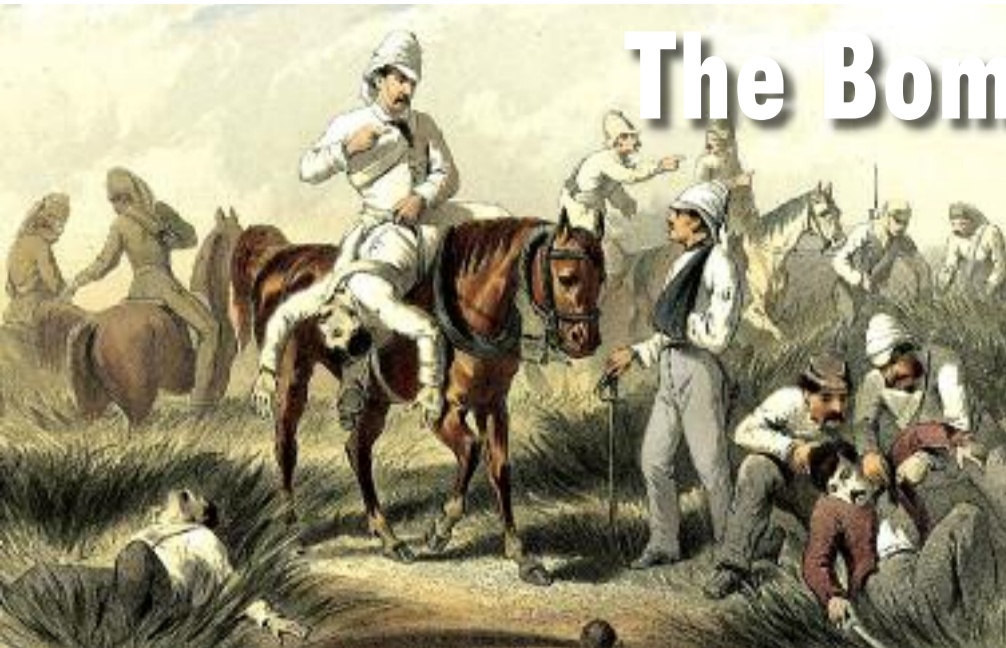


The Bombay Mutiny 1946

REVIEWING HISTORY



The Royal Indian Mutiny warned the British that their time was up in India, after several non-violence movements rose in favour of the National freedom struggle.

What was the Mutiny all about?

The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny (RIN Mutiny) or the Bombay Mutiny was a strike further resulting in a mutiny by the Indian sailors on-board ships and shore establishments at Mumbai (Bombay) harbour on 18th

February 1946. The mutiny involved nearly 78 ships, 20 shore establishments and 20,000 sailors.

What triggered the Mutiny?

Racist behaviour by the British officers of the Royal Navy personnel towards the Indian sailors, strict measures taken against anyone supporting the national freedom struggle and unfavourable work conditions prompted the Mutiny.

How was the Mutiny initiated?

After striking the mutiny on 18th February, a Naval Central Strike committee was elected by 19th February. The Navy was also joined by the Air Force and local police forces. The Naval officers offered left-handed salutes to the British officers and defied orders from their British superiors. The ships hoisted the flags of Congress, Muslim League and the communist Party tied together signifying unity in one voice.

What were the consequences of the Mutiny?

The mutiny united the Hindus and Muslims in a common fight against the British. The British Government realised that if the Defence forces went against them, their hold on India would shake. Also, a hostile Navy would seal the nation's links with Britain. As a result, on 19th February, the British Government announced that a Cabinet Mission would work out details of India's Independence from foreign rule.

Even though the mutiny was not supported by prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel claiming it as uncalled riots, it majorly initiated the end of British colonialism.



Woman of vision

LIGHTNING LIVES

The Mission

Being a prominent social reformer, she encouraged the freedom of Indian women from the clutches of religious superstition. She travelled widely and visited most of India. She strongly advocated freedom of women, protection of widowed women and child brides.

The Organization

Ramabai founded the Arya Mahila Sabha in 1881, the very first Indian Feminist organization. She objected forced marriage of young girls or the struggle the widowed girls faced. In 1889, she established the Mukti Mission as a shelter for young widows abused by their families. The Mission is still an active organisation providing housing, education, vocational training and medical services for needy people, widows, orphans and the blind.

The Woman

Pandita Ramabai was an eminent Indian social reformer and activist. Born into an intellectual Brahmin family on 23rd April, 1858, she was a dedicated student and a good learner all through. Her parents were Sanskrit scholars and interpreters of Vedic texts. She herself authored various books. Leading a selfless struggle reforming the lives of Indian women, she passed away on 5th April 1922.

FASCINATING FORTS

Seat of Mughal Royalty

The Agra Fort also known as the Red Fort is located in Agra, northwest to its famous sister monument, the Taj Mahal. Well described as a walled palatial city, the fort is a UNESCO World Heritage site. Great Mughals like Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb governed the country from here. It was said to be designed and built by Akbar in 1565 A.D. It was primarily built as a military establishment. But later on several Mahals and architectural buildings like The Jehangiri Mahal, The Mausam Burj, Moti Masjid, the Diwan-i-khas, Sheesh Mahal, Mina Bazaar and the Shaha Burj were built inside the fort. The fort housed the royal treasury of the Mughals for nearly three generations.

