PARMAR SSC

Quit India movement



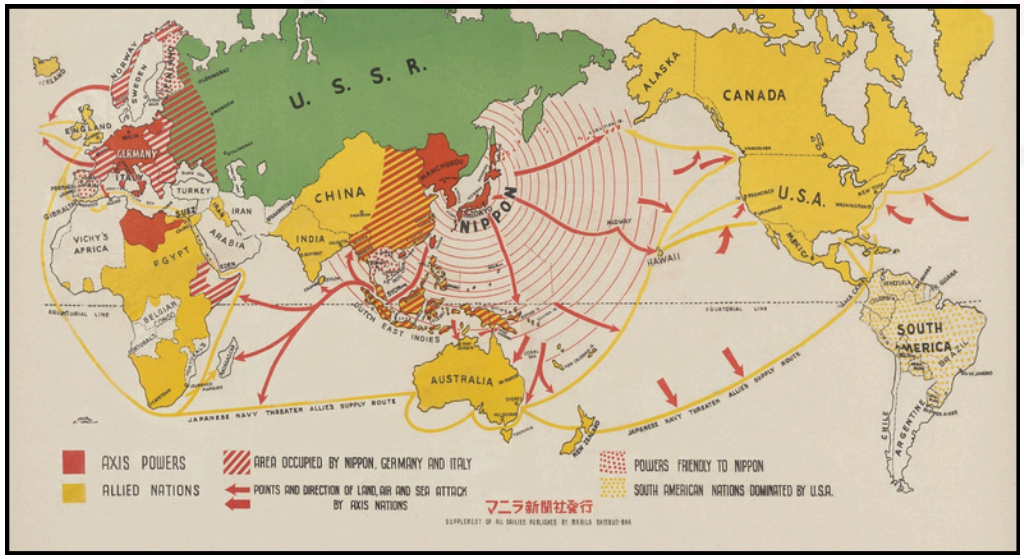
Second World War and Individual Satyagraha (1939-1941)

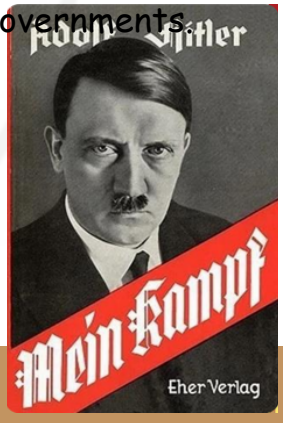
Second World War (1939):

- **Beginning**: The Second World War began in 1939.
- **Warring Sides**: This war was fought between two major factions:
- **Allied Nations**: Britain, France, America, Soviet Union (USSR)
- **Axis Powers**: Germany, Italy, Japan

India's Reaction and Political Developments:

- **Inclusion of India**: Britain decided to include India in the Second World War without consulting Indian leaders.
- **Resignation of Congress (October - November 1939)**: In protest against this decision, all leaders of the Indian National Congress (INC) resigned from the provincial ministries.
- **Congress Demands**: After resigning, the Indian National Congress placed certain demands before Viceroy Lord Linlithgow regarding India's participation in the Second World War:
  - Establishment of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for the Indian people.
  - Establishment of a fully responsible government at the provincial and central levels.
- **Day of Deliverance**:
  - The Muslim League observed 22 December 1939 as the "**Day of Deliverance**" (Youm-e-Najat) to celebrate the resignation of the Congress governments.





Adolf Hitler's autobiography is titled **Mein Kampf.**

August Offer, 1940:

- **Context:** In 1940, the August Offer was sent by **Lord Linlithgow** under the direction of British Prime Minister **Winston Churchill** to ensure India's cooperation in the Second World War.
- **Main Provisions:**
  i. The British government promised to give **Dominion Status** to India.
  ii. Indians could frame their own **Constituent Assembly**, in which the number of Indian representatives would be more than British representatives.
  iii. A **War Advisory Council** was to be formed.
  iv. Veto for Minorities: No future constitution would be adopted without the consent of the minorities.
- **Result:** These provisions were rejected by the Congress because the Congress had declared its goal as "**Purna Swaraj**" (Complete Independence).
  - Jawaharlal Nehru completely rejected the British August Offer of 1940, calling it "(**dead as a doornail**)".
- **League's Reaction:** The Muslim League also rejected this proposal.

Individual Satyagraha 1940

- After the failure of the August Offer, the Indian National Congress decided to start "Individual Satyagraha" in 1940 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Objective**: To express protest against the war and to express the right to speech, without massively disrupting British war efforts.
- **Satyagrahis**:

1. **Vinoba Bhave**
2. **J.L. Nehru**
3. **Brahma Datt**



Cripps Mission 1942

Background/Reasons (1941):

- **Threat of Japan:** Conquering Southeast Asia, Japan had reached India's border (Burma), increasing the fear of an invasion of India.
- **International Pressure:** After the Pearl Harbor attack, US President Roosevelt and the Allied Nations pressured Britain to give political rights to Indians to gain their support.
- **Attack on Russia:** Germany's invasion of Russia worsened the war situation, making Britain feel a desperate need for Indian soldiers and resources.

- In 1942, Stafford Cripps was sent to India for constitutional reforms.

Proposals:

- **Constituent Assembly:** A Constituent Assembly would be formed to draft a new constitution for the country.This assembly would consist of members elected by the provincial assemblies and nominated by the princely states.
- **Dominion Status:** India would be granted Dominion Status, allowing self-rule while remaining part of the British Commonwealth.
- **Right to Secede:** Any province not willing to join the Indian Dominion could form a separate union and have its own separate constitution.
- Transfer of power and rights of minorities would be secured.

Result:

- These proposals were rejected by the Indian National Congress.
- **Gandhi** famously described Cripps' Dominion Status proposal as a "**post-dated check drawn on a failing bank**".

Quit India Movement 1942

- Also known as the August Revolution, it was launched in response to the failure of the Cripps Mission.

Timeline:

- **July 1942:** The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha, Maharashtra, where the Quit India Resolution was passed.
- **8 August 1942:** The resolution was passed at Gowalia Tank Maidan (August Kranti Maidan), Bombay.
- **Initial Position of Leaders**: Jawaharlal Nehru initially hesitated but later moved the resolution, whereas the Hindu Mahasabha opposed the movement.
- **Slogan**: **Gandhiji** gave the slogan "**Do or Die**".

Key Roles:

- **Arrests**: As soon as the movement started, all major leaders (Gandhi, Nehru, etc.) were arrested, making this movement "leaderless".
- **Aruna Asaf Ali:** Presided over the Congress Working Committee and hoisted the tricolor at Gowalia Tank in Mumbai.
- **Usha Mehta:** Started an underground radio in Mumbai and appealed to Indians to join the Quit India Movement.

Gandhiji's Appeals (For various sections):

- **Government Employees:** Do not resign, but maintain loyalty to the Congress.
- **Soldiers:** Do not resign, but refuse to fire on Indians.
- **Farmers:** If the Zamindar (landlord) supports the government, do not pay rent.
- **People of Princely States:** Support the ruler only if he is anti-British.

Parallel Governments:

- **Ballia**: Chittu Pandey
- **Tamluk**: Jatiya Sarkar
- **Satara**: Prati Sarkar (Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil)

Martyrs:

- **Kushal Konwar**: The only martyr hanged during this phase.
- **Kanaklata Barua**: Shot dead by British soldiers while leading a procession.

Pakistan Movement

- The word "Pakistan" was coined by Rahmat Ali in 1933.

Lahore Resolution (1940):

- It is also called the Pakistan Resolution.
- It was a formal political statement adopted by the All India Muslim League on the occasion of its three-day general session in Lahore, Punjab, from 22 to 24 March 1940.
- A separate homeland for the Muslims of British India was demanded.
- **23 March 1943**: Pakistan Day was observed by the Muslim League.

Jinnah's Reaction:

- **Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity**: Sarojini Naidu called Jinnah the father of Hindu-Muslim unity after the Lucknow Pact (1916).
- **Going to London**: Due to disagreement (especially with Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement), Jinnah left the Congress for some time and went to London.
- **Return and Demand for Pakistan**: Upon returning to India, he reorganized the Muslim League and finally stuck to the demand for a separate nation as Pakistan through the Lahore Resolution of 1940.

"Mediation between Congress and Muslim League"

- 1944: C. Rajagopalachari proposed the C.R. Formula (also known as Rajaji Formula) in response to the growing tension between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
- **Desai-Liaquat Pact 1945**: This was a failed agreement between Bhulabhai Desai (from Congress) and Liaquat Ali Khan (from Muslim League).
- **Wavell Plan 1945**: Proposed by the then Viceroy Lord Archibald Wavell as an attempt to resolve the political deadlock between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.
  - This plan was discussed at the Shimla Conference.
  - **Result**: It failed.

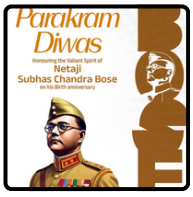
End of Second World War

- **September 1945:** The Second World War ended completely.
- **August 1945:** America attacked Hiroshima and Nagasaki (two cities of Japan):
  - On **6 August**, a bomb named "**Little Boy**" was dropped on **Hiroshima**.
    - Approximately 1,40,000 people died in Hiroshima.
  - On **9 August**, a bomb named "**Fat Man**" was dropped on **Nagasaki**; it was more powerful than "**Little Boy**".
    - Approximately 74,000 people died in Nagasaki.
- **Surrender of Japan:** Under the pressure of these devastating attacks and the Soviet invasion, Japanese Emperor Hirohito announced surrender on **15 August 1945**. Official documents were signed on 2 September 1945, marking the end of the Second World War.
- **Result:** The **Allied Nations**—Britain, France, America, Soviet Union—were **victorious**.

"Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauj (INA)"

Subhash Chandra Bose:

- **Birth**: 23 January 1897 (Cuttack, his birthday is celebrated as 'Parakram Diwas').
- **Meeting with Hitler:** In 1942, he met Hitler in Germany using a pseudonym **"Orlando Mazzotta".**
- **Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) Reorganization**: Bose did this in Singapore in 1943.
- **Free India Legion / Tiger Legion:** Established the "Free India Legion" in Berlin, Germany in 1941.
- **Formation of Women's Regiment:** He formed a women's regiment named after Rani of Jhansi, which was led by **Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan**.
- **Death**: He passed away in a plane crash on 18 August 1945.
- **Titles**:
  - Gandhi called S.C. Bose the "Patriot of Patriots".
  - In 1944, he gave the title of "Father of the Nation" to Gandhi through Singapore Radio.



"**Book: The Indian Struggle (1920-1942)**



Famous Slogans of S.C. Bose:

- "Delhi Chalo"
- "Give me blood, I will give you freedom"
- "Jai Hind"







Indian National Army (INA)

- **Background:** The Indian National Army (INA) was established during the Second World War to fight against British rule in India.
- **Establishment:** Founded in 1942 by Mohan Singh (in Singapore) with Indian prisoners of war; later handed over to Rash Behari Bose and then (in 1943) S.C. Bose took over leadership.
- **Awards:** Rash Behari Bose was awarded Japan's second-highest civilian honor, the 'Second Order of the Merit of the Rising Sun'.
- **14 April 1944:** Colonel Shaukat Ali Malik of the Azad Hind Fauj (INA) hoisted India's tricolor flag in Moirang, Manipur, with the help of Japan.
  - This was the first time the tricolor was hoisted on Indian soil by the Azad Hind Fauj.

INA Trials:

- **Other Names:** Indian National Army Trials (also known as INA Trials and Red Fort Trials).
- **Beginning:** Conducted by the British India via military courts against several officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between November 1945 and May 1946.
- **First INA Trial:** Held at the Red Fort in 1945:-
  - Against Prem Kumar Sahgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon.
  - **Defense:** The Congress defended these INA soldiers and formed a committee which included Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Asaf Ali, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailashnath Katju, and others.
- **Result:** The British had to back down; in the face of public pressure, the government remitted the sentences of the convicts, which was a sign of the weakness of the British Empire.
- **18 February 1946, Royal Indian Navy Mutiny:**
- **Cause:** Ratings (sailors of the lowest rank) of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) rebelled against the British due to discrimination and poor conditions.
- **Beginning:** This event started at HMIS Talwar (a shore establishment in Mumbai) against poor working conditions (low pay, poor food quality, etc.), then spread to Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay.
- **Result:** The mutiny was called off at the behest of the Congress and the Muslim League.

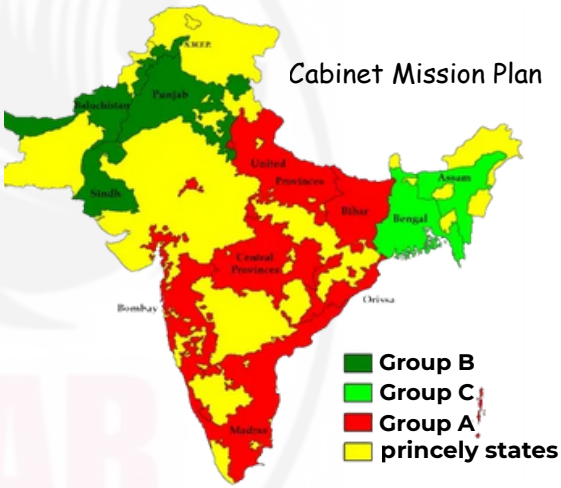
Towards Independence (1944-1947)

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- **Background:** In 1945, elections were held in Britain in which the Labour Party formed the government under the leadership of Clement Attlee.
- In March 1946, Clement Attlee (then British Prime Minister) sent a delegation named Cabinet Mission, which included:
  - **Members:** Lord Pethick-Lawrence (Chairman), Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander.
- **Objective:** Transfer of power and constitution-making.
- It proposed a **three-tier federal plan.**

Provisions:

  - This plan proposed a United India and rejected the demand for a separate Pakistan.
  - The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a three-tier administrative structure for British India:
    - **Federal Union** at the top level,
    - **Groups of provinces** at the middle level,
    - **Individual provinces** at the bottom level.



- Provinces were divided into three groups:
  - Group A: Hindu-majority provinces (Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, Odisha, Central Provinces)
  - Group B: Muslim-majority provinces (Punjab, NWFP, Sindh, Baluchistan)
  - Group C: Bengal and Assam
- **Central Government:** Would have authority over defense, foreign affairs, and communications.
- Provinces would have full autonomy and residuary powers.
- **Princely States:** States were free to join the proposed Union of India or remain independent.
- **Constituent Assembly:** The Constituent Assembly would draft the new constitution; its members would be elected by the provincial assemblies.
- **Interim Government:** An interim government would function until the new constitution and government were formed.
- Reaction to Cabinet Mission Plan:
  - **Indian National Congress:** Accepted this plan partially but opposed the idea of grouping, as they feared it was a step towards partition.
  - **Muslim League:** Initially accepted this plan, even though it had no specific provision for Pakistan, thinking that the grouping provision would provide it a separate nation; but when Jinnah realized that grouping was not mandatory, he called for "Direct Action Day" on 16 August 1946.

- **Direct Action Day (16 August 1946):** During this 'Direct Action Day' called by the Muslim League to demand a separate Pakistan, horrific communal violence took place in Calcutta (now Kolkata), also known as '**The Great Calcutta Killings**'.
- **Noakhali Riots (October-November 1946):** The Noakhali (now in Bangladesh) massacre began in October 1946, a few months after the Calcutta violence.
  - **Role of Gandhiji:** Mahatma Gandhi visited Noakhali to establish peace and spent considerable time there.

Mountbatten Plan (1947)

- **Independence Act (1947):** The Mountbatten Plan, which became the basis for the Indian Independence Act, proposed dividing India into two dominions, namely India and Pakistan.Therefore, it is also called the **Partition Plan**.
- **Date:** 3 June 1947
- **Louis Mountbatten:** The last Governor-General of India.
- **C. Rajagopalachari:** The only Indian Governor-General of independent India (as this post was later abolished).
- **Princely States:** Princely states were given the option to join India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- Out of **565** Princely States, 563 joined India or Pakistan.
  - **3** initially did not join:
    1. Jammu and Kashmir
    2. Hyderabad
    3. Junagadh



Attlee's Declaration:

- On **20 February 1947**, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in the House of Commons that the British government intended to transfer power to responsible Indian hands before **30 June 1948**.

After Independence:

- India and Pakistan became two independent nations at the midnight of 14-15 August 1947.
- Lord Mountbatten handed over power to both countries:
  - Granted independence to **Pakistan** on **14 August** in Karachi.
    - At the time of partition, Pakistan was formed in two geographically and culturally distinct parts: **East Pakistan** (present-day Bangladesh) and **West Pakistan** (present-day Pakistan).
  - Granted independence to **India** on **15 August** in Delhi.
- **Majority Decision:** The majority of the people of Sylhet voted in favor of joining East Pakistan (Bangladesh).

- **Operation Polo:** In September 1948, the Hyderabad **Police Operation**, known as 'Operation Polo', was launched.
- **Duration:** This operation started on 13 September 1948 and lasted until 17 September 1948, i.e., for a total of 5 days.
- **Command:** This operation was led by **Major General J.N. Chaudhuri.**
- **Result:** The Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Osman Ali Khan, surrendered on 17 September 1948, after which Hyderabad became a part of India.
- **Instrument of Accession:** When Pakistani raiders reached close to Srinagar, Maharaja Hari Singh sought help from India. India set the condition of accession for military assistance, after which the Maharaja signed the '**Instrument of Accession**' **on 26 October 1947**, officially making Jammu and Kashmir a part of India.
- **Creation of POK:** During the war, the Indian Army saved most of the part, but the part which the Pakistani army had already occupied and where the ceasefire took place, that part is today called POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir).

Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and Related Facts (1948):

- **Savarkar and Ideology:** Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (Hindu Mahasabha) was a strong supporter of 'Akhand Bharat' (Undivided India) and an opponent of partition. He was not formally a leader of the RSS, but Godse considered him his political guru.
- **Reason for Assassination:** Godse believed that the partition of the country happened due to Gandhiji's non-violence and Muslim appeasement policy.
  - **Immediate Cause:** The release of ₹55 crore to Pakistan by the Indian Government due to Gandhiji's fast.
- **Birla House Incident:** On 30 January 1948, at Birla House in Delhi, during the evening prayer, Nathuram Godse touched Gandhiji's feet and then assassinated him by firing three bullets.
- **Execution**: Tried at the Red Fort, Nathuram Godse and his accomplice Narayan Apte were hanged in Ambala Jail on 15 November 1949.
- **Savarkar's Release:** Savarkar was arrested on suspicion of conspiracy to murder, but the court acquitted him due to lack of evidence.
- **Media and Allegations on Savarkar**: After Gandhiji's assassination, Savarkar was also arrested on suspicion of conspiracy, but was acquitted by the court due to lack of evidence. The media and newspapers of that time reported this incident as an assassination committed by a Hindu nationalist.

Bangladesh Liberation War (1971) and Shimla Agreement (1972):

- **Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971**: Became the cause for separating East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) from West Pakistan (now Pakistan).
  - This war took place during the tenure of **Indira Gandhi.**
- **In 1972, Shimla Agreement:** Signed by Indira Gandhi (then Prime Minister of India) and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (then President of Pakistan) to restore peace between the two countries.
  - This was suspended by Pakistan in retaliation after India suspended the **Indus Waters Treaty.**



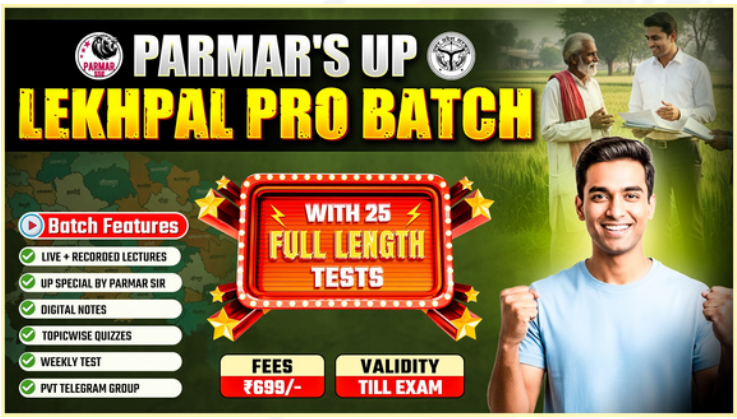


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