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B.A 3<sup>rd</sup> Year (History)

Paper-1

Objectives (For MCQs)

Series-4(the end)

National Movement

**Gandhian Era (1919-1947)**

- Gandhi started civil disobedience movement (1930-1934) Before that he put forward an **“eleven point ultimatum”** to Britishers that represent the demands of all classes except complete Independence
- He gave 41 days to the British government to activate or accept the demands.
- By not fulfilling the demand by British Gandhi launched **‘Dandi March'on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1930 from the Sabarmati to Dandi on Gujrat coast**
- By the result of **Civil Disobedience Movement** the British govt. and Congress made a pact called **“Gandhi Irwin pact”** in March 1931 with some acceptance of Gandhi demands and so Gandhi attended the **2<sup>nd</sup> Round Table conference in London**

- **First Round Table Conference** (12<sup>th</sup> Nov to 19<sup>th</sup> January). This conference was called due to the submission of Simon Report by the chairman of the commission who suggested Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald and British Parliament** to talk with the Indian. Lord Irwin made the famous declaration known as '**Deepawali Declaration**' whose objective was the Dominion Status to India and that's why Britishers convened the Round Table Conference in London
- Congress boycotted the First Round Table Conference but other parties took part in which **Dr. B.R Ambedkar** represented '**Depressed Castes**'
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Round Table Conference** (7<sup>th</sup> Sept. to Dec. 1931)
- Mahatma Gandhi attended the conference as a whole representative of Congress according to the terms and conditions of Gandhi-Irwin pact of 1931
- In this conference Ramsay MacDonald (prime minister) announced the **two new Muslim Majority provinces (North West Frontier province and Sindh)** and passed **Communal Award**
- Gandhi returned India and was arrested but he was still in against of Communal Award and took a fast until death in jail. The problem was however solved by the '**Poona Pact**' on 24<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1932 signed by B.R Ambedkar in which doubled the seats reserved for "Depressed Class"
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Round Table Conference** (17<sup>th</sup> Nov-24<sup>th</sup> Dec 1932)
- No participation of Congress and without any participation, the British Parliament passed the **Government of India Act 1935. According to this act,**
- In 1937 election, Congress party formed Ministries in seven (7) out of eleven (11) provinces

- In 1939 the **2<sup>nd</sup> World War** broke out, the government of British India joined the war without consulting the congress, the congress Ministers resign in protest and by
- the instigation of British government the **Muslim League under Muhammed Ali Jinnah observed 22<sup>nd</sup> DEC 1939 as the 'Deliverance Day'. This act create a communal disharmony and give the way to British for 'Divide and Rule'**
- In 1940, at **Lahore Sesssion** Mr. Jinnah demanded a separate home land for the Muslim and called it '**Pakistan**'
- The word '**Pakistan**' was coined by **Chaudhury Rahmat Ali**
- In 1941, Japan joined the war and hurriedly reached to the boarder of India. The British government was terrified and released all leaders from jail
- In 1942 **Sir Stafford Cripps** came in India with some proposal  
a) India allow to form own constitution b) Grant Dominion Status at the end of the war c) Interim govt. to administer the country in all matters except defence during the war period
- Gandhi rejected the offer as **Post dated cheque**'. Muslim league also did not accept the offer until the demand of Pakistan not be fulfilled
- **The All India congress committee met at Bombay on Aug 8, 1942 and passed the famous "Quit India" Movement Resolution**
- Gandhi slogan was "**Do and Die**" for getting the final freedom
- Gandhi and other leaders were arrested in the morning of 9<sup>th</sup> August that invoked the Indian people and simultaneously the movement broke out all over India
- **Indian National Army 'INA' though founded by Captain Mohun Singh with the help of the Japanese in 1942 in Singapore but it was not in active mode whereas it was reorganized by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1943**

- The INA joined Japanese Army in its march to India and in fact captured '**Kohima**' in May 1944
- But with the defeat and surrender of Japan in 1945, INA also surrendered to Allied power
- It is believed that S.C Bose was died in an aeroplane crash on the way of Tokyo. But now till days the death issue is unsolved
- Though INA was not success but it internationalise the India's independence issues and struggle
- Gandhi and Jinnah talks in 1944 on the basis of **C.Rajagopal Chariya Formulae (known as C.R Formulae)**. This formulae was **rejected by Jinnah**
- After the failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talks, **Lord Wavell**, the Governor General offered a new plan that is called as '**Wavell Plan**' in 1945. Lord Wavell called a conference of all leaders at Shimla in 1945 to discuss the matter called '**simla pact**'
- But ended with failure due to the Jinnah
- **John Attlee the Prime Minister of Britain** keen to give independence to India, So he appoint a **Cabinet Mission** consisting of three members **P.Lawrence, S.Cripps and A.V Alexander** in 1946
- Arrived in India with his own plan because Congress and League were not agreed or reached on any conclusion
- **Cabinet Mission** proposed **Federal Government** to whole of India. The Provinces would be in three group **North West, East and rest**
- The plan was also not accepted by Muslim League due to the no formation of Interim Govt. The matter of constituent Assembly was also an issue which was not suited or accepted by Muslim League

- **Mount Betton plan** ,Mount Batten replaced Lord Wavell and Lord Mt.Batten work out a compromise plan after a long discussion with congress and Muslim League leaders. According to this Plan **India was to be free but not united**. The main contents are -**1** Muslim majority province would be permitted to form a separate state and setup a separate constituent Assembly for forming a constitution for the state **2**.Provinces of Punjab and Bengal would be partitioned **3**.The question of North West Frontier Provinces and the Sylhet district of Assam was to be decided by a plebiscite **4**.A Bill to be introduced in British Parliament at once to give effect to these proposals**5**.**Thus the country was partitioned, India became free on 15th August 1947, and Pakistan a day earlier on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947**
- By this way the **course of independence completed but our 'Father of Nation' was killed by Nathuram Godse on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1948.**