

Modern Indian History Class 31

11th January, 2024 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:05 AM)

BUTLER COMMISSION: (09:06 AM):

- **Butler Committee Report (1929):**
- **a) Paramountcy was reaffirmed.**
- **b) 565 princely States not to be transferred into a Union of India without the consent of the Princes (*LoA, of GoI 1935).**
- **Diwali Declaration: Irwin (1926-1931):**
- **Dominion Status is implicit in the Montague Statement and it is the intent of the British to give it in the future; for this, the British will hold a Round Table Conference.**
- **Therefore, with no decision only intent and no timeline, the INC gave the Delhi Manifesto (1929).**
- **Delhi Manifesto:**
- **RTC should act as a Constituent Assembly drafting the Constitution of India with the Dominion Status.**
- **In the RTC majority of Indians are from the INCA.**
- **Amnesty @ bomb in CLA (1929) not @ Saunders and in Meerut Conspiracy Case.**
- **Lahore Session: Presided by Nehru**
- **Irwin rejected the Delhi Manifesto, therefore:**
- **a) INC's goal was of Purna Swaraj.**
- **b) Celebrate 26 January 1930 as Independence Day by taking an Independence Pledge.**
- **c) Rejected the RTC (3 RTCs: 1930, 1931, and 1932).**
- **d) Decision to withdraw from the legislature immediately.**
- **e) AICC to launch the CDM at the right time.**
- **e.1) Some sections opposed the CDM e.g. INC-Muslim leaders wanted Lucknow Pact 1916 like pact. (so no black flags by Muslims).**
- **e.2) Capitalists were unsure about the economic impact of the CDM (as GD 1929 was going on).**
- **e.3) Muslim League: CDM will establish a Hindu Raj.**
- **e.4) Non-INC parties opposed to the CDM would popularise the INC (not pro-British as the APC members and wanted Dominion)**

- e.5) CPI in 1925 was opposed due to directions from the Comintern and labeled Bose, Nehru, and INC as the agents of Bourgeoise.
- Therefore, MG gave the 11-Point Demand in January 1930 instead of launching the CDM.
- After, Purna Swaraj INC will get Political Power and people will get pro-people policies. Therefore, MG here implied that if the British take pro-people 11 decisions then the INC will delay its party interest in power by not launching the CDM.
- The 11 demands were equal to what Swaraj means for people as per MG in the present times.
- Four Middle-Class Demands:
 - i) A lower change rate.
 - ii) Import duty on cotton to protect the Indian cotton producers.
 - iii) An Indian Tariff Board to decide the duties.
 - iv) Reserve 50% of seats in the Postal Department.
- Two-Peasant Demands:
 - i) 50% decrease in the land Revenue and case of famine zero land revenue.
 - ii) Reales the property confiscated in the Bardoli Satyagraha.
- Five General Demands:
 - i) Reduce the salaries of civil servants and war expenditure.
 - ii) Amend the Arms Act, of 1878 (to have right to Self Defence).
 - iii) Prohibition of intoxicants.
 - iv) Release the political prisoners not guilty of violence.
 - v) Abolish the salt tax and govt, salt monopoly.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT: (10:17 AM):

- CDM (Phase I) (1930-31):
- Gandhi-Irwin pact (1931).
- Second RTC (1931).
- Second Phase of CDM (1932-34): as part of its communal award 1932 and Poona Pact, 1932 and then the Harijan Campaign in the CDM Second Phase.
- (Refer to Handout number 33 to cover the topic holistically).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935: (11:22 AM):

- a) Swaraj in the Local Govt. in 1882 limited Self Government in ICA, 1909.
- a.1) Partial Swaraj at the rate provinces in the GoI, 1919; Swaraj at the rate provinces and partial Swaraj at the rate Centre in GoI, 1935.
- a.2) Swaraj at the rate Centre in IIA, 1947, Purna Swaraj in 26 January, 1930.
- b) Lillithgow (1934-36): GoI, 1935 applied in the year 1937.
- It was the best way to maintain control.
- b.1) Pressure by Khilafat (1920-24), NCM (1922), HRA (1924), HSRA (1928), IRA (1930-33), Anti-Simon Agitation (1928), CDM (1930-34), and Great Depression (1929).
- b.2) Legal Basis:
- Simon Commission (recommendations):
- Fully responsible government in the provinces.
- No change at the Center.
- NWFP and Sindh were to be recognized as full provinces.
- Separate Burma from India. (Burma Wars).
- First RTC (1930):
- 565 PS and non-INC parties attended, latter demanded the Union of British India in the 565 PS.
- Second RTC (1931):
- Indian demands of the Federation and a responsible government at Centre and Purna Swaraj were rejected.
- Third RTC (1932): (Unimportant).
- Therefore, the GoI 1935 was against the principle of self-government.
- No Indian in the Simon Commission.
- INC boycotted the first and the third RTC and the second RTC was a failure.
- Motilal Nehru Report: Just a wish of APC which stated unfulfilled.

- **Features of the GoI, 1935:**
- **Created Orissa and Bihar in 1936.**
- **Separated Sindh from Bombay in 1936.**
- **Burma separated in 1937.**
- **NWFP 1932 status confirmed (became full province).**
- **At centre (never applied) and GoI, 1919 continued.**
- **India is equal to the Union of India with 565 PS with Federal Relations between the two (like the Nehru Report, 1928). But consent was needed of at least 50% of princes.**
- **Must sign IoA to accede to the Union (was never done) therefore GoI, 1919 continued at Center (link the promise of the Butler Report, 1929).**
- **After IoA, only defense, communication, and foreign affairs with the Union GoI at the rate of 565 PS (IoA leads to Article 370).**
- **Princes did not agree because of the following:**
 - **i) Paramountcy was not abolished therefore, didn't want two bosses.**
 - **ii) Wanted financial autonomy.**
 - **iii) Smaller PS was unhappy as fewer seats at the Center.**
 - **iv) Feared democracy as after the IoA, INC could launch movements.**
- **Federal Assembly (FA), Council of States (CoS).**
- **1/3rd FA equals to nominees of the princes.**
- **Reasons: Reduced chances of INC majority in the FA.**
- **The life of CoS was permanent with the 1/3rd members retiring every year.**
- **Five-year life at the FA.**
- **Direct elections at the rate of CoS for better representation of the provinces but indirect elections in FA.**
- **Right to vote to more Indians but only 10% got it due to the income and education criteria. The intent was to deny voting rights to the INC supporters (ryots, working class).**
- **Separate Electorate.**
- **Reservation of the elected seats for the scheduled caste (1919 only in the nominated seats).**
- **Reservation for women and working-class (1919 right to vote to women).**
- **First time the federal distribution of subjects in the concurrent, provincial lists.**

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the same topic.

