

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 is now leaders of the Punjabis and not pro-British feudal elements.**
- **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 (1918) of moderate Malviya against oppression by the British.**
- **NCM (1920-22) began.**
- **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):**
- **The INC mobilized the Mophlas on the Khilafat issue.**
- **The movement became communal against Hindu Jenmis.**

- Martial law and repression followed the movement.
- 3) Post NCM (1922): Peasant Movements:
- 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 and Young India and Patel used the Bardoli Patrika.
- MPLAs resigned and MG reached Bardoli (MG style of rising the tempo).
- Arbitration led to a 6.03% LR increase.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.**
- **Sos Birkenhead challenged Indians (not the INC) to draft a Constitution of India (Col) (belief leaders can't overcome differences).**
- **1927: INC rejected the Simon Commission and decided to set APC (All Party Conference) to draft Col.**
- **Anti-Simon protest (1928) and Lala Lajpat Rai died in these protests and then the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1928).**
- **Four Delhi Proposals (1927):**
 - **a) 1/3rd reservation in the Central Legislature.**
 - **b) Three new Muslim-majority provinces (MMP) namely, Sindh, Baluchistan, and NWFP to accommodate more MLAs and ministers from the Muslim League.**
 - **c) Reservation as per percentage of population in the MMP.**
- **If 1,2,3 were met then Joint Electorate.**
- **Pro joint electorates.**

MOTILAL NEHRU REPORT: (12:04 PM):

- 1928: APC established.
- A committee of the 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 in the 565 PS and federal relations between the two (i.e. 565 Article 370/non-interference).
- Unitary structure for the British India.
- Linguistic reorganization of the provinces.
- Bicameral legislature at the center.
- Universal Adult Franchise and the DPSPs.
- 19 Fundamental Rights @ liberty, education, WC, Women, LC, and minorities.
- Communal Aspects:
- a) No separate electorates.
- b) NWFP and Baluchistan as full provinces.
- c) Sindh from Bombay but only after the dominion status and only if financially viable.
- d) No reservation to the Muslims in MMPs.
- Reservation in the Muslim Minority Provinces and at the Centre as per the population percentage.
- 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 in 1928.
- One-third of reservations in the CLA (old).
- Reservations in Punjab, Bengal (old) until UAF implemented.
- 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.
- 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:
 - Birkenhead was happy.
 - a) After the failure of 4 Delhi proposals, 3 Calcutta amendments.
 - b) Equal to blue-prints of the Muslim League (1906).
 - 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.
 - f) Reservation in all elected bodies even in the majority.
 - 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.
 - n) Provincial autonomy.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Butler Commission, etc.