉ/2hEÉ {EÉ°ÉmÉafÉÉ 200 'ÉÉ/2hEÉ °É;|ÉÉ°ÉnHÉO iÉOxÉ ÉnuÉ°É = {EEAhÉ Eā+Éā Éb-Éāú = kÉ@wÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ QÉÉ°ÉEóPÉ + 1/2hÉ+ÉÉIÉ xÉ'Éhú Eó+Éā+É/2hEÉO, i'afÉÉÉÉO |ÉEbiÉO ÉSÉMÉÉVÉxÉÉO + °ÉMÉ 'Éā EóPÉ +É;|ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ@úÉÉÉÉā'É@hÉ + ]Éy + É/2h iÉ°É°ÉÓnHÉ QÉÉ°ÉxÉÉÉā +É(É+EÓ) !ÉB'ÉEÉÉ +ÉVÉ-ÉÉIÉ ÉnuÉ+EÓ xÉÉ/2D. <iÉEāSÉ xÉ 1/2hÉ@úÉ;ÉPÉE-3YKÉÉ +MÉÉ ÉVÉOSÉO iÉafÉÉ°É Eó@úÉ °ā+ÉO 'É'ÉÉVÉC'afÉÉÉÉ ±ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ +MÉÉ ÉVÉOIE !ÉÉMÉ PÉh'afÉÉ°É {E'@úÉÉÉÉÉO nH'afÉÉÉā' Éh'É+Éā143

{EÉ@P'ó |ÉIÉOSÉāMÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ+ÉāyÉÉMÉ bā xÉÉ. !ÉÉ. JÉ@MÉO °É@ú/2hÉO ]āÉÉÉxÉÉÉÉā'ÉxÉ É-3yÉÉMÉ +É 'ÉÉ°ÉxÉ É'É-3É'É+ÉāEóD, 'ÉÉ/2hÉÉÉÉO |ÉÉiÉ'ó É i'afÉÉÉÉÉ°ÉúÉ 1/2h ±afÉÉÉ°ÉÉMÉ i'afÉÉÉā°É@úÉÉÉ Eó@h'afÉÉ-ÉÉIÉ QÉÉ°ÉxÉ B°É +ÉnHÉ +É+ÉÉIÉ +ÉhÉāÉ, iÉ°Éā ÉSÉ'ÉOú+É']OS'afÉÉ +ÉIÉ°ÉÉ@úÉ °ÉÉQ'ÉÉ°ÉEóPÉ ÉxÉÉā'ÉMÉPÉh'afÉÉÉÉ ÉāÉOÉ SÉÉÉÉÉO +ÉafÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ Eó@h'afÉÉ°É 'ÉÉjÉ MÉ 1/2hÉ@MÉā °ÉÉ;ó xÉEóÉ°úÉnHÉÉÉ, EóÉ@hÉ i'afÉÉ-ÉÉIÉSÉā+ÉJÉ+É !ÉÉ°ÉOÉ VÉÉhÉ !ÉÉ°É °É@úÉ'ÉÉSÉ É'ÉÉ/2hÉ Eā+ÉāÉā/2hEÉā +hÉāÉO nHÉOúÉÉ ÉSÉ'ÉOúÉÉ VÉÉh'afÉÉÉā+É 'ÉÉ°ÉxÉ nH'afÉÉ +x'afÉÉ {EÉ°úÉÉVÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉO-3yÉafÉixÉ Eā+Éā |ÉÉ{IÉ {EÉ@P'ó |ÉIÉOIE °ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ <SUāÉÉ 'ÉÉxÉ nH'afÉÉ |ÉÉ. !ÉPÉE-3YKÉO 63 'afÉÉ ÉnuÉ°ÉO '1/2hÉVÉā12 VÉÉÉāÉÉ°É 1943 @úÉÉO = {EEAhEESÉO °ÉÉMÉIÉÉ Eā+ÉO.

<EiE/PEÉÉÉ°ÉúÉ^óÉÉO °ÉOIEÉ@úÉÉāÉÉÉO '1/2h Éā+É/2h "Prof. Bhansali would have few equals in history."144 "His was a striking ersonality that would impress even a sasual obserer with its imposing character and true to his personality he achieved a feat of 62-day fast which will abide in the Nations memory long."145

+É']ó |ÉEó@hÉÉIÉ {EÉā+É°ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ 'ÉVÉ°ÉÉ'ó nH'afÉÉ °ÉÉIÉj'afÉÉ °ÉÉxÉEóMÉÉ ;óÉQÉOSÉO ÉQÉIÉÉ iÉ@ú55 °ÉÉxÉEóMÉÉ VÉx'É;É@úÉ 1/2hÉÉ°ÉO É iÉ@úÉ>ó VÉHÉÉMÉÉ É'ÉÉ'ÉVÉ EóÉ+ÉÉ ÉVÉOS'afÉÉ ÉQÉIÉÉ 'óā óÉh'afÉÉIÉ +É+afÉÉ. ;óÉQÉOSÉO ÉQÉIÉÉ ZÉE+Éā'afÉÉÉV'afÉā+É']OSÉānHÉÉ Eó@hÉÉÉÉÉ {EÉ@P'ó 1/2hEÉā146 xÉÉā/2hÉ@úÉ QÉÉ°ÉÉMÉ PÉÉIÉ{ÉÉÉO Ebi'afÉÉÉÉ VÉÉ@úÉÉf'afÉÉ. i'afÉÉ ÉOyVÉO. +ÉafÉ. {ÉO. @úÉ'ÉS'afÉÉ 'ÉO'afÉÉ ±ÉÉh'afÉÉÉÉÉ@úÉ nH'afÉÉ°É SÉÉ°úÉÉÉ{ÉÉ<ç'óāh'afÉÉIÉ +É+Éā ÉQÉÉÉ°É MÉÉ ÉEó-afÉÉÉO °É@úÉÉO {ÉIÉEā/2D i'afÉÉÉÉÉ ÉnuÉiÉO°É °ā+ÉO. VÉxÉVÉÉÉMÉÉO Eó@hÉÉ°úÉÉMÉ iÉÉóóÉVÉO EóÉ@úÉVÉ/2hÉÉÉ °ÉQ'ÉMÉ +É+afÉÉ E'@úÉ; i'afÉÉÉÉÉ 'ÉVÉÉÇ'É SÉÉāó (SÉ@úÉÉO) ÉVÉ+ÁÉÉMÉ |ÉÉQÉ Eó@h'afÉÉ E'@úÉāó PÉÉ+Éh'afÉÉIÉ +É+ÉO.

141 ;óÉā QÉÉ<Q āÉO É@úÉÉā Q Éb°ÉāÉ@úÉ 1942, {ÉÚÉÉāó.

142 ÉÉāKÉÉ.

143 ÉÉāKÉÉ.

144 °ÉOIEÉ@úÉÉÉafÉÉ, {ÉÚÉÉāó, {Éb 490.

145 ÉÉāKÉÉ, {Éb 492.

146 ;óÉā QÉÉ<Q āÉO É@úÉÉā Q xÉÉā/2hÉ@úÉ 1942. (;óÉQÉO 'ÉÉ;óSÉÉÉ ÉKÉÉMÉ {EÉāÉnuÉÉÉÉ +É/2h).









+EIAEIEIEIEdE Ed/3D nOEnuPE] ME : °EIEIEdC+EAIEAIEIEIE IVE+AEIEIOE 1/2MEIEAEdaEEoi aIEIEIO + (EE°uEo) o E aIEIEKIE IEEIE+AE. IIEObEIdE °EE°zhE {EIEo°IEIO. IAEIEIE {EEFh IESEhEA EA EA IEcAE xIEI/3D. IEIEEIE SE] OEd ±EE IEIE MEA EA AIE EdE/3D PE] MEIEIE A EA EA =++EAIE Ed°MEa=ESIE IE] OEA MEAEOVEOIE EIEhA IEVEE °EAEIOIE I+IE +EIEIEAE EIEAE +OE+EA AIE °E/3DnAEIE<C nOIE<SEAdE°IE°IEIE +SEIEIEEd ZIE+EA EA IEVEXE 1/3D nOIESEIE {EE/3PE +EPREIE 1/3DIE. °E/3DnAEIE<S°AE IEIEEdE°Ed EdVEXEESEd AIEIE°Ed +EMEIEIE {EIEAEIE°EIE {Ed°IEIEo± xIVEdEoS°AE IE°uEd°AEEdAEIE {EIEAE EHAE °E "Ed°EQE"E IAE] ME xIEEIo°IE/3DIE IE+EE 13 IEEOE ±EEIE+EA IEVEXEESEd IE°uI AEEAIEI/3D xIEE°u +IE°E E+EAIEA nOIEEIE<C nOIE<KEE ("E/3DnAEIE<SEd {EIXEd) {EE IE°EHAEIE +E+Ed. AIE OE IEcnOIEIE IE°u°/3DIE Ed EdAE, °E/3DnAEIE<S°AE IEObEIA SEE/3D AIEEd MEAEOVEOXE {EE IE+EA EA IEIEObEIA IEIE] ME °E/3D°EKIEA IEAEOVEOE°AE {EIEAE E+EAIE/3DIE. IAEAE IE°u+IE+AE {EIEIEAIE/3D +IVEEd IEAE EdEA/3DIAIE °E/3DnAEIAIE IEVEXEIEEIE °E/3DI IEVEOXE E/3DIE+AEIE EFAnOIE 1/3DIE°IEIEE IEdSE 1/3DIA IEIEEIE IAEESd {EdE] ME IEIEGo°IE°EdnO IEIEEIEEIEIEAEV°AE =E] OnO AIESE EAIE°IE OE°Ed°MEAEAE IE 1/3DIE.

°E/3DnAEIE<S°AE IEVEXEIEE°unOIE-AIESE InuIE°Ed +E] OSEd °IEObVIE IEIEEdIEEd Ed PEbME +E+Ed. IAEIEE +E° °EEIEAE OEIEEdOE 1/3DIEIE AIE IEEIE ZIE+EA IVAEIE BEd 1/3DIEIE IEIEIEOSE VEE°uIEOIEO {EIXE {EE I+EE 1/3DIE. IEAEIEHEE °E/3DIEHEE E nAE°/3DIE/3D EdE/3D EdOIEAE °EAEAEEdOE 1/3DIEIE AIE IEEIE ZIE+EA AIE =±E] o OE°Ed°Ed E/3DIESE°IE VEXEIEAEAE InuEA AIE IEIEE/3DIEIE Ed IEIEAE°IE °E/3D {EEIE°EIE IV E ZIE+EE. E/3DIEAE +E/3DIEEd ZIE+EA AIE OIEIESEd 1/3D {EIEIEIO 1/3DIE. (OEIEIAE IE°EIE 1/3DIEIE AIE {EIEo°IEAE 1/3DIEIE AIESE °E/3DI ] AIE OE EIXEA °IE°Ed =IE°Ed +E/3DIE. IAESE °EE/3DIE {EIE°IE] oGo IEEd 1 °EVAIEInuEd +E/3D)

+E] OSAIE OIEIE IEIE {EIE°EIEAE IVIE°E °EdEd EXE+E EdE/3DIEAnOIE °EIEIAE OEIEEdME ; dIEOSEd IEIEIE InuEd. OEIEC ±EEEd 1/3DIE/3DIE ; dIEEd EXE IE°ME OEIE IEIOAE +XOIAEIE<C EdE°/3D XIE. IE. IE°IE. MEA ESE] OEd EdOE, MEIEIEIE EdO, OE°Ed=++EIEE, °EIE°d IE°d, bA SEE°/3DIE 1/3DIE°IE IE°/3DEd°u IAEInuSAIE IEAIEEEd 15 BEIE+E 1944 °EdVEd SE°u OEIEEIOSEd ; dIEOSEd IEIEIE °QuZIE+Ed. IEEd+E 1/3DIAEAnIE°u IEPE] o AIEEdSAIE °EIEIE xAEAE+EAIEIE°u/3DIAIESEd +EIEE IE E°/3DAE IE°uE/3DAE AEIEIE Ed OEIAIE E nAE ±EEIE +EEd°AE nAESAE +VEEIE IEAIE ZIE+EE. ±EEEdOE/3D IE°/3D 19 VEXEAE°d 1945 °EdVEd ME 1/3DIE°ME IE°u °EdVEdIE°Enu E MEAEOVEOd EdEA AIE IEAIEEAE AEIE AE°d 16 +EIE°d 1945 °EdVEd 1/3D°E°EAE ; dIEOSEd IEIEIE °QuEd+Ed. °EIE°uIEOE IEIEE°u/3D xIEAE IE°/3DIE. (°EIEIE EdE°E {EIEEd, {Ed 110-120).

OEIAE EdOIEEdE°EdVEdIE IEVEXE, MEAEOVESEa={EIEHE, IE. IEIEE°/3DAE E/3DIEEdPE={EIEHE E MEAEOVESEa+IEIE°EHE AIESE IEEdEd°/3DIE°EdIE EdE/3DIE. IEIEEIE AEIE/3DIE +IVEEd IEEdEd°Ed PE] ME EIEVE+EEIE 1/3DIE. IEd PE] ME °/3DIEVEA Ed°IEdVEdOIEVEXE. Ed°IE°EIE °E°IEAE d XE EA + EA IE] ME-AIE AIE OEIE Ed+EE °E°ME +E+EA {EEd°IEAE Ed°IE°EIE.

IEIEE

IEVEEIVE+AEIEEd °EEIEIAE +EAIEAIEEIE={EIEVEd°uEo°IEEIE {EdOIE-°EIEEd IEK IEIEE+Ed E IESEd ; oEEEIE{EKEd AIEIE IEdE°AEIE {EIEIEIEPEMEa=ESIE +E/3D °E/3DI IEVESEAVEd EXE E IEK IEVEEIE °E°IEEEd IEK IEIEE+Ed +IEEIE°ME +E/3D IEIEHEE IE°/3DIE OEIEVE E OEIEAE +IEEdIESEd EdE°VEd PEAEEd VEE<GE +OE OEIEVE °/3DIEVAE°EIEAE OEIEVE +IEd OEIEEEd Ed°AEoIAIESEd VEE°ME +E/3D OEIEVEIE IESIE+IE +OE+Ed +EIEEd EIEIE 1/3D IEIEIEAE/3DIEAE Ed°MEIEIE +E/3D+°EIAIEEA °IE +E/3D AIEAE °IEA IEIEIE: IEIEHEE °u+IVEE°EdEd E IEIEIE EdVEd 1/3DIE +IEIE IEIEIEAEV°AE] o/3DIE EdEHE°OXE/3D.



{E@E/E} o1

EVECEVE+AlIEOE 1/PEI EE °EE@a<sup>61</sup>

		Véx'É	°E@EU	MEÉ
1	1/2PEI"°aEESaxEÉ'É	Véx'É	°E@EU	MEÉ
	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'EVÉEÇ			
	VENE+É VEÉb=EVÉO F@Pa	..	11-8-1942	EVÉEÇ
2	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'°EáEOEÉ'É-			
	"É/2PnaE 1/2P@EÉ<Çn@EÉ<Ç	1892	15-8-1942	..
	Eo°IEO@EÉ "EE/2PnaE°E MEÉAEÓ	1869	22-2-1944	..
3	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'JE@EMHEE-"E@EMHEE-			
	E@E'É E@3P@E'É E@EMEO@MEÉú 1925		16-8-1942	"E@EMHEE
4	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'xÉ@E@E(EO@			
	E@E@E@E'É E'VÉO'ÉbEä	..	..	xÉ@E@E(EO@
5	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'JEbEoD-			
	MEÉE@E'É'ÉME'ÉExEVÉO xEEMÉE(EO@	1897	2-7-1943	JEbEoD
6	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'+E'JD-			
	=n@EÉxÉ b@aEÉVÉO E@E'ba	1907	16-8-1942	ÉbE@3f
	{E@E@ (EE@a'E°EUVÉ@a(MEÉb)}	1907	16-8-1942	ÉbE@3f
	MEÉE'EA@E'É E@3P@E'ÉVÉO "EE+E(Éa	1910	16-8-1942	+E'JD
	xÉ'EE'E°E°En@EÉxÉ °E/2PnaE'JÉxÉ	1908	16-8-1942	+E'JD
	E@E'É'@E'É'ÉÉ'EhÉ F@ME@a	1918	1942	ÉbE@3f
	"EE@aEÓ @VÉE@E'É SEE@J Eo@ú 1890		1943	+E'JD
	{E+EU@E@Eo'úEox@E@ú	1918	..	+E'JD
	1/2P@E'EE+E'ÉE/2P@E@E+E'É Eo/2P@ú	1914	..	+E'JD
7	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'+1/2PEn@EEO(Éa @			
	xÉ'EE'E°E°En@EÉxÉ °E/2PnaE'JÉxÉ	1908	16-8-1942	+E'JD
8	1/2PEI"EE °EE@Eo'ÉbE@3f-			
	E@'hEE MEÉE'EA@E'É'É @ú@iE	..	..	ÉbE@3f
	É'É'ÉxÉE'É °EJE@E'É PÉb@a	..	..	ÉbE@3f
	MEÉE'E@E'É °E@EÇEÉxÉ PÉb@a	..	..	ÉbE@3f
	{E@E@ (EE@a'E°EUVÉ'Éa(MEÉb)}	1907	16-8-1942	ÉbE@3f
	=n@EÉxÉ b@aEÉVÉO E@E'ba	1907	16-8-1942	ÉbE@3f
	E@E'É'@E'É'ÉÉ'EhÉ F@ME@a	1918	1942	ÉbE@3f

<sup>161</sup> °EE'ÉEx@E'É JE@EE°ExÉ E'É'EÉME, "E/2P@E'JD @EE°ExÉ, aEESE@a EoEMEN@JE@E@ME 1/2P "EEV/2PEO °E@E@E+ÉIÉ E@+E@aEÓ +E/2P EoE/2P 1/2PEI"°aEESaxEÉ Véx'É +IE'EE °E@E@E'EE IEE@WE ={E+ÉVé xEÉV@IÉ. EoV@P 1/2PEI"°aEESAE °EE@a n@aE'É'E'@E@E@E =IE@E+@aEÓ +E/2P.

**Statement issued to the public by Prof. J. P. Bhansali on reasons  
for his Fast and his Determination to Sacrifice his life in order  
to secure Redress for the outrages**

No man likes to depart from this world easily. I had taken a vow to spin for at least fourteen hours a day till I lived. But it was with a pang that I had to abandon the spinning vow in the face of the conflagration raging around me. I could not for the life of me harbour the peaceful idea of spinning away my time when my dear village sisters were raped by British and Indian soldiers who looted and plundered their wealth and corn, leaving nothing for them to eat, taking away their clothing, leaving very little for them to dress with. I have seen old men at Chimur weeping before me, destitute as they were. I have seen aged women with tearful eyes weeping before me at the atrocities of the British Government. I have seen children of Chimur looking still dazed at the things that had happened there. God only knows the intensity of feeling and the helplessness of these mortals. A Deputy Superintendent of Police himself admitted before me that there might have happened a rape here or a rape there and that there was general beating of the people in the beginning to impress upon their mind the might of the Imperial Government. Looking at all these dreadful and painful circumstances I cannot help feeling that life is not worth living if these things cannot be remedied.

I demanded of the D. C. an independent and impartial investigation. My letter has been unheeded. I wrote to Mr. Aney of the Imperial Government my intention to fast till death but no reply has been vouchsafed to me.

The course of my conduct is clear. The English, who complain of the Japanese and German barbarities, are to my mind more barbaric than the heathens of old. The honour of India is at stake and I have decided to defend it by sacrificing my life and to leave this mortal body of mine as a protest against the barbarism practised by the British Government in the name of law and order.

My last prayer to God is : May He open the eyes of the Govern-ment to the dire distress and havoc they are causing to a helpless nation. May He give them the wisdom to understand that as you do unto others you would be done by. But my innermost prayer to God is : Forgive them for they know not what they do.

*24th November 1942.*

(Signed) J. P. BHANSALI.



## Text of the Resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha on 14th July 1942

The events happening from day to day and the experience that the people of India are passing through, confirm the opinion of Congress-men that British rule in India must end immediately, not merely because foreign domination, even at its best, is an evil in itself and a continuing injury to the subject people, but because India in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself and affecting the fortunes of the war that is desolating humanity. The freedom of India is thus necessary not only in the interest of India, but also for the safety of the world and for the ending of Nazism, Fascism, militarism and other forms of imperialism, and the aggression of one nation over another. Ever since the outbreak of the world war, the Congress has studiously pursued a policy of non-embarrassment. Even at the risk of making its satyagraha ineffective, it deliberately gave it a symbolic character in the hopes that this policy of non-embarrassment, carried to its logical extreme, would be duly appreciated and that real power would be transferred to popular representatives so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world, which is in danger of being crushed. It had also hoped that negatively nothing would be done which was calculated to tighten Britain's hold on India.

These hopes have, however, been dashed to pieces. The abortive Cripps' proposals showed in the clearest possible manner that there was no change in the British Government's attitude towards India and that the British hold on India was in no way to be relaxed. In the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, Congress Representatives tried their utmost to achieve a minimum, consistent with the national demand, but to no avail. This frustration has resulted in a rapid and widespread increase of ill-will against Britain and a growing satisfaction at the success of Japanese arms.

The Working Committee view this development with grave apprehension as this, unless checked, will inevitably lead to a passive acceptance of aggression. The Committee hold that all aggression must be resisted, for any submission to it must mean the degradation of the Indian people and the continuation of their subjection. The Congress is anxious to avoid the experience of Malaya, Singapore, and Burma and desires to build up resistance to any aggression on or invasion of India by the Japanese or any foreign Power. The Congress would change the present ill-will against Britain into goodwill and make India a willing partner in a joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world and in the trials and tribulations which accompany it. This is only possible, if India feels the glow of freedom.

The Congress representatives have tried their utmost to bring about a solution of the communal tangle. But this has been made impossible by the presence of the foreign Power, whose long record has been to pursue relentlessly the policy of divide and rule. Only after the ending of foreign domination and intervention, can the present unreality give place to reality, and the people of India, belonging to all groups and parties, face India's problems and solve them on a mutually agreed basis. i'

The present political parties formed chiefly with a view to attract the attention of and influence the British power, will then probably cease to function. For the first time in India's history, the realisation will come home that the princes, 'Jagirdars', 'Zamindars' and proper-tied and monied classes derive their wealth and property from the workers in the fields and factories and elsewhere, to whom essentially power and authority must belong. On the withdrawal of British rule in India, responsible men and women of the country will come together to form a provisional government, representative of all important sections of the people of India which will later evolve a scheme whereby a Constituent Assembly can be convened in order to prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. Representatives of free India and representatives of Great Britain will confer together for the adjustment of future rela-tions and for the co-operation of the two countries as allies in the common task of meeting aggression.

It is the earnest desire of the Congress to enable India to resist aggre-ssion effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it. In making the proposal for the withdrawal of the British«rule from India, the Congress has no desire whatsoever to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in their prosecution of the war, or in any way to encourage aggression on India or increase pressure on China by the Japanese or any other Power associated with the Axis group. Nor does the Congress intend to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the Allied powers.

The Congress is, therefore, agreeable to the stationing of the armed forces of the Allies in India, should they so desire, in order to ward off and resist Japanese or other aggression and to protect and help China. The proposal of withdrawal of the British power from India was never intended to mean the physical withdrawal of all Britishers from India, and certainly not of those who would make India their home and live there as citizens and as equals with the others. If such a withdrawal takes place with goodwill it would result in the establi-shing of a stable provisional Government in India and co-operation between this Government and the United Nations in resisting aggression

and helping China. The Congress realises that there may be risks involved in such a course. Such risks, however, have to be faced by any country in order to achieve freedom, and more especially at the present critical juncture in order to save the country and the larger cause of freedom the World over from far greater risks and perils. While, therefore, the Congress is impatient to achieve the national purpose, it wishes to take no hasty steps and would like to avoid, in so far as is possible, any course of action that might embarrass the United Nations. The Congress would be pleased with the British power if it accepts the very reasonable and just proposal herein made, not only in the interest of India but also that of Britain and of the cause of freedom to which the United Nations proclaim their adherence. Should, however, this appeal fail the Congress cannot view without the gravest apprehension the continuation of the present state of affairs involving a progressive deterioration in the situation and the weakening of India's will and power to resist aggression. The Congress will then be reluctantly compelled to utilise all the non-violent strength it might have gathered since 1920, when it adopted Non-violence as part of its policy for the vindication of the political rights and liberty. Such a widespread struggle would inevitably be under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. As the issues raised are of the most vital and far-reaching importance to the people of India as well as to the peoples of the United Nations, the Working Committee refer them to the All-India Congress Committee for final decision. For this purpose the A. I. C. C. will meet in Bombay on the 7th of August, 1942.

## Text of the Resolution adopted by the All-India Congress Committee on 8th August 1942

“ The All-India Congress Committee has given the most careful consideration to the reference made to it by the Working Committee in their resolution dated July 14, 1942, and to subsequent events, including the development of the war situation, the utterances of responsible spokesmen of the British Government, and the comments and criticisms made in India and abroad. The Committee approves of and endorses that resolution, and is of opinion that events subsequent to it have given it further justification, and have made it clear that the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity, both for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of the United Nations. The continuation of that rule is degrading and enfeebling India and making her progressively less capable of defending herself and of contributing to the cause of World freedom.

“ The Committee has viewed with dismay the deterioration of the situation on the Russian and Chinese fronts, and conveys to the Russian and Chinese peoples its high appreciation of their heroism in defence of their freedom. This increasing peril makes it incumbent on all those, who strive for freedom and who sympathise with the victims of aggression, to examine the foundations of the policy so far pursued by the Allied Nations, which have led to repeated and disastrous failure. It is not by adhering to such aims and policies and methods that failure can be converted into success, for past experience has shown that failure is inherent in them. These policies have been based not on freedom so much as on the domination of subject and Colonial Countries, and the continuation of the Imperialist tradition and method. The possession of Empire, instead of adding to the strength of the ruling power, has become a burden and a curse. India, the classic land of modern imperialism, has become the crux of the question, for by the freedom of India will Britain and the United Nations be judged, and the peoples of Asia and Africa be filled with hope and enthusiasm.

“ The ending of British rule in this country is thus a vital and immediate issue on which depend the future of the war and the success of freedom and democracy. A free India will assure this success by throwing all her great resources in the struggle for freedom and against the aggression of Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism. This will not only affect materially the fortunes of the war, but will bring all subjects and oppressed humanity on the side of the United Nations, and give these nations, whose ally India would be, the moral and spiritual leadership of the world. India in bondage will continue to be the symbol of British Imperialism and the taint of that imperialism will affect the fortunes of all the United Nations.

" The peril of today, therefore, necessitates the independence of India and the ending of British domination. No future promises or guarantees can affect the present situation or meet that peril. They cannot produce the needed psychological effect on the mind of the masses. Only the glow of freedom now can release that energy and enthusiasm of millions of people which will immediately transform the nature of the war.

" The A. I. C. C., therefore, repeats with all emphasis the demand for the withdrawal of the British power from India. On the declaration of India's independence, a provisional Government will be formed and free India will become an ally of the United Nations, sharing with them in the trials and tribulations of the joint enterprise of the struggle for freedom. The provisional Government can only be\* formed by the cooperation of the principal parties and groups in the country. It will thus be a composite Government, representative of all important sections of the people of India. Its primary functions must be to defend India and resist aggression with all the armed as well as the non-violent forces at its command, together with its Allied Powers, and to promote the well-being and progress of the workers in the fields and factories and elsewhere to whom essentially all power and authority must belong. The provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. This constitution, according to the Congress view, would be a federal one, with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units. The future relations between India and the Allied Nations will be adjusted by representatives of all these free countries conferring together for their mutual advantage and for their co-operation in the common task of resisting aggression. Freedom will enable India to resist aggression effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it.

" The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination. Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom. It must be clearly understood that such of these countries as are under Japanese control now must not subsequently be placed under the rule or control of any other Colonial Power.

" While the A. I. C. C. must primarily be concerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World Federation of free



nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved. Such a World Federation would ensure the freedom of its constituent nations, the prevention of aggression and exploitation by one nation over another, the protection of national minorities, the advancement of all backward areas and peoples, and the pooling of the world's resources for the common good of all. On the establishment of such a World Federation, disarmament would be practicable in all countries, national armies, navies and air forces would no longer be necessary, and a world federal defence force would keep the world peace and prevent aggression.

" An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and co-operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems.

" Such a federation should be open to all nations who agree with its fundamental principles. In view of the war, however, the federation must inevitably, to begin with, be confined to the United Nations. Such a step taken now will have a most powerful effect on the war, on the people of the Axis countries, and on the peace to come.

" The Committee regretfully realizes, however, that despite the tragic and overwhelming lessons of the war and the perils that overhang the world, the governments of few countries are yet prepared to take this inevitable step towards world federation. The reactions of the British Government and the misguided criticism of the foreign Press also make it clear that even the obvious demand for India's independence is resisted, though this has been made essentially to meet the present peril and to enable India to defend herself and help China and Russia in their hour of need. The Committee is anxious not to embarrass in any way the defence of China or Russia, whose freedom is precious and must be preserved, or to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the United Nations. But the peril grows both to India and these nations, and inaction and submission to a foreign administration at this stage is not only degrading India and reducing her capacity to defend herself and resist aggression, but is no answer to that growing peril and is no service to the peoples of the United Nations. The earnest appeal of the Working Committee to Great Britain and the United Nations has so far met with no response and the criticisms made in many foreign quarters have shown an ignorance of India's and the world's need, and sometimes even hostility to India's freedom, which is significant of a mentality of domination and racial superiority which cannot be tolerated by a proud people conscious of their strength and of the justice of their cause.

"The A. I. C. C. would yet again, at this last moment, in the interest of world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations, But the Committee feels that it is

no longer justified in holding the nation back from endeavouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian Government which dominates over it and prevents it from functioning in its own interest and in the interest of humanity. The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilize all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last 22 years of peaceful struggle. Such a struggle must inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji and the Committee requests him to take the lead and guide the nation in the steps to be taken.

" The Committee appeals to the people of India to face the dangers and hardships that will fall to their lot with courage and endurance, and to hold together under the leadership of Gandhiji and carry out his instructions as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom. They must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function. When this happens, every man and woman who is participating in this movement must function for himself or *herself within* the four corners of the general instructions issued. Every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide urging him on along the hard road where there is no resting place and which leads ultimately to the independence and deliverance of India.

"Lastly, whilst the A. I. C. C. has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A. I. C. C. wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on a mass struggle, it has no intention of gaining power for *the* Congress. The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India."

