

Modern Indian History Class 30

10th January, 2024 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:07 AM):

AKALI MOVEMENT: (09:10 AM):

- 1922: Withdrawal of NCM.
- Guru ka Bagh incident in 1922: Akalis wanted control of the land around the Gurudwara, and the British wanted to restore State Supremacy, therefore repression.
- However, as the movement spread, the British accepted demands due to fear of disaffection in the Army (*pattern 1907, Canal Colony Agitations).
- 1925: Gurudwara Reforms Act: All gurudwaras under the SGPC.
- **Positives:**
- The ~~worker class~~ ^{WEMC} is now leaders of the Punjabis and not **pro-British feudal elements.** (*i.e. Udasi Sikh Mahants)
- Punjabi Ryots got politicized: The masses participated because of a religious issue and then the movement merged into NCM.
- Rural-Urban unity.
- Hindu Muslims supported Akalis.
- **Negatives:**
- Masses got charged religiously and later contributed to communalism.

KISHAN SABHA MOVEMENT & EKA MOVEMENT: (09:31 AM):

- UP Kisan ~~Sabhi~~ ^{Sabha} (1918) of moderate Malviya against oppression by the ~~British~~ ^{Zamindars.}
- ^{Then} **NCM (1920-22)** began.
- ^{Awadh} ~~Awadhi~~ Kisan Sabha Movement (1920) under Nehru emerged from the UP Kisan Sabha.
- 1) **Eka Movement (1921):**
- Started under Madari Pasi and did not follow non-violent methods.
- Both adopted non-cooperation methods against the zamindars and supported the NCM.
- Repressed when turned violent after the action of the Police.
- 2) Mophla Revolt (1921):
- ^(means Muslim ryot) The INC mobilized the **Mophlas** on the Khilafat issue.
- The movement became communal against Hindu **Jenmis.** ^(i.e. landlords) after arrest of INC leaders.

and repressed.

- Martial law and repression followed the movement.

- 3) **Post NCM (1922): Peasant Movements:**

(town in Gujrat)

- 3.1) **Borsad Satyagraha (1922-24):**

- Started by Patel.
- Reason: Police-Dacoits nexus and additional tax for additional police deployment.
- Method: No additional tax campaign.
- Results: Independent inquiry and resolution.

- 3.2) **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928):**

- Started by MG and Patel.
- Reason: 30% increase in the Land Revenue (LR)
- Method: Constructive Work (IC-UC Unity).
- Patel organized villagers and no increased LR campaign but paid the old LR.
- MG wrote in the **Navjivan** (hindi newspaper) and **Young India** (English newspaper) and Patel used the Bardoli Patrika.
- **MPLAs** (Members of PLAs) resigned and MG reached Bardoli (MG style of rising the tempo).
- Arbitration led to a 6.03% LR increase. (* MG style of Arbitration to reveal truth)
- Therefore, the passive phase (1922-27) was only of the INC against colonialism.
- Otherwise the peasants, workers class, and revolutionaries were active.

- **1922-27: Passive Phase/No Changers versus Pro Changers (Swarajist):**

- Called Swarajist because established Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party.
- No-changers were Gandhians and supported the continuation of the Council boycott i.e. non-cooperation by the INC and constructive works. Also, relaunching the CDM when the masses trained in the Satyagraha.
- Pro-Changers wanted to end the Council boycott (NC by INC) and wanted to fight the 1923 elections to the CLA. (i.e. they said we supported Khilafat movement so give us votes we will raise your issue in Parliament)
- Their end or mend Council Resolution at the 1922 Gaya Session failed therefore within the INC they established the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party to fight the elections and resigned from official posts of the INC. (* not from INC) (*Notice Khilafat from 1920-24 therefore the name for Muslim votes)
- After, the communal violence (1924) they got divided into responsivists (who now didn't follow the end or mend council spirit, i.e. allow councils to function instead of frequently using the adjournment motion power of the GoI, 1919. This was because didn't want anti-Hindu bias by the authorities @ or communal violence on the ground) and non-responsivists (who still wanted to follow the end or mend the council's path.)

we will fight direct election.

we will be in majority.

so after fighting election we will raise the issue in first session that GOI Act 1919 is not good so either amend it or we will use adjournment motion power of the GOI Act 1919 and will not allow the session to function.

Purpose:
The Simon Commission was tasked with evaluating the political and constitutional progress under the Government of India Act, 1919, particularly the dyarchy system in the provinces.

Protests and Opposition:
The commission's lack of Indian representation led to massive protests across the country, with the slogan "Simon Go Back" becoming a rallying cry for Indian nationalists. Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai were at the forefront of these protests. During one such protest in Lahore in 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai was injured by police lathi charges and later succumbed to his injuries.
Outcome:
Despite the opposition, the Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930, recommending the abolition of dyarchy and the introduction of provincial autonomy. The recommendations eventually influenced the framing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION (1927): (11:00 AM):

- **Appointed as per the GoI Act, 1919, and chaired by John Simon.**
- **Where provision of the constitutional reforms after 10 years (due to Montague 1917).**
- **Appointed two years earlier, due to the pressure of pro-changers, revolutionaries, and rising communalism.**
- **No Indian in the 7 members, therefore against the Self Govt. principle of the Montague Statement of 1917. (*MG hates breach of promise)**
- **Sos Birkenhead challenged Indians (not the INC) to draft a Constitution of India (Col) (belief leaders can't overcome differences).**
Madras Session
- **1927: INC rejected the Simon Commission and decided to set APC (All Party Conference) to draft Col. (*Basic Structure)**
- When visited India in October 1928.
- **Anti-Simon protest (1928) and Lala Lajpat Rai died in these protests and then the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1928).**
- **Four Delhi Proposals (1927):** (Given by Zinnah @Muslims to include in constitution)
in November
December
- **a) 1/3rd reservation in the Central Legislature. (*i.e. 33% reservation but Muslim population were 20%)**
- **b) Three new Muslim-majority provinces (MMP) namely, Sindh, Baluchistan, and NWFP to accommodate more MLAs and ministers from the Muslim League.**
from Bombay
1906
- **c) Reservation as per percentage of population in the MMP. of Punjab, Bengal. (*these two big provinces)**
as full provinces
- **If 1,2,3 were met then Joint Electorate. (* First, last time ML1906 pro joint electorates)**
- **~~Pro joint electorates.~~**

August 1928

MOTILAL NEHRU REPORT (12:04 PM):

- 1928: APC established.
- A committee of the ^{APC} ~~PAC~~ under the Motilal Nehru drafted the Principles of Col.
- Key points of the report:
- Dominion status i.e. sovereignty, defense, foreign affairs, and power to change the Col with the British.
- Self-Govt. in domestic affairs (in 565 P.S paramountcy will this minus the democracy).
- Union of India having British India ^{and} in the 565 PS and federal relations between the two (i.e. 565 Article 370/non-interference).

(HRL1618 + 1917
INC demand.)

- Unitary structure for the British India.
- Linguistic reorganization of the provinces.



- Bicameral legislature at the center.
- Supreme court, Independent judiciary.
- Universal Adult Franchise and the DPSPs.
- 19 Fundamental Rights @ liberty, education, WC, Women, LC, and minorities.
- Communal Aspects: (* What all party said regarding four Delhi proposals.)
- a) No separate electorates. (vs Lucknow Pact 1916)
- b) NWFP and Baluchistan as full provinces. (ML1906 happy)
- c) Sindh from Bombay but only after the dominion status and only if financially viable.
- d) No reservation to the Muslims in MMPs. (* ML1906 sad)
- Reservation in the Muslim Minority Provinces and at the Centre as per the population percentage. (* not 1/3rd, ML sad)
- e) Reservations to the non-Muslims in Sindh, NWFP.
- Reservation to be reviewed after 10 years.
- No State religion but protection of the Culture of Minorities.

THREE CALCUTTA AMENDMENTS: (12:18 PM):

- By Jinnah, ^{December} in 1928.
- One-third of reservations in the CLA (old) ^{at APC}.
- Reservations in Punjab, Bengal (old) until ^{Universal Adult Franchise} UAF implemented. (this was rationale point bz since voting was related to income criteria so it may happen that in these provinces muslims were not in majority until UAF comes.)
- Residual powers to the provinces (versus unitary structure) (minority/regional party wants federalism and won't be in power in the Centre).
- **INC Calcutta Session (1928):**

- a) Approved the Motilal Nehru Report.
- b) Resolution by Bose for the goal of Purna Swaraj failed.
- c) If Dominion Status ~~was achieved~~ not in one year then the INC to launch CDM for Purna Swaraj.
- d) CW resolution passed as MG wanted to train the masses in non-violence. (* if in case demands not met in one year)
- CW like the following:
 - Boycott of foreign clothes (not for Swaraj but for the income of the poor)
 - Promotion of Khadi and self-reliance.
 - Anti-liquor campaign.
 - Anti-untouchability campaign.
 - Women empowerment and training in the Satyagraha.
 - Organizational work for INC.
- **Jinnah's 14-Point Demands:** (*March 1929)
- Birkenhead was happy. (*bz he gave challenge that Indian leaders can't be together)
- a) After the failure of 4 Delhi proposals^{December 1927}, 3 Calcutta amendments^{December 1928}^{of all future actions}
- b) Equal to blue-prints^{of} the Muslim League (1906). -
- 1. • c) Separate electorate.
- d) 1/3rd Muslims in the Central legislature.
- e) Veto power on the bills if the 3/4th of minority members oppose it. (* 1888 INC rule)
- f) Reservation in all elected bodies even in the majority.^{if}
- g) Reservation in the govt. services.
- h) Reservations in MMPs (Sindh, Baluchistan, and NWFP).
- i) Federal constitution.
- j) Residual powers to provinces.
- k) No Col amendments without the consent of the provinces.
- l) No territorial reorganization that negatively affects MMP status.
- m) Protection of the culture of Muslims.
- 14. • n) Provincial autonomy.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Butler Commission, etc.