

1882: we got swaraj at third tier.
 1909: limited SF in overall.
 1919: we got partial swaraj at provincial level.
 1935: we got full swaraj at provincial level and partial swaraj at center.
 1947: we got full swaraj at center level.
 26jan 1950: purna swaraj with sovereignty.

Modern Indian History Class 28

7th January, 2024 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:01 AM):

(SOS) (Viceroy)

MONTAGUE-CHEMLSFORD REFORMS/GOI ACT 1919: (09:03 AM): (*Hallmark: -> Diarchy

1722 1621

-> 1st time direct election at both center and provincial level.
 -> Women get R2Vote.)

1) Reasons:

- 1. a) Narrative of democracy ~~at the rate~~ of World War I.
- 1. b) Indians fought for Self Govt. in Europe and therefore desired self-government in India.

- 1. c) Pressure of the INM, Gadar (1913-1915), **Home Rule Leagues**, Lucknow Pact (1916).

2) Features:

- 2. a) **CLA and COS** for the British India.

- 2. b) **Narendra Mandal/Chamber of Princes** created as an advisory body of 565 Princely States) as a reward for the support in WWI.

- 2. c) **(First) Elected Majority**: CLA, COS, PLA (*1909: only non-officers majority @PLC.)

- 2. d) **(First) direct elections in COS, CLA, and PLA.** (weird: bz in Rajya Sabha usually do not held direct election but at that time people were lese bz R2Vote was given a/o to income criteria.)

- 2. e) Right to Vote linked with income (like 1909).

- 2. f) **(Right) Right to Vote for Women** (due to efforts of Sarojini Naidu).

- 2. g) **Separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, and Christians (1909: Muslims).** (i.e. SC but the word Scheduled was used in 1935.

- 2. h) **(First) For depressed classes reservation of nominated seats in CLA, COS, and PLAs (not elected seats).** (Scheduled means those who are in list)

- 2. i) For federalism subjects divided between Centre and Provinces **but not federal distribution** (1935). (i.e. center can take power from province at any point of time.)

Budgetary Measures:

- The Provincial Budget was separated from the Central Budget for the first time and the sources of the revenue were divided (LR to provinces; Customs, Income taxes to the Centre).

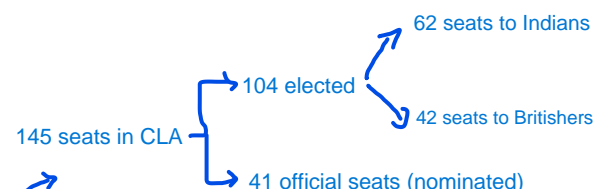
- The Viceroy Executive Council was not responsible for the Legislative Council, the Viceroy could Veto bills.

- Power to ~~reject the~~ bill, ordinance power, power to restore Cuts in Grants.

- The whole Budget was not voteable additionally 75% of the items of the Budget were not voteable. (* i.e. only 25% items could be voteable)

- (i.e. Taxation without representation.)

In CLA 145 seats were there out of which 41 seats were official seats (i.e. in these seats Britishers were nominate their officers) and 104 were non-official seats in which direct elections would have to happened it means "first time direct majority" came but wait, out of these 104 seats only 62 seats were given to Indians on which Indians would vote directly (a/o to income criteria, separate electorates were given to Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christians) and on rest 42 seats, Britishers would get elected and Britishers were assigned those areas where Anglo-Indians, minority Britishers and pro Britishers wealthy people were residing. So, **in short** overall Britishers were in majority. Same structure was there in PLA and COS also.



However

and

Executive

- **Adjournment motions allowed 3/8 of the members of the Viceroy Council to be Indian.** (Viceroy Council= GG, CIC, in this 3 Indians). LP 1916 (bz in LP1916 demand was at least 50% should be Indian)
- **Dyarchy at the rate provinces, and subjects divided into Reserved, Transferred.** and 6 other members in which
- **Reserved Subjects:** Laws by the Governor and the officers, executive powers with the Governor and officers. (*i.e. subjects that can be transferred to Indians. Britishers gave less powerful subjects so that ministers could not do anything for people and their popularity could come down.)
- **Transferred Subjects:** Laws by PLA, ministers responsible to PLA.
- Ministers of reserved subjects are not responsible to the PLA.
- Therefore, **partially** responsible government.
- Reserved is equal to Politically important eg Law and Order, Finance, LR, and Control over the officers.
- Transferred equal to health, education, local govt., agriculture.
- The goal was to hurt the popularity of the Indian ministers as wouldn't be able to work as no control over finances.
- If failure of the Constitutional machinery then the Governor could take the executive and legislative powers of transferred subjects.
- Ministers from PLA could be overruled by the Governor in any matter.
- INM leaders were **unhappy** because no Universal Adult Franchise, dissatisfactory division of subject @centre and provinces and reserved/transferred.
- No responsible govt at the Centre and only a partially responsible govt in the Provinces.
- Provinces allocated the Seats in CLA, and COS not as per the population but as importance e.g. military importance of Punjab, and the commercial importance of Bombay. (it is good in one way if applied in limited manner for like in case of N-E areas where there are less MPs so there can be applied this concept so that national unity can be enhanced and also people would not think for separation)
- GOI 1919, did not bring the Self Government (but greater than the limited self govt of 1909).

MAHATMA GANDHI IN SOUTH AFRICA: (10:10 AM):

- (Cover the topic from the handouts).

(in Britain UAF came in 1928 and our leaders were demanding in 1919 so notice modern thinking of our leaders)

THREE PROJECTS OF MAHATMA GANDHI: (11:30 AM):

- **1) Champaran Satyagraha:** 1917 = first Satyagraha
- **Grievances:** Issues with the teenkathiya system, (i.e. Indigo plantation issue)
- Gandhi violated the administrative orders to leave Champaran.
- **Results:**
- **Inquiry Committee (link Arbitration)**
- **Champaran Agrarian Act of 1918:**
- **2) The Ahmedabad Mill Strike was the First ^{Hunger} ~~Hunder~~ Strike.** (1918)
- **Grievance:** The workers' Plague Bonus was discontinued by the mill owners.
- MG began a hunger strike demanding a 35% wage increase.
- **Result:**
- An Arbitration Board was established which led to a 27.5% increase.
- Laid a foundation of the Working Class Movement in Ahmedabad e.g. Textile Labor Association, 1920.
- ^(in Gujarat) **3) Khera Satyagraha 1918 was the First Non-Cooperation.**
- **Grievance:** Ryots are entitled to lower Land Revenue in case of failure of the crop but the govt. still demanded full revenue.
- MG asked Ryots to **withhold** land revenue payment.
- **Result:**
- Finally, govt. asked only those who could pay.

this was not CD because there was no violation of any law bz MG toh keh hi rhe h ki LR lelo but jitna maang rhe ho utna nhi denge.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS:Rowlatt Satyagraha, etc.