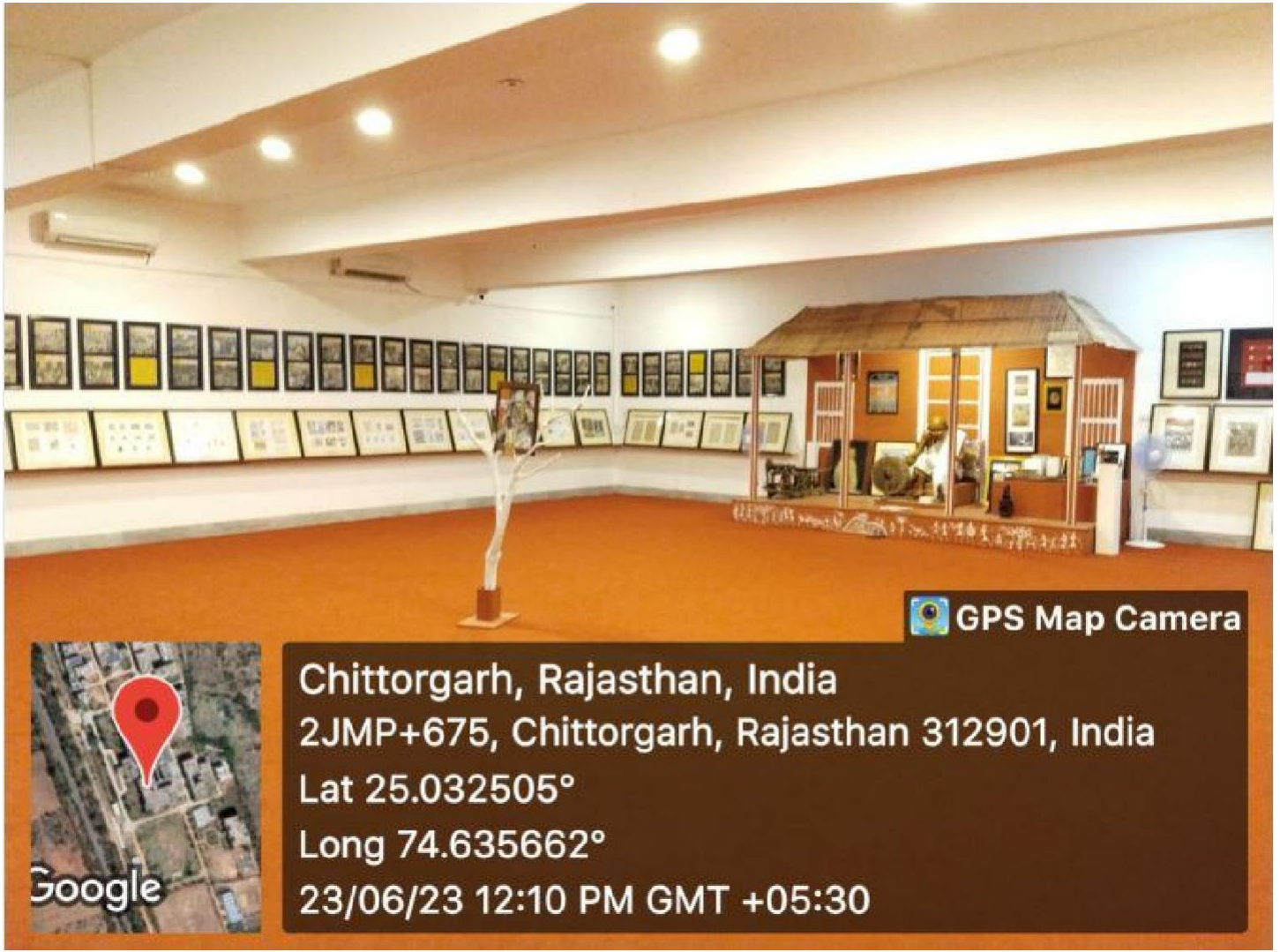


Museum

Museum No-01



PRABHAS JOSHI GANDHI MUSEUM AND MEWAR SCHOOL OF GANDHIAN STUDY

There are so many names of god but only 'Truth' is ultimate so 'God is truth'. 'My name is my recognition', Love me, accept me from the Core of your heart, run with me and chat with me for the sake of humanity. Non-Violence is the only way to win the heart of the people, Says Mahatma Gandhi. A name 'Gandhi' which is most popular, not only in India but all over the World if you go any country you will find Gandhi is Sitting, Standing or Walking in the heart of the

people in a very respectable manner. He spread the word 'Hey Ram' to the whole World. Prabhsh Joshi Gandhi museum of Mewar University is one of the witnesses of Gandhi's-'Karam to Mahatma'.

You will find every rare step of a crawling Gandhi or running after the boy who is holding his stick, thousands Of news papers, Stamps, Portraits, Sculpture, Charkha, Takli and may things are featured in the 'Hand Book' of Gandhi, which will be released by soon. Mr, Mansoori and his family's rigorous & continuous effort is the ultimate result of this Museum. This Museum is one of the mile stone in the history of our beloved Mewar University. Famous Gandhian and Journalist Shri Prabhsh Joshi's contribution towards the nation is very important. To pay him respect & gratitude our kind Honorable Chancellor Dr. Ashok Kumar Gadia has dedicated the Museum in his name .The remarkable Contribution to built the Museum by Gadia family lead by Bhanwarlal Ji Gadia and his wife Kamla Devi Gadia and their sons Govind Lal Gadia Radha Krishna Gadia and Ashok Kumar Gadia .We are determined to introduce the Coming generation 'Mahatma of the Era'. Proud to be an Indian I pay my gratitude with folded hand by touching the feet of this great personality of the World.

Prabhsh Joshi Gandhi Museum, Mewar University, Chittorgarh

Provisional List and Numbers of Items

<u>Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1) Stamps Issued on Mahatma Gandhi and other related personality	
i) Issued by Different Foreign Countries	117
ii) Issued by Indian Government	196
2) First Day, Special Covers and Stamp Booklets	
i) Issued by Different Foreign Countries	36
ii) Issued by Indian Government	192
3) Post Card, Inland Letters, Air Mail Etc	22

4) Photographs	64	
5) Old News Paper and foreign Magazines on Mahatma Gandhi	30	
6) Indian Bank Notes and Coins		33
7) Foreign Coins	06	
8) Gramophones record and CDs	13	
9) Medals and Tokens	20	
10) Statue, Handicrafts and Artifacts	66	
11) Charkha and Takli Different	07	
12) Fancy Silver Foil Currency Notes		03
13) Stamp Paper or Court fee paper		02
14) Paintings	10	
15) Khadi Hundies	10	
16) Old Photo frames	10	







Museum No-02



MEWAR MUSEUM

MEWAR MUSEUM is the premier museum under the department of Fine Art of Mewar University. The museum is situated on 4th floor in the room Number 309, was established on the birth day of Maharana Pratap (1540) 09 May 2019, who was the King of Mewar from Sisodiya Dynasty. Maharana Pratap became a folk hero for his military resistance against the expansionism of the Mughal empire under Akbar through Guerilla warfare which proved inspirational for later rebels against Mughals and Shivaji.

The Museum and its whole staff are determined to search out the story of Maharana Pratap which is erased from the history of 16th century from Gujrat to Delhi. The unknown personality of Maharana Pratap kingdom is searched by the

scholars and compiled in as book format by the Honble Dr. A. K. Gadiya and many Ph.D. research scholars are busy in search out the research material from the collection of Museum specially from the water marks and the document of Thikana's covered under the showcase with light. The richness of the Museum is the precious original coins, Gold, Silvers, Copper during the time of Akaber, Bahadur Shah zaffer, Shershah Suri etc. and many more of Sisodiya dynasty of Maharana Pratap.

The Most attractive and precious collections of Mewar Meseum is the Replica of Chittor Fort Size 06 feet to 20 feet made by the Aritst Om Prakesh Salvi who is the Artist of all Maharajas and Maharani's of this Museum.

The fort is made by the fiber and it portrays all monuments, Palaces, temples, lakes, hills and the ponds, Jouhar Place, Living area, water fall and the main gates etc.

Even now we have to collect and maintain this museum is a separate place where we can have a separate museum to look after these rich collections by others, the visitors who visit here in Chittorgarh to see the fort of Chittorgah in Mewar University Room No-309

COINS COLLECTIONS

1. Republic India, One Pice, 1950-1955 (Bronze)
2. Republic India, One Pice, 1950-1955 (Bronze)
3. Republic India, Half Anna, 1950-1955 (Copper Nickel)
4. Republic India, One Anna, 1950-1954 (Copper Nickel)
5. Republic India, Two Anna, 1950-1955 (Copper Nickel)
6. Republic India, 1/4 Rupee, 1950-1956 (Nickel)
7. Republic India, Half Anna, 1950-1956 (Nickel)
8. Republic India, One Rupee, 1950-1954 (Nickel)
9. Republic India, One Naya Paisa, 1960 (Bronze)
10. Republic India, One Naya Paisa, 1960 (Bronze)
11. Republic India, Two Naya Paisa, 1963 (Copper Nickel)
12. Republic India, Two Naya Paisa, 1960 (Copper Nickel)
13. Republic India, Five Naya Paisa, 1960 (Copper Nickel)

14. Republic India, Five Naya Paisa, 1960 (Copper Nickel)
15. Republic India, Ten Naya Paisa, 1957 (Copper Nickel)
16. Republic India, Ten Naya Paisa, 1960 (Copper Nickel)
17. Republic India, Twenty Five Naya Paisa, 1962 (Nickel)
18. Republic India, Twenty Five Naya Paisa, 1957 (Nickel)
19. Republic India, Fifty Naya Paisa, 1960 (Nickel)
20. Republic India, One Rupee, 1962 (Nickel)
21. Republic India, Fifty Naya Paise, 1957-63 (Nickel)
22. Republic India, Fifty Paise, 1964-71 (Nickel)
23. Republic India, Fifty Paise, 1972-83 (Copper Nickel)
24. Republic India, Fifty Paise, 1984-1990 (Copper Nickel)
25. Republic India, Fifty Paise, 1988-2001 (Ferro-steel)
26. Republic India, Fifty Paise, 2011-15 (Ferro-steel)
27. Republic India, One Rupee, 1967 (Nickel)
28. Republic India, One Rupee, 1975-82 (Copper Nickel)
29. Republic India, One Rupee, 1982-91 (Copper Nickel)
30. Republic India, One Rupee, 1992-2004 (Steel)
31. Republic India, One Rupee, 2011-2016 (Ferra Steel)
32. Republic India, One Rupee, 2011-2016 (Ferra Steel)
33. Republic India, Two Rupee, 1990 (Copper Nickel)
34. Republic India, Two Rupee, 1992-2002 (Copper Nickel)
35. Republic India, Two Rupee, 2007-2011 (Ferra Steel)
36. Republic India, Two Rupee, 2011-2016 (Ferra Steel)
37. Republic India, Five Rupee, 1992-2004 (Copper Nickel)
38. Republic India, Five Rupee, 2011-2016 (Nickel Brass)
39. Republic India, Ten Rupee, 2008-2010 (Nickel Bronze)
40. Republic India, One Paisa, 1964 (Nickel Brass)
41. Republic India, One Paisa, 1964 (Nickel Brass)
42. Republic India, Two Paisa, 1964 (Copper Nickel)
43. Republic India, Ten Paisa, 1967 (Copper Nickel)
44. Republic India, Ten Paisa, 1970 (Aluminum Bronze)
45. Republic India, Twenty Five Paisa, 1965
46. Republic India, Twenty Five Paisa, 1965
47. Republic India, Fifty Paisa, 1970 (Nickel)
48. Republic India, Fifty Paisa, 1969 (Nickel)
49. Republic India, One Rupee, 1978 (Copper Nickel)
50. Republic India, One Rupee, 1976 (Copper Nickel)
51. Republic India, One Paisa, 1967 (Aluminum Magnesium)
52. Republic India, One Paisa, 1967 (Aluminum Magnesium)
53. Republic India, Two Paisa, 1967 (Aluminum Magnesium)
54. Republic India, Three Paisa, 1964 (Aluminum Magnesium)

55. Republic India, Five Paisa, 1967 (Aluminum Magnesium)
56. Republic India, Ten Paisa, 1968 (Aluminum Bronze)
57. Republic India, Twenty Paisa, 1969 (Aluminum Bronze)
58. Republic India, Twenty Paisa, 1970 (Aluminum Bronze)

LEGAL WILLS, COURT PAPERS, STAMP PAPERS

& THIKANAS – (Documents)

59. Eight anna
60. Nine anna
61. Nabha state stamp
62. Four Anna gayakwad
63. One rupees somer shamlan
64. Fifty rupees Alijaha bahadur
65. Ten rupees Bundi state
66. One anna Holkar state (1937-1938)
67. Five rupees Government of india
68. Fifty rupees
69. Forty rupees
70. Seven rupees fifty naye paise uttarpardesh
71. Ten rupees Government of india
72. One thousand rupees
73. Twenty five rupees
74. Twenty five naye paise
75. Two rupees Gov.of india
76. Fifteen rupees Bharatpur state
77. One Anna (1904)
78. State of M.P. of Tonk two gram
79. Eight Annas Jodhpur
80. B.S & C.L Greenock
81. Four annas Alwar state
82. Four annas kishangarh

83. Eight annas Mewar Udaipur
84. One rupees Bikaner Gov. (1932-33)
85. One rupees (1916-17)
86. Four annas India
87. One rupees
88. Four annas india
89. Eight annas
90. Two annas below one rupees
91. Eight annas
92. Four annas india
93. Madhya bharaat –shashan (1988)
94. Faisla Adalat
95. Mewar police
96. Theekana – Dilwada
97. Theekana – stamped – Vaseeyat
98. Vaseeyat one anna
99. Rajshri Bikaner one anna
100. Kishangrdh state – one anna
101. Vaseeyat (1841)
102. Vaseeyat (1714)
103. Vaseeyat (1714)
104. Theekana Bhansroad (1917)
105. Theekana Devgarh (1995)
106. Theekana bedla (1992)
107. Theekana Devgarh (1998)
108. Theekana padnor
109. Theekana two anaas
110. Eight anna
111. Nine anna
112. Nabha state stampe
113. Four anna gayak wad
114. One rupees somer sham lan
115. Fifty rupees Alijha bahadur
116. Ten rupees Bundi state
117. One anna holkar state (1937-1938)
118. Five rupees Government of India

119. Fifty rupees
120. Forty rupees
121. Seven rupees fifty naye paise Uttar Pradesh
122. Ten rupees Government of India
123. One thousand rupees
124. Twenty five rupees
125. Twenty five naye paise
126. Two rupees Gov.of india
127. Fifteen rupees Bharatpur Btate
128. One Anna (1904)
129. State of M.P. of Tonk two gram
130. Eight Annas Jodhpur
131. B.S & C.L Greenock
132. Four Annas Alwar state
133. Four Annas Kishangarh
134. Eight Annas Mewar Udaipur
135. One rupees Bikaner Gov. (1932-33)
136. One rupees (1916-17)
137. Four Annas India
138. One Rupees
139. Four Annas india
140. Eight Annas
141. Two Annas below one rupees
142. Eight Annas
143. Four Annas india
144. Madhya Bharat –Shashan
145. Stamps Original (40) in one frame
146. Stamps Original (14) in one frame
147. Postcard in (5) in one frame no
148. Maharana Partap
149. Symbol of Mewar
150. First day cover (6)
151. First day cover (5)
152. Dhola maru
153. Maharana on elephant
154. Krishna & friends – Raj Sarvan Jaipur

155. Elephant fight
156. Raja Sarvan jaipur ride
157. Athhdoha
158. Ishtikar
159. Udaipur 2014
160. 1st oct 1952
161. PAINTINGS
162. Original Paintings of Maharajas
163. Bappa Rawal (713-810)
164. Maharana Sangram Singh (1482-1528E)
165. Maharana Kumbha (1433-1468)
166. Udai Singh II (1522-1572)
167. Maharana Pratap Singh Sisodia (1572-1597)
168. BhamaShah(1547-1600)
169. Rana Amar Singh – I (1599-1620)
170. Raj Singh (1849-1930)
171. Jai Singh (1653-1698)
172. Fateh Singh (1849-1930)
173. Original Paintings of Maharanis
174. Maharani Phool Kunwar
175. Meera Bai (1498-1547 CE)
176. Panna Dhai-(16th Century)
177. Maharani Padmavati (13th – 14th Century)
178. Bani Thani
179. Maharani Jawahar Bai
180. Maharani Karnavati(-1534)
181. Hadi Rani
182. Rani Ratnavati
183. Sri nath ji
184. Ekling ji
185. Padmini Johar
186. Eleven Phad Style Illustrations of Mewar History by The Artist
Afsana
187. Temples of Chittorgarh Fort- Artist Leela
188. Palaces of Chittorgarh Fort by Artist Yamini
189. Vanshawali of Mewar

190. Original Photographs of Maharajs
191. Maharaja of Indian 1874
192. Junagadha Mahandl Khanji
193. 4Barcda India
194. Sri Bhopal Singh Bahadar-Udaipur state
195. Murtaz Khan gorawarkhan Badi- Radhanpur State
196. Yuvraj Shri Mahenderasinihji (1918)
197. Maharaj of Boroda (1877)
198. Prince George and Princess Mary of Gwalior in there Military uniforms (1926)
199. India Princes.
200. Postcads
201. Original 5 Postcards in one frame
202. July 1936
203. Jaipur state post card

BIG REPLICA OF CHITTORGARH FORT – 5 feet X 16 feet

1. Maharana Partap Mewar museum library
2. 100 books on historic movements of Mewar





Museum No-03



YOG MUSEUM

Yoga Museum is the premier museum under the department of Swami Mahesh Yogi School of Excellence yoga.

The Museum is situated on 4th floor in the room No-305 and was established in the birth date of Maharshi Patanjali who was the pioneer Yogacharya of Yoga in the Universe.

The Museum is completely dedicated to the name of Director Swami Mahesh Yogi (Now Brahmishi (Dr) Mahesh Yogi Tripathi) who made 21 world records and the student of the school made 11 records under the guidance of Swamiji .

The Museum has the rich collections of following things.

- 1- Records- All worlds Records are displayed with the descriptions and photographs of the relevant events.
- 2- The Historical 'Aasana'(Carpet) on which Swamiji did his WORLD RECORD by performing 51 hours of 'Kaapal Bhati' and his dress and Khadau (Wooden footwear) are also displayed here to give inspiration for the coming generation.
- 3- All the photographs and News papers are displayed in the Museum.
- 4- Collection of yoga Posters depicting Yoga & Nature By Gautam Is also displayed in proper way.
- 5- Collection of 50 Paintings and photograph by Prof (Dr.) Chitrlekha Singh is donated to this museum which is based on Yoga, Meditation and deep thought to understand Indian art and culture.
- 6- Jayveer Singh Arya Faculty and Head of the department of this school made two worlds record also displayed here.
- 7- Books: This museum also has a record room contains different Books on Yoga for the students as well as visitors.

List of the Collection in Yog Museum

- 1- Eighty Photographs of Swamiji with the great personalities of the world
- 2- All worlds Records are displayed with the descriptions and photographs of the relevant events.
- 3- Twelve Photographs of Swamiji in Small Frame
- 4- Nine Life Size Photo Frame of Swami Mahesh Yogi
- 5- The Historical 'Aasana'(Carpet) on which Swamji did his WORLD RECORD by performing 51 hours of 'Kaapal Bhati' and his dress and Khadau (Wooden footwear)
- 6- All the photographs and News papers are displayed in the Museum.
- 7- Collection of 50 Paintings and photograph by Prof (Dr.) Chitralkha Singh
- 8- This museum also has a record room contains different Books on Yoga for the students as well as visitors



Museum No-04

Astrology Museum

Astrology Museum is the premier museum under the department of Fine Art of Mewar University. The museum is situated on 3rd floor in the room Number 332, in this museum, 9 planets, 12 transiting zodiac constellations and various topics of astrology, episodes are very well explained through Pictures and presentation. The Museum

Astrology is divine knowledge. Astrology is useful from the time a person is conceived in the mother's womb till his last breath. On the basis of that the problem of any person is solved.

Astrology is a major part of the 6 Vedas, which is called the eye. Like everything can be seen in the light, similarly nothing is hidden from the eyes of the Vedas in astrology. According to astrology, the horoscope is the mirror of a person's whole life character and events, in Indian astrology, 9 planets have been given importance, they are Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Shuru, Shani, Rahu, Ketu.

In the sky, 9 planets, 27 constellations and 12 zodiac signs are dynamic in their orbits. How much, when and how they will affect a Particular person, this is the subject matter of astrology.

The history of astrology is very ancient. The position of the planets is mentioned in the Rigveda.

Horoscope is a part of astrology, when a child is born, at that time the position of the planets in the sky is obtained from the horoscope, the birth chart is the knowledge of the planets located in the sky. On the basis of this the past, present and future of the child can be known.

Astrology has many direct and indirect benefits.

Astrology is a best friend in times of trouble. The horoscope shows that astrology is not only the best-science, but it also saves from the times of trouble.

It is not only limited to the future statement of human beings, but the events of the whole world can also be known through this scripture. Astrology is a direct science

With a view to make such sacred science accessible and beneficial to the general public and the society easily, Mewar University has introduced Astrology department in his faculty.

From this faculty students can gather knowledge of astrology and doing research on it. Mewar University is establishing new dimensions year after year.

Pictures have been displayed in an attractive and simple manner, which has become the center of attraction for all

1. Academic Informations (Through Charts)
2. Saptmansh Varg Kundli Prediction
3. Kendra-Trikon Dasha- Mahadasha prediction
4. 12 Rashi's Karktava
5. 4th House Prediction
6. Varshesh Prediction
7. Ank Kundli Relations
8. Nakshtra Introduction
9. Tazik Yog
10. Karko Bhav Nashya Prediction
11. Auspicious or Inauspicious Dasha Lords
12. Dhruvank ke Adhar Par Varsh Pravesh Kundli
13. Harsh Bal Sadhan
14. Thumb Predictions
15. Important Markings in Palmistry
16. Sun and other Planets in Group
17. Nich Bhang Raz Yog
18. Houses and their Lords
19. Saptvarg Kundli Nirman Vidhi
20. Sudershan Kundli Nirman and Prediction
21. Janam Kundli Nirman Vidhi
22. Important Marking in Hand
23. Kalpurush Figure
24. Important Marking in Feet-1
25. Important Marking in Feet-2
26. Janam Kundli Structure-1
27. Janam Kundli Structure-2
28. Sun figure of Hourse
29. Kundli whith Ganpati
30. Vastu Purush-1(On Electronic Board)
31. Vastu Purush-2 (On PVC Board)
32. Astottari Mahadasha Introduction and Calculation Method
33. Rahu Mahadasha Prediction
34. Parvat on Palm
35. Shodash Matrika
36. Planet Kaksha

- 37. Vithi Shool in Vastu Shastra
- 38. Navmansha Calculation
- 39. Yogini Dasha Calculation
- 40. Major Lines on Hand and thier Significance
- 41. Sarvotra Bhadra Chakra
- 42. Surya Grahan



Museum No-05

SWATANTRATA SANGRAM SANGRAHALAYA

The Indian independence movement was a series of historic events with the ultimate aim of ending British Rule in India. It lasted from 1857 to 1947.

The first nationalistic revolutionary movement for Indian Independence emerged from Bengal. It later took root in the newly formed Indian National Congress with prominent moderate leaders seeking the right to appear for Indian Civil Service examinations in British, as well as more economic rights for natives. The first half of the 20th century saw a more radical approach towards self-rule by the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate, Aurobindo Ghosh and V.O.Chidambaram.

The final stages of the independence struggle from the 1920, was characterized by Congress' adoption of Mahatma Gandhi's policy. Intellectuals such as Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and C. Subramania Bharathi spread patriotic awareness. Female leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Pritilata Wadedar and Kasturba Gandhi promoted the emancipation of Indian women and their participation in the freedom struggle.

After Rowlatt Act (indefinite detention) and Jallianwala Bagh massacre resulted the trusted India gave birth to revolutionaries Like Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqullah Khan, Shiva Rana, Raj Guru, Sukhdev, Thapa, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Shbhash Chandra Bose (Who formed Azad Hind Fauz).

The Indian independence movement was in constant ideological evolution. Essentially anti-colonial, it was supplemented by visions of independent, economic development with a secular, democratic, republican, and civil-libertarian political structure. After the 1930s, the movement took on a strong socialist orientation. It culminated in the Indian Independence Act 1947, which ended Crown Suzerainty over India and created Pakistan. This was the short story of Indians independences, now the question arises why Swatantrata Sangram Sanghralay in Mewar University.

Swatantrata Sangram Sanghralay was a dream project of our visionary Chancellor Dr. Ashok Kumar Gadiya who dreamed it during his eye operation when he cannot read and write at that time he was listening Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta and the life history of Great Personalities of India in Radio set or in a audio system. All of a sudden its came to his mind that how the young generation and the students of Mewar University knows about the freedom struggle and the

freedom fighters. He discussed with me and asked me what to do? Surprisingly I was also thinking the same way.

The establishment of Gandhi Museum we had lot of things related to Indian Independence specially we preserve the rare book published by Indian council of Historical research (ICHR). The book published only one edition and few numbers of copy came into the market.

Museum also have a map of “AKHANDA BHARAT” which was the original geographical outline of India before Independence, it will give the right guidance of our Bharat. The center part will be a library of all historical books related to independence so that students can feel the essence of freedom movement by reading the physical books not on the mobile phone. We are having very rich Material of History and the rare collection with the curator Dr Shubhda Pandey after this we will make a nice sculpture garden of the freedom fighters in our university to update mind of our generation.

INDIA’S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

VISUALS & DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

From

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

1. FOUNDATION OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA
2. BRITISH ESTABLISH CONTROL OVER INDIA
3. EXPANSION OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA
4. RISE OF IMPERIALISM
5. BRITISH ADMINISTRATION UP TO 1857
6. THE GHADAR MOVEMENT
7. EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE
8. EARLY REVOLUTIONARIES
9. THE GREAT UPRISING OF 1857
10. RISE OF EXTREMISM
11. NEW PHASE OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA
12. BIRTH OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
13. NEW AWAKEINING : EAST AND NORTH

14. NEW AWAKENING : WEST AND SOUTH
15. POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND THE PRESS
16. ARMED RESISTANCE AFTER 1858
17. CONGRESS – THE MODERATE PHASE
18. SUPPRESSION OF THE UPRISING
19. BENGAL PARTITION AND SWADESH MOVEMENT
20. GANDHIJI ENTERS THE INDIAN SCENE
21. CONCILIATION AND DIVIDE-AND-RULE
22. REPRESSION AND RESISTANCE
23. INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES OUTSIDE INDIA
24. INDIA DURING FIRST WORLD WAR
25. WORKERS AND PEASANTS BEGIN TO ORGANIZE
26. THE COUNCIL ENTRY AND THE SWARAJISTS
27. MASS UPEHAVAL AGAINST BLACK ACTS
28. REVIVAL OF THE MASS MOVEMENT
29. COUNTRY-WIDE SALT SATYAGRAHA
30. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN 1920'S
31. MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB
32. THE MOVEMENT SUSPENDED
33. BEGINNING OF SOCIALIST MOVEMENT
34. POPULAR OUTBREAKS AND REPRESSION
35. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CONTINUES
36. EARLY CAMPAIGNS OF GANDHIJI
37. EVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT : LAST PHASE
38. BEGINNING OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST UPSURGE
39. MOVEMENTS AGAINST CASTE OPPRESSION
40. THE MOVEMENT SPREADS
41. MOVEMENTS IN THE PRINCELY STATES
42. KHILAFAT AND NON-COOPERATION BEGINS
43. GROWTH OF COMMUNAL POLITICS
44. MASSACRE AT JALLIANWALA BEGH
45. CONSTIUTIONAL CHANGES AND ELECTIONS
46. LEFT EMERGES AS A POWERFUL FORCE
47. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE RESUMED
48. CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME
49. INDIA DEMANDS PURNA SWARAJ

50. THE DANDI MARCH
51. ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
52. AZAD HIND FAUJ
53. DARK DAYS OF COMMUNAL VIOLENCE
54. POPULAR UPSURGE AFTER THE WAR
55. THE QUIT INDIA RESOLUTION
56. RIFT IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT
57. FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN PRINCELY STATES
58. PRELUDE TO THE TRANSFER OF POWER
59. INDIA AWAKES TO LIFE AND FREEDOM
60. COUNTRY-WIDE STRIKES AND NAVAL MUTINY
61. DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1943-45
62. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CABINET MISSION
63. COMMUNAL MASSACRES AND MASS MIGRATION
64. PEOPLE RISE IN REVOLT
65. INDIA IS DIVIDED
66. COMMUNAL POLITICS-PARTITION DEMAND
67. INDIA BECOMES A REPUBLIC
68. LIBERATION OF PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS
69. ACCESSION OF KASHMIR AND HYDERABAD
70. LIBERATION OF FRENCH POSSESSIONS
71. INDIA DRAGGED INTO SECOND WORLD WAR
72. NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS FORMED
73. FORMATION OF A NATIONAL ARMY ABROAD
74. POPULAR MINISTRIES THE PROVINCES
75. WORLD OUTLOOK OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT
76. THE MOVEMENT GOES UNDERGROUND
77. INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA AND NEGOTIATIONS