

Indian National Movement

Part - 3

Pakistan demand 1940:

- Mohammed Ali Jinnah published his separate country request at the Muslim League Conference in Lahore in 1940.

August donation and individual Satyagraha 1940:

- English Government Representative Linlithgow took Indians into World War II. Congress was against this. Linlithgow gave some assurances to make the congress satisfactory.
- With the end of the war, a committee was set up to set up a Constituent Assembly for India and it was assured that the Indian delegation would be assigned to the Executive Committee.
- It was called the August Donation. (August 8, 1940)
- But Gandhi refused to accept it and decided to start individual Satyagraha.

Personal Satyagraha 1940:

- During the course of the Second World War in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the British Government made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the 'August Offer'. The August Offer envisaged that after the War a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new Constitution. Gandhi was not satisfied with is offer and decided to launch Individual Satyagraha.

Cripps Mission (1942)

- In July 1941, Viceroy Linlithgow added another 4 Indians to his executive committee.
- Japan was involved in the Second World War against England. To win the UK war, India needed support.
- So, on March 23, 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps sent India to seek cooperation in Congress and to resolve India's political problems.
- The Cripps group announced that India should be aided by the British in World War II.

The main recommendations of Cripps were:

- The promise of Dominion Status to India,
- Protection of minorities
- setting up of a Constituent Assembly in which there would be representatives from the Princely States along with those of the British Provinces,
- There would be provision for any Province of British India not prepared to accept this Constitution, either to retain its present constitutional position or frame a constitution of its own.
- The major political parties of the country rejected the Cripps proposals.
- Gandhi called Cripp's proposals as a "Post-dated Cheque".
- They did not like the rights of the Princely States either to send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly or to stay out of the Indian Union. The Muslim League was also dissatisfied as its demand for Pakistan had not been conceded in the proposal.

Quit India Movement (1942 - 1944):

- The failure of the Cripps Mission and the fear of an impending Japanese invasion of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India. Mahatma Gandhi believed that an interim government could be formed only after the British left India and the Hindu-Muslim problem sorted out.
- The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of 'do or die'.
- On 8th and 9th August 1942, the government arrested all the prominent leaders of the Congress. For once, this pre-planned action of the government left the Indian people without leadership. Mahatma Gandhi was kept in prison at Poona.
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, and other leaders were imprisoned in the Ahmednagar Fort.

1. Ram Manohar Lohia

2. Achuthan

3. S. M. Joshi.

4. Jaya Prakash Narayan has led the movement.

- Many young people participated in patriotism. This movement began to spread slowly to the rural areas.
- In 1943 this Movement became stronger. In places such as Chennai, attacks on government buildings were conducted. Gandhi was released from prison in 1944.

- The Quit India exit Fight is the climax of the country's liberation struggle.
- The British government launched firearms. 538 shootings were conducted. At least 7000 people were killed. 60229 people were imprisoned.
- The Quit India Movement led directly to India's independence.

Subhash Chandra Bose - National Army of India - 1942:

- During the course of the Second World War, armed revolutionary activities continued to take place. The role of Subhas Chandra Bose towards such activities is incomparable. On 2 July 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose reached Singapore and gave the rousing war cry of 'Dilli Chalo'.
- He was made the President of Indian Independence League and soon became the supreme commander of the Indian National Army.
- He gave the country the slogan of Jai Hind. The names of the INA's three Brigades were the Subhas Brigade, Gandhi Brigade and Nehru Brigade. The women's wing of the army was named after Rani Laxmibai.
- The Indian National Army marched towards Imphal after registering its victory over Kohima.
- After Japan's surrender in 1945, the INA failed in its efforts. Under such circumstances, Subhas went to Taiwan. Then on his way to Tokyo he died on 18 August 1945 in a plane crash.
- The trial of the soldiers of INA was held at Red Fort in Delhi.
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai and Tej Bahadur Sapru fought the case on behalf of the soldiers. For all three divisions of the National Army of India

1. Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. Gandhi Division

3. Nehru Division was named.

Jaihind, Delhi Chalo - Subhash Chandra Bose.

- India's National Army advanced to Imphal with success in Kohima. After the surrender of Japan in 1945, it abandoned its efforts. Netaji went to Taiwan. From there on the way to Tokyo on the 18th August 1945 vittra from the plane crash.
- Forward Block Party Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose Chandra Bose Day - 1940, June 22.

Cabinet Mission 1946:

- After the Second World War, Lord Atlee became the Prime Minister of England. On 15 March, 1946 Lord Atlee made a historic announcement in which the right to self-determination and the framing of a Constitution for India were conceded.
- Consequently, three members of the British Cabinet - Pathick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander - were sent to India. This is known as the Cabinet Mission.
- The Cabinet Mission put forward a plan for solution of the constitutional problem.
- Provision was made for three groups of provinces to possess their separate constitutions.
- The Cabinet Mission also proposed the formation of a Union of India, comprising both the British India and the Princely States. The Union would

remain in charge of only foreign affairs, defence and communications leaving the residuary powers to be vested in the provinces.

- A proposal was envisaged for setting up an Interim Government, which would remain in office till a new government was elected on the basis of the new Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly. Both the Muslim League and the Congress accepted the plan.
- Consequently, elections were held in July 1946 for the formation of a Constituent Assembly. The Congress secured 205 out of 214 General seats.
- The Muslim League got 73 out of 78 Muslim seats. An Interim Government was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru on 2 September 1946.

Mountbatten Project 1947:

- On 20 February 1947, Prime Minister Atlee announced in the House of Commons the definite intention of the British Government to transfer power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948.
- Thus, to effect the transference of that power Atlee decided to send Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India. Lord Mountbatten armed with vast powers became India's Viceroy on 24 March 1947. The partition of India and the creation of Pakistan appeared inevitable to him.
- After extensive consultation Lord Mountbatten put forth the plan of partition of India on 3 June 1947. The Congress and the Muslim League ultimately approved the Mountbatten Plan.

Indian Independence Act 1947

- On 18th July 1947, the Government of India passed the India Freedom Act on the basis of the Mountbatten Project.

The key elements of the India Relief Act of 1947:

(1) The Partition of India and Pakistan will come into force on 15 August 1947.

The British government will provide all powers to both countries.

(2) The majority of Muslims in Pakistan, the new country.

* Western Punjab

* Sindhu

* North West Frontier Conference

* East Bengal

* Sylhet district in Assam province. Remaining parts of India

(3) Punjab, can border the boundaries of these two provinces to limit the boundary.

(4) Constitutional committees of both countries in Pakistan and India will be granted powers to form the constitution.

* The Radcliffe line command-limiting authority defined the boundaries of India-Pakistan.

* August 14, 1947 - Pakistani independence

* August 15, 1947 - Independence of India

* On August 15, 1947, the English Flag (Union Jack) was dropped in the Red Fort in Delhi and the India Triple Flag was mounted.

* Lord Mount batten is the first Chief Governor of Independent India. And then Rajagopalachari said that the first Indian Chief of Independent India was the governor. Pakistan's first Chief Governor - Mohammad Ali Jinnah

* On January 30, 1948, Nathuram Kotche jointly murdered Gandhi on his way to worship.

* Nehru said, "The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere".

Integration of princely states:

The great achievement of Sardar Vallabhai Patel is the integration of India's governments.

* India had 565 princely states in the country when it came to independence. Nawabs, kings, and Nizams ruled them. The responsibility of linking these states with India was left to Sardar Vallabhbai Patel.

* 562 Indigenous States joined the Union of India. But Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh were reluctant to join India.

* Patel joined the Indian Union with its political skills and strict actions. He was thus labeled "India's Bismarck" and "Iron Man".

Accession of French possessions 1954:

* Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam and Chandernagore were merged with the Union of India in 1954 with the approval of the French Government.

Accession of Portuguese Possessions 1961:

* Goa, Diu and Daman are parts of Portuguese. The people of the region wanted to join India. Thus, the Government of India joined the armed forces in 1961 with India.

Building new India:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided over the Constituent Assembly of India.

Chairman of the Constitutional Amendment Committee --> Ambedkar.

The constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, when India became a Republic.