

Roman Republic

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(a) Slave Society: - Slavery in ancient Rome / Roman Republic played an important role in Society and the Economy, besides manual labor, Slaves performed many performs many domestic services and might be employed at highly skilled Jobs and professions. Accountants and physicians were often slaves. Slaves of Greek origin in particular might be highly educated. Unskilled slaves or those sentenced to slavery as punishment, worked on farms, in mines and at mille. Slaves were considered. Property under Roman law and had no legal personhood. Most slaves would never be freed, unlike Roman citizens, they could be subjected to corporal punishment, sexual exploitation (prostitutes were often slaves), torture and Summary execution. Over time, however, slaves gained increased legal protection, including the right to file complaints against their masters. A major source of slaves had been Roman Military expansion during the Republic. The use of former evenly Soldiers as slaves led perhaps inevitably to a series of en masse armed rebellions, the servile wars, the last of which was led by Spartacus. During the pax Romania of the early Roman Empire (1st and 2nd Centuries 4 D) emphasis was placed on maintaining stability, and the lack of new territorial Conquests dried up this Supply line of human trafficking. To maintain an enslaved work force, increased legal restrictions on freeing slaves were place. Escaped slaves would be hunted down and returned (Often for a reward). There were also many cases of poor people selling their children to richer neighbors is slaves in time of hardship.

The first Century (1st Century B.C.) Greek historian Dionysius of Halicarnassus indicates that the Roman institution of slavery begin with the legendary founder Romulus giving Roman fathers the right to sell their own children into slavery, and kept growing with the expansion of the Roman state. Slave ownership was most widespread throughout the Roman Citizenry from the 2nd punic war (218-201, Bc) to the 4th century A.D. The Greek geographer strabo (1st Century A.D) records how an enormous slave trade resulted from the Collapse of the Seleucid Empire (100-63 B.C.)

The twelve Tables, Rome's oldest legal code, have brief references to slavery, indicating that the institution was of long standing. In the tripartite division of law by the Jurist Ulpian (2nd century A.D.) Slavery was an aspect of the *ius gentium*, the customary international law held in common among all peoples (*gentes*). The "Law of nations" was neither considered natural law, thought to exist in nature and govern animals as well as humans. All human beings are born free (*liberi*) under natural law, but Slavery was held to be a practice common to all nations, who might then have specific civil laws pertaining to slaves. In ancient warfare, the victor had the right to enslave a defeated population under the *ius gentium*.

To say slavery was an ever-present feature of the Roman world, slaves served in households, agriculture, mines, the military, manufacturing workshops, Constructions and a wide range of Services within the City. As many as 1 in 3 of the population in Italy or 1 in 5 across the empire were slaves and upon this foundation of forced labour was built the entire edifice of the Roman state and Society, Slavery was not considered an evil but recognized as a necessity by Roman Citizens. The fact that slaves were taken from the losers in battle (and their subsequent offspring) was also a helpful Justification and confirmation of Rome's (perceived) Cultural Superiority and divine rights to rule over others and exploit those persons for absolutely any purpose whatsoever. Aside from the huge numbers of slaves taken as captives (eg. 75,000 from the first punic war alone) slaves were also acquired via piracy, trade, brigandage and, of course, as the offspring of slaves as a child born to a slave mother (*vernal*) automatically became a slave irrespective of who the father was. Slave markets proliferated, perhaps one of the most notorious being the market of Deles, slave markets existed in most Largest towns, in public square, slaves were paraded with signs around their necks advertising their virtues for prospective buyers. Traders specialized in the commodity, for example, one A. Kapriilius Timotheus traded throughout the Mediterranean.

Spread of Western Education:-

Western education involves a system of scientific enquiry into a subject where reasoning and observation are its essence. The method of education was prevalent in the western Countries. But the East India Company did not initiative to introduce this in India up to 1813. Although the English introduced the English language and western education to get a regular Supply of English educated men to fill the lower rungs of the administrative system, proved to be a boon as it acted as a force among the people of India. The writings of liberal thinkers like - Edmund Burke, Lord Macaulay and John Stuart Mill introduced the liberal ideas of the west, namely - freedom, democracy and Nationalism, western Education also introduced the revolutionary ideas of Garibaldi, Mazzini, Rousseau and others of the 19thc, which infused social awareness and national consciousness among the educated Indians. English became the lingua - Franca of the Country, a link language through which people living in widely separated regions began to communicate, official and business correspondence began to be conducted in English.

The main phases of the spread of western Education are-

- (i) In 1813 the East India Company earmarked the sum of rupees one lakhs to be spent annually over the educations of Indians.
- (ii) In 1835 the British government accepted the Anglicists view to spend the whole amount over teaching of western Science and literature through the medium of English.
- (iii) In 1854, the government accepted the recommendation of woods Dispatch. Local languages were made the medium of instruction at the school level and English at the college level, universities, were also established at Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai.
- (iv) On the advice of Hunter's Commission the government agreed to transfer the primary education to the local bodies.

The agencies which helped in the spread of western education were- foreign Christian missionaries, the government and the progressive Indians. The Christian missionaries who

did extensive work in due sphere of the spread of western education in India were inspired mainly by a proselytizing spirit to spread Christianity among the Indian people. They sincerely believed that their campaign to convert the Indian was a civilizing mission. They attack polytheism and the caste inequalities among the Hindus for Christianity fundamentally stood for one God and Social equality. These missionaries were among the pioneers of western Education in India, while imparting modern secular education, the educational institutions started by them also gave religious instruction in Christianity. These principally Secular schools served as centers to bring together the Indians and then preach Christianity to them. It happened however that while the overwhelming majority of the students who attended these institutions imbibed western Education. Thus, the missionary organization played an important role in spreading Western Education among the Indians. The British government was however the principal

Agent in disseminating western Education in India It established a network of schools and Colleges in India, which turned out innumerable educated Indians vessel in Indian Knowledge. In spite of the limitations and distortions of the education imported - which were the object of criticism of Indian nationalism. The fact remains that Britain by spreading western Education in India- liberal and technical even due to its own needs objectively played a progressive role.

The introduction of western Education in India was primarily motivated in the political administrative and Economic needs of Britain in India. it was not a mere accident that by the middle of the 19th Century, Specially under Lord Dalhousie important beginning of the inauguration of western education in India were made. The political administrative and Economic necessity mainly urged the British government to establish Schools and Colleges in India where Western Education which alone could meet the needs of modern nation was imparted. There were other motives which encouraged some of the British statesmen and leaders of English thought to endorse the introduction of western education in India. These enlightened Britishers were convinced that the British Culture was the best and the most liberal in the world. The British were inspired by an almost missionary zeal for spreading British Education and Culture. Thus, the political and Economic necessity of British capitalism in India together with an almost fanatical belief in the role of Britain as the messiah to civilize and unify the

world by a world-Scale dissemination of British Culture prompted due introduction of western Education in India. The third powerful agency in spreading western Education in India was the Indian themselves. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of progressive

western Education in India. He hailed the English Education as the key to the treasures of scientific and democratic thought of the modern west. He declared that perpetuation of the old system of Education in India would only perpetuate superstition and authority. Subsequently, numerous organizations such as The Brahma Samaj, the Arya Samaj, Ram Krishna mission, the Aligarh movement and individuals like-Deshmukh, Chiplunkar Agarkar, Maganbhai, Karamchand, Karve, Tilak, Gokhle, Maulaviya and others worked towards the establishment of educational institutions both for men and women imparting western education throughout the country. Western Education emphasized on individual liberty, its rejection of faith and stress in modern natural Sciences. Even Schools and colleges started by the Arya Samaj, taught western Education adding its religious instructions such as the teaching of the doctrine of infallibility of the Vedas

Emergence of Intelligentsia:-

In India a modern intelligentsia developed a decades before modern industries were established. The industrial bourgeoisie came into existence. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his group constituted the first group of intelligentsia who studied western culture and imbibed its nationalist and democratic doctrines Conception and spirit. The number of Educated Indian was small in the 1st decades of the 19th century. It was only after the British government established more and more schools, Colleges, private effort of the missionary groups and enlightened Indians reign forcing their growth that a big class of educated Indians developed.

The role of intelligentsia in the history of modern India nationalism was decisive. They integrated to a great extent. The Indian people into a modern nation and organized various programme of social reform and religious reform movements in the 19th century. They were pioneer, organizers, and leaders of all political national movement. They brought ideas of nationalism and freedom to wide section of Indian people through education and propaganda work which involved great sacrifice and Sufferings. They created provincial literatures and Cultures, trying to integrate them with the spirit of nationalism and democracy. They produced great Scientists, poets, historians, sociologists, literatures, philosophers and

colonist. The progressive intelligentsia which annihilated modern Western democratic Culture comprehended the complex problem of the makers of modern India.

Before 1861 and 1887, the small class had formed three organizations namely the Madras native association, the Bombay association and Indian association. The organization pressed the government to Indianise the Services on the ground that the state machinery of a country must be stated by its own nationals and not by foreigners. The demand also correspond to their national interest with the establishment of universities in the Country after 1857 the numerical strength of the educated Indians were the first to acquire national Consciousness in India. Outstanding number of Indian intelligentsia backed up by Commercial and industrial bourgeoisie founded in 1885 the first national political organization of the Indian people, -The Indian national Congress. The language adopted by Congress was English. This intelligentsia then became its first leader. The subsequent history of the national movement in India developed mainly under the leadership of the Indian National Congress, A broad middle class basis in the first decade of the 20th Century and a still broaden man basis often 1918. The important thing to note however is that in all its phases of development of the nationalist movement was by such outstanding liberal intellectuals as G.K. Gokhle, Naoroji, S.N. Banarjee, Mehta and others who were the product of the modern western education introduced in India by British government.

In the next phase movements, was laid by great lenders as B.G. Tilak, Bipin Chandra pal, A. Ghose and Lala Lajpat Rai who themselves belong to modern English knowing intelligentsia, Even the terrorist movement grew in the Country was initiated and led by educated middle class youth, who had Studied the Trish terrorist and Russian Nihilist movement. After 1918 the number of national movement and people participation in Mass basis, its leaders, was provided by the intelligentsia such as Gandhiji, C.R. Das, Motilal Nehou, patel, C. Rajagopala chari, Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash ch Bose and other socialist and Communist intellectuals. The various Social and religious reform movement among the Indians, the Muslims and other Communities were organized by members of the intelligentsia of those communities. Example - B.R. Ambedkar a member of intelligentsia led a movement of social reforms and political education among the depressed class. In fact almost all the progressive Social, political and cultural movements which took place during the British rule were the work of the intelligentsia who had based the new western Education and Cultures. The educated middle class was the product of the new system of education inaugurated by the British government of India was composed of lawyers, doctors, technicians, professors, Journalist, State Servant clerk and others. The

educated middle class steadily grew in number in the second half of the 19th century as a result of the establishment of modern educational institutions in the country. As people became educated they could feed Conscious and as a result a number of groups, teachers, lawyers, and engineer emerged to defend and organized Struggle for getting redress of their grievances. These organizations were similar to trade union or Keshan Sabha which protested immediate interest of workers and peasants. The rapid growth of student's organizations particularly after 1839 all over India culminating in the formation of All-India student's organization was also notable. A Social Stratum consisting of people professionally engaged in metal work, primarily of a complex and Creative kind, and in the development and spread of culture introduced by P.D. Baborykin in 1860's. The term intelligentsia passed from Russian into their languages. At first the term referred to educated people in general, and today it is often used with this meaning. According to Lenin, the word intelligentsia includes in general all educated people, the member of the liberal profession, the brain workers, as the English call them as distinct from manual workers. Various groups of the intelligentsia belong to deferent school classes, whose interest are served interpreted and expressed in an ideological form by the intelligentsia. As the intelligentsia developed, Its lack of Social and political homogeneity became more pronounced. The pre-Condition for the appearance of the initial forms of the intelligentsia was the Separation of mental labor from physical labor in addition to the great majority of the peoples who were engaged exclusively in physical labor, Social group emerged that were freed from directly productive group directed public affairs including the administration of government, law and Economic work of work in the arts and sciences. The exploiting class established for themselves a monopoly on mental labor. However, it was not absolutely monopoly. The earliest group belonging to the intelligentsia was the priestly carte, during the Middle Ages, the place of Pagan priests was taken over by the Christian Clergy. Whose elite members belonged to the class of feudal lords some of the physician, teachers, artists and other members of the intelligentsia were originally Serfs or slaves or members of the lowest strata of freemen. During the middle ages the role of the intelligentsia of oppressed class was played by wandering scholars, storytellers, teachers and actors as well as by experts on the Holy Scriptures

However, even then a Service, Intelligentsia appeared including philosophers, physicians, alchemists, poets and artists who made a living by selling their services to the nobility. The Scientific literary and artistic intelligentsia and to a lesser extent the engineering and technical intelligentsia, underwent considerable development during the Renaissance when both the intelligentsia and culture in general became marked by secular. Increasingly,

the intelligentsia was drawn from the lower Classes, in the period of pre- monopoly capitalism a considerable part of the intelligentsia vase into the ranks of the bourgeoisie including the big bourgeoisie. The demand for the services of Specialists by far exceeded the limited supply. The intelligentsia had the opportunity to obtain Substantial payment from the Capitalist as well as other social and Economic benefits. At the same time the ranks of the intelligentsia were swelled by people from the privileged strata of Society.

Growth of Press: - (National and Regional)

During the pre-British period-Manuscript news and by 1821 Nationalist press by Raja Ram Mohan Roy was published. By the enactment of Indian Council Act 1861, the British East India Company established printing press and circulated English newspaper, these are (I) Times of India in Bombay in 1861, usually support the British policy in India (ii) pioneer in Allahabad in 1865, it supported land holdings and maintenance interest (1) Madras Mail 1868, it represented the interest of the Europeans Communist Community (iv) The statement in Calcutta 1875, it criticize the government as well as Indian nationalist group (v). The civil and military gazzet in Lahore in 1876 was distinctly an organ of British Conservative.

National paper - It supported the Indian movement. It got spread in Bengal, Amrit bazar patrika weekly published. Sir Surendra nath Banerjee founded the "Bengali" in English in

1879. The Bengali propagated the view of wings of liberal political thoughts and third is the Tribune in 1877 and this paper is an influential paper in the Punjab with a nationalism tune and the other patriotic Indians founded the Hindus and with English weekly in Madras in 1878. This 'Hindus' got Converted into daily English in 1889. It had liberal outlook but supported though critically the politics of Indian national Congress.

Regional paper - Agarkar kachari and Maratha are two English weekly newspaper. Kachari continued in Marathi Jugantar and vande Mataram of Bengal became -Extremist newspaper. In Calcutta, Ramanand started the modern review and English in monthly Journal In 1907. It followed Social, political and scientific field. After the split of Indian National Congress in 1907, between the moderate and extremist leader, Metha and Gokhale felt the necessity of Metha - Bombay chronicles in 1910. During 1914-18, the madras standards in English get change its name to new India, which became the propaganda organ of Home rule movement and another Servant of Indian Society 1905. In 1919, Gandhiji edited-Young India mouth piece of his political philosophy programme and policies also Harijan weekly English newspaper and a number of vernacular press. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's 'independence' a weekly English newspaper in 1919, Hindustan time in Delhi in 1922 aroused nationalism. Due to the effort of Lala Lajpat Rai, an English nationalist "pupils" in Lahore got published. After 1823 Socialist and Communist ideology spread to India. "The Kranti Spark and non-spark in between 1930-39 got circulated. In 1930, the pre-fresh Journal about 4000 private newspapers and Journal was distributed in the country in 17 languages. It brought political trends. "Don' single muslim newspaper - got support and express the view of Muslim league. The vernacular press also contributed and published various papers- ie, Kachari, Patrika, Etc.

Role of press in India: -

Press is one of the most important means of Communication media that plays a decisive Social role. In modern times the press has become a powerful social institution. The press moulds as well as mirrors all complex process of modern life. It facilitates the exchange of thoughts. On a mass scale in due shortest time the press was unknown in India before the Coming of the Europeans. The history of the press in India starts only with the East India Company. The first attempt in this field was made by James Augustus Heckey who published the first newspaper in India in 1780 which was entitled 'The Bengal Gazette' and soon after many newspapers was started in India. During the British rule in India, the British government adopted different policies, press acts and press laws to check the journals and also the vernacular press in India. The first newspaper published in English by Indian Gangadhar Bhattacharya was Bengal Gazette in 1816. But its Copies are not available now.

The first newspaper in the Indian language was published in Bengal in 1818. It was a monthly and was entitled-Digdarshan. But later it got to Samachar Darpan and Samvoa kamaudi. Raja Ram mahau Roy Started a weekly Mirat ul-Akhbar in persion in 1822 and yet another one in English entitled Brahma Nikal magazine. The important newspaper Published by English men in English in the latter half of the 19th century were Times of India, Statesman, friend of India, Madras mail, pioneer, Etc. Among the newspaper published by the Indians are Ampita Bazar Patrika, Bangavasi and Sanjivani.

In bengal, Hindu in English from Madras Kesari in Marathi and Maratha in English remained prominent. The pioneer had not also played a great role in the freedom Struggle of India in the period from 1870 to 1918, the national movement had not Jet restored to mass agitation through thousands of small and large maidan meetings nor did political work consist of the active mobilization of people in mass struggles. The main political task was that of politicization, political propaganda and education and formation and propagation of nationalist ideology. The press was the chief instruments for carrying out this that is for arousing mobilizing and Consolidating nationalist public opinion. Even the work of the national Congress was accomplished during the year largely through the press. The Congress had no organization of its own for Carrying the political work, where it's resolution and proceedings had to be propagated through newspaper. The influence of the press did not spread far beyond its literate Subscribers nor was it confused to cities and large towns. A newspaper would reach remote villages and would then be read by a reader to hell of others. Nearly, all the major political controversies of the day were conducted through the press. . It also played the institutional role of opposition to the government. Regarding the role of the nationalist press - Lord Dufferin viceroy wrote as early as March 1886. Soon day after day hundreds of sharp witted Babu's pour indignation against their English oppressors in every present and effective diatribe.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the nationalist press in India. Though a few papers had been started by other before him his Sambad Kamoudi in Bengali published in 1821 and Mirat-ul-Akhbar in Persian in 1822 were the first publication in India, with a distinct nationalist and democratic progressive orientation. These papers were mainly the organs of the propaganda of Social reforms and a critical discussion of religious and philosophical problems, Indian press had progressive role in each factor. The press was a powerful factor in building and developing Indian nationalism and the nationalist movement, social, cultural, political and every economic. The national movement on its political side was possible because of the facility of political education and propaganda provided by the press,

with the help of Indian nationalism, the nationalist group were able to popularize among the people the ideas of representative's government liberty, democratic institutions, home rule, dominion Status and independence. The press became a weapon in the hands of the nationalist group to popularize among the people their respective political programmes, politics, methods of struggle and to form organizations with a broad popular basis. Without the press, the all India Conference of nationalist organization large could not have been prepared and held and a political movement would not have been organized and directed. For instance it was towards the Young India of Gandhi, the leader of the Indian National Congress that the Congressmen and Congress supporters looked for directive for their political activities during the great mass movement of 1930 - 32. Since the press was a powerful weapon of the nationalist struggle Indian nationalist of all have staunchly fought for its freedom throughout the existence of the Indian nationalist movement. The press alone made possible the large scale Swift and constant exchange of views among different Social groups inhabiting various parts of the County. The wide extension of the press in India brought about a closer social and intellectual Contact between provincial populations. It also made possible the daily and extensive discussion of programmes of Inter- provincial and national Collaboration of pledge of social, political and Cultural matters and the holding of national Conferences. The press also helped the growth of provincial literature and culture, which were provincial in form and national in Content.

The press was an effective weapon in the hands of social reform groups to expose social evils such as Caste System, child marriage, ban on remarriage & widows, Social legal and other inequalities from which women suffered. It also helped them to organize propaganda on a vast scale against inhuman institutions such as untouchability. It was also by means of the press that social reformers all over the country were able to maintain a permanent discussion about the programme of the solution of social evils and to prepare and hold all India Social Conference with a view to checking out a Common line. Thus, it can be concluded that press also played an immense and effective role in India and throughout the world. Further they brought knowledge of the happenings in the international world to the Indian people. The press has been one of the principle forces which has helped various nations to build up a world outlook and shape their own national programmes and policies on the basis of Comprehensions of world development as a whole.

Women's participation in Freedom struggle:-

The national movement in India is one of the few liberations movements in the world, where women's had participated in great number. Even since the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, the participation of women in its activities grew steadily. The years of social reforms for women from the second Quarter of the 19th Century had helped to make them come forward and participate in many ways both directly and indirectly, formally and informally with support and backup of many which are now been unrecognized. The huge increase in women's participation following Clarion Call of Mahatma Gandhi is however well documented.

Swadeshi movement -

women's participation in the freedom struggle dates back to 1905, the Swadeshi movement which triggered by the British decisions to partition Bengal, Saw women's entry into the movement and the skillful tactics of several womens Contributed to increase the participation of women in public life. Attempts at mass mobilization also facilitated this participation; pamphlets were written in Bengali and widely distributed. The pamphlets called upon women to Participate in the rituals of Rakhi bandhan and arandhan and at the same time to boycott foreign goods. Sarala Devi daughter of Swarna Kumari Devi started physical culture clubs, began a Swadeshi store for womens work and organized festivals which celebrated Bengali traditions. She played an important role in the Swadeshi movement. The Swadeshi movement also marked the formation of Several Women's organisations - Mahila Shilpa Samiti (1906-1908) was clearly inspired by the Swadeshi movement. Earlier in 1901 Sarala Devi Chaudhurani had formed the Bharat Stree Mahamandal. in Bombay presidency a women magazine Stress Bodh was started in 1857 by the parties.

The Bharat Mahila Parishad organised educational and inspirational programmes in which women of distinction-Ramabai, Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu and several others gave speech before women. In the Madras presidency a women's magazine was started by Kamala, wife of Indian Christian Social reformer Sathianadhan. A Brahmin widow's home was founded in 1913 by Subha lakshmi Annal and a Mahila Seva Samaj in mysore in 1913. In 1916, the Begum of Bhopal formed the All India Muslim womens Conference where papers on social reforms and educations were read and resolutions passed. In 1917, Aka Begum proposed a resolution against polygamy that provoked opposition from Muslims. After 1918 women experienced in organizing and working in local women associations and convinced

that women should take the leadership into their own hands and has started provisional and national women's organizations. These women were eventually elite bourgeois and urban consisting of women from the upper class with the advantage of social status, education and privilege. The Young Women Christian Association of India had become national in 1886. In 1917 Indian Women's Association was formed.

Civil Disobedience movement:-

When the Civil Disobedience movement started in 1930, WIA (Women's India Association) was faced with a dilemma. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, a founder member of WIA and later as vice president, signed protest in 1928 against the all-British Commission of the Simon Commission. The choice was between aligning with the national movement and adopting a political stand. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay observed through the women conference had originally stated, it would not participate in politics; it realized that it would have to concern itself with public in its wide terms without alignment to any particular political party. It took a strong nationalist stand and demanded equal rights for women to enable them to play their full and legitimate role in the national affairs.

Non-Cooperation Movement:-

During the Non-Cooperation movement, women in different parts of India joined processions, propagated the use of khadi and charkha. Some of them left government schools and colleges. Renuka Ray in Calcutta gave up her studies along with her friends and joined the movement. Basanti Devi, wife of C.R. Das, accompanied her husband in his tour of Bengal and asked women to boycott foreign goods. She was arrested on December 7, 1921 on the charge of abstracting the gentlemen of Calcutta by selling khadi. In April 1922 she presided over the Bengal provincial Conference of Chittagong and Kasturba Gandhi presided over the Gujarat provincial Conference appealing to women to take to spinning and weaving khadi. In Allahabad, Rameswari Nehra formed Kumari Sabha to encourage girls to take part in public discussions. These were women like Hemprabha and Majumdar, who received lathi blows.

In the Bersad Satyagraha of 1923-24 women turned out in large numbers. It is on record that women displayed greater courage than men. In the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1938, the women gradually outnumbered men in political gatherings. The salt Satyagraha launched by Gandhiji in March 1930 was extended to a mass campaign at the beginning of April 1930. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay's active part in the Satyagraha was commendable. In the Dandi march, many women also participated where awakening of villages was astonishing. Lilavati Nushi and Sarojini Naidu organized women and led them in different parts of Bombay to make salt.

Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay stood outside the law courts and sold salt at high prices. The women role in Salt Satyagraha was significant in two ways-

- (i) Among Congress women they represented a shift from role of supportive auxiliaries to direct participation in the struggle, even when it involved defiance of the leadership.
- (ii) (ii) The impact of womens role resulted in the Conversion of a section of leadership especially Gandhi and Nehru.

In July 1930 when Lord Irwin was to address the Central Assembly, on the first day of his activities, a decision was made by a group of womens of picketing, 27 women from Lahore, Ambala and Simla were chosen for this purpose, women went in groups of twos and threes and stood outside the central legeslative assembly hall. They had black flags hidden under the fold of their sarees. As soon as the viceroy Came and get down from his car, the women took out their flags and Shouted "Irwin go back" in lahore. There was organized picketing in front of college gates and also students strikes. The arrested women in Lahore jail were - Zutshi, Kamala Nehri's mother, Raspati Kaul, parvati Devi, Asaf Ali and Eatya- vati from Delhi.

In Bihar also numbers of women were arrested. The women also participated in boycotting the British goods. During the week ending July 25, Patna witnessed two demonstrations in which nearly 3000 women's took part. In Karnataka women took part in the struggle were-Kamala Devi Chattophadyay, umabai Kundapur, Krishna bai, panjekar and Ballasi Seddana.

Quit india movement:-

In the 1942, Quit India movement almost all the top leaders were immediately arrested and the movement was practically leaderless. However women's joined in taking out processions holding meetings and demonstrations and organized Strikes. In Assam young girl, Kanaklata Barua led a procession of 500 and was killed in the police firing. In Midnapur, Bengal women played a notable role and were victims of police atrocities. In Bombay Usha Mehta operated an underground radio Station. Asaf Ali was one of the most important figures of 1942, for four years she remained underground avoiding arrest. She published bulletins and edited along with Ram Manohar Lohia. The inquilab a price of Rs. 5000 was announced as a reward for her capture.

Besides, the women who joined the freedom movement on the Call of Gandhi, there were few who could not believe his creed of non-violence. They were revolutionary and in the 1930's such organizations sprang up rapidly. These were active in Bengal, Dakha,

Comilla and Chittagong was the storm Centre where young College girls joined these Secret Societies. In Delhi Roopvati Jain, at the age of 17 was made, incharge of a bomb factory under chandra Shekar Azad, Sushila Devi Cut her finger and put tilak on the forehead of Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutita on April 9, 1920. Durga Devi played the role of Bhagat Singh's wife. Thus, the women participation in the freedom struggle was great and Commendable.

Arab-Israel Conflict:-

The Arab-Israel conflict that broke out in the middle-East has long been a trouble spot in the world politics. During the outbreak of the Second World War an attempt has been made by the Anglo-American bloc to engineer large-scale immigration of Jews from different parts of the world to Palestine, Palestine had been under the British rule as per the mandatory System evolved by the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. In the months of November 1947, the UNO made a proposal to divide Palestine into two parts: (a) an Arab state, and another, (b) a Jewish state, Israel. Accordingly, on 14 May 1948, Palestine was politically divided into two by the UNO. The creation of a new state for the Jews in the region came to be regarded as an attack on the rising Arab nationalism.

In the war that began (the Arab-Israel war) immediately after the creation of the State of Israel the Arab Countries were defeated. Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-70), the president of Egypt, was the undisputed leader of the Arab-Countries in the decade 1950-60. He started the Construction of the Aswan-High-Dam on the Nile with the financial assistance of the USA. But in the wake of his purchasing arms from Soviet Russia, The USA stepped funding the building of the Aswan High-Dam. Nasser on the other hand, with a view to inflicting punishment on the pro-Americans like-France and Great Britain, nationalized the Suez Canal on 26 July 1956. France and Great Britain, followed by Israel, made an attack on Egypt. On 5th November, Soviet Russia Served an ultimatum to Britain and France saying that if the attack on Egypt would continue then she would resort to missile attack on them. Responding to the ultimatum, both the Countries withdrew their forces from Egypt two days later, In 1967, a war in between the Arab Countries, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, etc., on the one hand and Israel on the other again broke out in view of the closure of the Gulf of Aqaba to

Israeli Shipping. As the way lasted for Six days it is known as "Six Day war". In this was too, Israel became Victorious against the Arabs. Israel Secured and occupied Sinai peninsula from Egypt, the west Bank of the Jordan river from Jordan, Gaza Strip from Palestine and Golan Heights from Syria as a result of this way. During this was the limited States of America gave military help to Israel to defeat the Arab Countries. In 1973, Egypt made a sudden attack on Israel. During the war, the all producing Countries of the Middle East decided to stop Shipment of crude oil to the western powers, particularly the USA, Supporting Israel and having allegiance to the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Being threatened by an oil crisis, the west European Countries of the NATO decided to sever all relations with the pro-Israel USA. The USA in turn persuaded Israel to declare a Cease-fire with the Arab Countries. It may be mentioned here that the United States of America has been always Supporting Israel. And being backed by the USA, Israel repeatedly attacked the Arab Countries for several times. The Arab-Israel wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973 kept the situation in the Middle East In state of regular tension. In many of the war that broke out the United States of America made appreciable' air lift of military supplies to Israel to offset what is claimed had become a "massive Soviet airlift to Egypt and Syria". In January 1974 a negotiations was Led by Dr. Kissinger, the US. Secretary of State was laid; it signed with Egypt an agreement for the disengagement of their forces. Egypt agreed to withdraw her military forces from the east-bank of the Suez Canal on the one hand and other hand Israel also agreed to evaluate the west bank and to withdraw from the last bank within 40 days after 28th January. In June 1974, another major accord was concluded between Syria and Israel. It was the first of its kind in 26 years. The accord had a land, sea and air ceasefire, rearrangement and separation of Israel and Syrian forces along the 64 KM front and thinning out of Israel and Syrian forces on both sides of the buffer Zone. On October 13, 1975, President Ford signed into law a congressionally approved resolution which authorized the stationing of 2000 American Volunteers in the Sinai to monitor the Israeli - Egyptian disengagement accord. The west Arian Scene again warmed up in August 1977 when Israel proceeded to create Jewish Settlement in occupied Arab lands. In fact, Israeli decisions were Contrary to U.N. resolutions. In November 1977, the west Asian Scene took a dramatic turn with President Sadat's (Egypt), his sudden peace-trip to Jerusalem. Addressing the Knesset the Knesset (Israeli parliament) president Sadat said that the Yom Kippur war of 1973 "Should be the last was" and that he would not object measure that could be agreed on to provide Israeli's Security. The Egyptian president's visit was the first an Arab leader to Israel. This visit created a great consternation among the Arabs, Libya broke tries with Egypt, Iraq

called the move "a dangerous deviation while Syrian president Assad called a day of mourning. During the time the Indian-government was non-Committal, Jayaprakash Narayan had lauded President Sadat for his bold step to meet and to talk with the Israeli leaders directly for arranging a permanent peace in the entire region. On July 31, 1988, King Hussein of Jordan announced Jordan's disengagement from the west bank. In November 15, 1988, the Algiers proclamation became important and historical event that virtually recognized the state of Israel and put emphasis on the principle of Co-existence.