Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies
In Collaboration with
Visva – Bharati Patha-Bhavana, Santiniketan

Cordially invites you to an Interactive session

to mark the remembrance of 100 Years of Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
75 Years of the establishment of provincial Government of Azad Hind &
150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

On 23rd of April, 2019 at 08.30 A.M

Speakers:
Sourav Dhar, Swati Prabhu, Sayanti Ganguly
(Research Fellows, MAKAIAS)
Sushanta Banerjee (Convenor, MAKAIAS Research Unit)

Venue
Patha-Bhavana
VISVA-BHARATI
PO: Santiniketan
West Bengal, India

Dr. Mundayat Sasikumar
Director, MAKAIAS
ROWLATT ACT

The Rowlatt Act was introduced by the British Government in India in 1919. The Act was named after the Rowlatt Commission, which was established in 1917 to investigate the conditions of the Punjab province. The commission was headed by Justice Sydney Rowlatt.

In 1919, the Act was passed by the Imperial legislature and placed before the Imperial legislature on the 16th of February 1919. The Act was heavily opposed, and it was finally passed on the 18th of March 1919. The Act imposed restrictions on the freedom of speech and assembly, and it was heavily criticized by the Indian people.

The bill is called Anarchical and Rebellion Act.
Economic Impact of World War I in Punjab.

- Growing unrest among people of various social-economic classes in Punjab. This was due to:
- Steep rise in the prices of essential commodities
- Slow rise in wages of artisans and workers
- War time taxes imposed on professional and commercial classes.