

## Modern Indian History Class 32

12th January, 2024 at 1:00 PM

### FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS (01:05 PM)

- 80% of the Budget was not votable and the Viceroy could restore cuts in grants and had residual powers, veto powers, ordinance powers, and could certify rejected bills.
- Dyarchy at the centre:
- Legislative, Executive (L,E) powers over reserved subjects with Viceroy (defence, home, foreign, Church, tribal Areas).
- L, E powers @ transferred subjects with FA and CoS and ministers responsible to them.
- Fiscal autonomy to the Government of India from SoS that is financial control of British India **now** with Viceroy and not SoS. (\*that's why "Morley's BD speech" 1906).
- (\*Since GoI 1858, SoS = Top authority).
- Nehru- "This is only major change".

↑  
bz in 1906 power was with SOS and Morley was SOS that is why "Morley's Budget Speech". It is good that for Indians that power was given to Viceroy so that Indians can negotiate with Viceroy itself and no need to go to London.

### FEATURES @ PROVINCES (01:15 PM)

- (\*Swaraj in Provinces).
- Provincial autonomy as now the Federal distribution of subjects (\*Federalism peaked, began in 1861) and dyarchy ended that is all subjects transferred to the PLA and ministers responsible to the PLA.
- The Governor = Agent of centre therefore, 1919 dyarchy anti-federalism and not just anti-democracy.
- Fully responsible <sup>government</sup> as no dyarchy. (\*that is Swaraj).
- **CoM** under **Premiere** (\*CM) is responsible to PLA.

- Direct elections, the separate electorate - like 1919.
- Some provinces got the **upper house**.

(Separate electorates to every minorities like Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christians and MG prevented separate electorates for LC to prevent division of Hindus through Poona Pact so only reservation to LC.)

- However: @province
- 1. 40% <sup>Budget</sup> ~~So~~ is not votable. (\*Indian MLA sad, Indian FM happy, British Plain face that is not pro-British but anti-democracy feature).
- 2. Governor still too powerful: (i.e. Britishers still have control over provinces.)
- 1. Discretionary powers to summon PLA.
- 2. Veto power @ bills.
- 3. Ordinance power.
- 4. Admin of Tribal Areas. (\*5th Schedule Col)

- ~~(\*5th Schedule Gol).~~
- 3. Special powers to protect minority rights. (\*tactic of DnR by Britishers)
- 4. Features:
  - 1. British Business interests.
  - 2. privileges of civil servants.
  - 3. Power to take over Government and run it indefinitely. (\*Article 356, however idea already given in Gol Act 1919 itself)
- 5. Results:
  - No dominion status.
  - (\*Nehru report 1928 :-). asked for dominion status for India as a whole under the British Commonwealth.
- Motilal Goal= Strong control over the centre and get INC busy at the Provincial Government.
- Make central INC leaders weak by making Provincial <sup>INC</sup> leaders strong (DNR).
- INC wanted elected representatives from 565 Princely States.
- INC rejected Gol 1935 and demanded a CA elected by UAF.

#### CONGRESS MINISTRIES (01:41 PM)

- 28-month rule. (1937-1939).
- INC majority in all provinces except Bengal, Assam, NWFP, Sindh, Punjab. (\*MMP)
- INC =Largest party without a majority in Bengal, Assam, NWFP.
- INC coalition Government in Assam, NWFP.
- INC gained Governance experience (\*Held after 1947).
- INM strengthened in 565 <sup>PS</sup> years as states' people motivated. (\*If INC can extract Swaraj then even we can from Indian Prince).
- Now SPCs set up in more Princely states+ Membership of existing SPCs increased.
- WC and Peasant movements strengthen as Government of INC. (\*WC and Peasant thought ki ab toh govt. apni hi h )

## ★ WW2 (1939-45) and INM-

### 1939 INC STAND @ WW II (02:01 PM)

- MG-
- Unconditional support to the British as the victim of excess aggression + Dont benefit @ Weakness of the British. (MG's opinion)
- Neta ji Bose - starts CDM. (Bose's opinion)
- Nehru- Give Purna Swaraj and then India will support in WWII. (Nehru's opinion)
- Overall, INC wanted allied victory as, after WWI, victorious powers took over colonies of losing powers. (\*WW2 fought bw allied power and excess power)
- Therefore, all INM progress would be lost if excess victory as they were themselves dictatorships.
- INC demanded the following if the British wanted support in the war effort:
- INC asking Indians to join <sup>Army</sup> Preventing - WC strikes, no tax campaigns, etc. (\* these are the ways through which INC can help Br)
- (\*ToP). demands-
- Immediate responsible Government at the centre.
- (\*Col) Promise CA <sup>having Indians</sup> after war.
- (\*Swaraj.)
- Declare war aims @ India's future. (\*i.e. INC saying please verbally say us that India will get swaraj after war.)
- Linlithgow <sup>3643 rejected</sup> and promised only - advisory <sup>committee</sup> to advise the British in war (\*So Indians feel involved).
- 1939 Wardha Meet of CWC.
- INC refused to support war.
- Congress ministries to resign.
- Impact:
- Linlithgow <sup>3643</sup> panicked and promised dominion status after the war.
- March 1940- Pakistan/ Lahore Resolution by ML1906.

Linlithgow is saying that we made you part of war w/o your consent ok but now it has happened and we will set an advisory committee in which you can advise us that what Br should do in war so that you can feel involved.

### AUGUST OFFER 1940 (02:27 PM) (AO 1940)

- By Linlithgow 3643.
- 1. Advisory War Council Set up.
- 2. (\*ToP)
- Will expand VEC to have more Indians.
- 3. (\*Col)
- CA post-war <sup>where</sup> ~~were~~ were mainly Indians.

- (\*Solely Indians in Cripps 1942).
- 4. (\*Swaraj) Dominion status in Col after the war.
- (\*1909- limited SG given, Montagu 1917 = Swaraj in future, Irwin 1929 = Dominion in Future, Linlithgow 3643 1940= Dominion after war).
- Therefore, first time, the British recognised Right of Indians @drafting Col + first time explicit promise of dominion status with a clear timeline (\*Thank you Hitler/ WW II).
- 5. (\*Unity) "No future Col without minority consent" that is veto to ML. (\*Imagine in CA, Article 1 = a Union of India). (ML 1906 will vote no and the article will fail). (saying by Br)
- (\*1889 INC- No resolution without minority consent. )
- Impact:
  - as accepting AO1940 = partition. (bz if minorities get veto then toh kbhi Col ban hi nhi payega and they will demand new nation.)
- 1. Rejected by the INC at the 1940 Wardha **meet** + INC goal = Purna Swaraj.
- 2. ML 1906 rejected as no partition or two CAs explicitly. (\* ML also rejected proposal of veto and said what if Br don't create Pakistan if ML uses Veto in CA meeting and continued to rule India + what if Br do ToP at center then this hindu majority govt. does not respect veto of ML and Pakistan in dustbin.)
- Individual Satyagraha 1940:
- Launched after the failure of AO 1940.
- Method= Make Anti-war speech and demand Freedom of Speech (\*not Purna Swaraj).
  - Since Defence of India Act or emergency was applied so police would arrest after saying this on road so by doing so MG's intent was to irritate British.
- Vinobha Bhawe, Nehru, Bhrahmadutta = First three Satyagrahis - arrested under the Defence of India Act. 1939
- Satyagrahis launched Delhi Chalo Movement. and jail chalo movement.

#### VEC EXPANSION 1941 (03:13 PM)

- From 3 of 8 Indians (\* Gol 1919) to 8 of 12 Indians but defence, home, finance not with Indians.
- (\*First time, Indian ministers majority @ VEC. )

#### CRIPPS MISSION 1942 (03:15 PM)

- June 1941- Germany attacked USSR + December 1941- Japan attacked the US.
- December 1941 - INC offered support to the British if:
  - 1. (\*Swaraj)- Purna Swaraj post war. (bz they were feared that if Japanese win then they would make us colony so they asked Br to take our support and fulfill our demand. Initially MG was not in favour of this and he is saying for unconditional support but later he started Quit India Movement in 1942.)
  - 2. (\*ToP)- Immediate ToP at the centre.
  - 3. Reason= INC anxious due to Jap successes.
- 4. March 1942 - Japan occupied Burma therefore, anxious British under US, USSR pressure sent Cripps Mission.
- 5. Offer =
- 1. (\*Swaraj) Dominion Status after war+ Foreign Policy with Indians. (Communication, Defense, sovereignty with Br.)

- 2. (\*Col) CA post-war having solely Indians + CA = Nominees of 565 PS + MPLAs after fresh elections in Provinces.
- 3. (\*Unity) Once the Col is drafted after <sup>that</sup> any province/PS can decide to not join the Union and frame its own Constitution or set up its own Union within the Empire if disagrees with the Col framed by CA. (\*in AO1940 Br says veto to minorities so in that case Col banna hi almost impossible hai but here in Cripps 1942 Col toh ban jayega and after that minorities can back off i.e. veto after making of Col.)
- (\*Technically now 565 +11 countries possible).
- 4. (\*ToP) IF ToP during war then defence with Viceroy + No dilution of Viceroy's powers.
- Talks broke down on this point.
- 5. Result=
- 1. MG called Cripps **post-dated cheque**.
- 2. INC wanted Purna Swaraj after war+ Elected representatives in CA from 565 PS + no right to secede to any Province/PS.
- 3. ML wanted two CAs, Pakistan.
- 4. (\*:- ( Unity) 🤖
- However, INC agreed to autonomy for MMPs in future Col (\*that is Article 370 for MMPs).

## **QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (QIM) (1942-45) (03:43 PM)**

- (\*Refer Handout for the same).
- Mahatma Gandhi drafted a resolution for the Quit India Movement and Non-Cooperation against the Japanese.
- In Wardha 1942, CWC accepted the idea Quit India Movement.
- On 8th August 1942, an INC Session was conducted in Bombay, and a public meeting took place at Gowalia Tank.
- Plan of action:
- Govt. servants:
- Don't resign but declare allegiance to INC.
- Soldiers:
- Support the British against fascists but don't fire upon their own countrymen.
- Students:
- Leave studies and Join QIM.
- Princes:
- Accept the Sovereignty of your own people and stop supporting Britishers.
- Plan of Action not known to the Public:
- Peasants:
- Don't pay land revenue.
- Tenants:
- Pay fair rent only if Zamindar is anti-British.
- Mass Struggle Phase of 6 Weeks
- The methods were not non-violent.
- The primary focus was to attack symbols of the British Authority.
- Participation:
- Common people showed unparalleled heroism.
- Leadership was provided by local and provincial leaders as the main leaders were arrested.
- Village people joined people from towns on news of the arrest.
- Peasants were the soul of the QIM, especially in Eastern UP, Bihar, Midnapore, etc.
- Big Zamindars stayed neutral and did not help the British.
- CPI didn't participate yet many workers organized strikes.

- Women especially school and college girls played an important role.
- The student left their studies and led the procession and distributed patrikas and leaflets.
- Muslim participation was limited but supported underground activities.
- Total absence of communal violence.
- British Repression:
- British Repression was the harshest and most immediate.
- British had legal tools of Repression like the Revolutionary Movement Ordinance and the Defence of India Rules.
- All top leadership of INC was arrested.
- Gagging of Press.
- Mass struggles were crushed in 6 weeks.
- Underground Phase:
- The Leadership of Achyut Patwardhan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani, etc.
- The main leadership came from the Congress Socialist Party.
- They supplied bombs, and arms to activists, students acted as couriers, and villagers refused to pass information to the police.
- Government officials and Police leaked info about impending raids.
- Note: Mahatma Gandhi underwent a fast for 21 days from Aga Khan Palace, where he was detained. British wanted him to condemn violence but he started his fast.
- Impact of the movement:
- Indian members of the Viceroy Executive Council resigned.
- Mass upsurge in the form of demonstrations and strikes.
- The attention of International Media.
- Parallel Governments.
- Extensive constructive work by INC.
- Setup of an armed group called **Vidyut Vahini.**

#### **BENGAL FAMINE 1943 (04:20 PM)**

- 4-5 million Indians died.
- There was no actual food shortage and it was a man-made famine as food was exported to Europe to meet the needs of soldiers and Europeans.

- Therefore, the needs of the army and Europeans were given priority over Indian lives.
- Japan controlled Burma<sup>in March 1942.</sup> Therefore food imports from Burma stopped.
- Poor supply chain management. by Gov.
- Impact:
- This led to a huge distrust of the British as they favoured English lives over Indians.
- Winston Churchill denied the prohibition of export from India despite Linlithgow's requests.
- By 1943, most British politicians except Churchill were sympathetic to India.
- Churchill was criticized as Hitler in Britain and public opinion in Britain shifted more in favour of Indian Independence.

The topic to be discussed in the next class is-Desai Liaquat pact, etc.