

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): (1927)

- 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 (***IoA**, of GoI 1935). → Instrument of Accession
- Diwali **Declaration**: Irwin (1926-1931): (Irwin 2631 (Viceroy) statement, 31 October 1929)
- **Dominion Status** is implicit in the Montague Statement¹⁹¹⁷ and it is the intent of the British to give it in the future; for this, the British will hold a **Round Table Conference**. (*Since MG said give self govt. in one year else will launch CDM for purna swaraj that's why Irwin is saying that we will give Dominion Status within Br empire in future)
(RTC)
- Therefore, with no decision only intent and no timeline, ~~the~~ ^{therefore} **INC** gave the Delhi Manifesto (1929).
November
- Delhi Manifesto: (*by INC)
- 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 ^{INC} ~~INCA~~.
- **Amnesty** @ bomb in CLA (1929) (not @ **Saunders** and in **Meerut Conspiracy Case**.)
← Amnesty refers to a pardon or forgiveness granted by a government to individuals or groups, often for political offenses.
- ¹⁹²⁹ **Lahore Session**: Presided by Nehru
- ²⁶³¹ **Irwin** rejected the Delhi Manifesto¹⁹²⁹, therefore:
- a) INC's goal was of Purna Swaraj.
- b) Celebrate 26 January 1930 as Independence Day by taking an Independence Pledge. (*So INC gave slogan of "Purna Swaraj" in 26 Jan 1930 in Lahore Session that is why Republic day on 26Jan)
- c) Rejected the RTC (3 RTCs: 1930, 1931, and 1932).
- d) Decision to withdraw from the legislature immediately. (*decision taken by the INC to stop participating in legislative councils under British rule.)
- e) **AICC** to launch the CDM at the right time.
All India Congress Committee
- **Reasons=**
 - e.1) Some sections opposed the CDM e.g. INC-Muslim leaders wanted Lucknow Pact 1916 like pact. (so no black flags by Muslims).
when we go to muslim areas
 - e.2) Capitalists were unsure about the economic impact of the CDM (as **GD** 1929 was going on).
Great Depression
 - e.3) Muslim League: CDM will establish a Hindu Raj.
¹⁹⁰⁶
 - e.4) Non-INC parties opposed ^{as} ~~to~~ the CDM would popularise the INC (not pro-British as the APC members and wanted Dominion)

Communist Party of India established in 1925

- e.5) **CPI in 1925** was opposed due to directions from the **Comintern** and labeled Bose, Nehru, and INC as the agents of **Bourgeoisie**.
- 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:** (s= shilling, d= pence so these are units of currency or breaks in pound like rupee and paisa)
 - i) A lower ^{exchange} ~~change~~ rate. of 1rs = 1s4d so that Indian people get benefitted. (i.e. depreciate rupee or boost export rather than import.)
 - 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. for Indians. (This demand was tied to his broader agenda of promoting economic self-reliance, employment for Indians, and reducing the economic exploitation of India by the colonial administration.)
- **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. 1928
- **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. (*Recall demands of BrIA1851, BoA1852, MNA1852)

bz Great depression

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, ¹⁹⁵⁰ ~~1930~~.
- b) ^{Viceroy} ~~Lililinthgow~~ ¹⁹³⁶⁻⁴³ (1934-36): GoI, 1935 applied in the year 1937.
- "It was the best way to maintain control."
- ^{Background-} b.1) Pressure by Khilafat (1920-24), ¹⁹²⁰⁻ NCM (1922), HRA (1924), HSRA (1928), IRA (1930-33), Anti-Simon Agitation (1928), CDM (1930-34), and Great Depression (1929).
- b.2) Legal Basis:
- ^{Report 1930} 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). ^{1824-26, 1852-53}
- 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 ^{or we can say dominion status} **responsible government** at Centre and Purna Swaraj were rejected.
- Third RTC (1932): (Unimportant).
- Therefore, the GoI 1935 was against the principle of self-government. AS-
- No Indian in the Simon Commission. 1927
- 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 ^{1936, Bihar 1936.} 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. ^{Br} Motilal
- 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. (*i.e. GoI, British)
 - ii) Wanted financial autonomy. (*if defense, Foreign Affairs and communication with govt. of India then they can ask for more money for defense)
 - iii) Smaller PS was unhappy as fewer seats at the Center. (bz for smaller PS a group of PS will be having one seat)
 - iv) Feared democracy as after the IoA, INC could launch movements.
- Federal Assembly (FA), Council of States (CoS). (*Like Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
- 1/3rd FA equals to nominees of the princes.
- Reasons: Reduced chances of INC majority in the FA. (bz 33% seats to PS ke pass chala gaya now for INC getting 50% seats out of 67% is tough.)
- The life of CoS was permanent with the 1/3rd members retiring every year.
- Five-year life at the FA. (* link COI 1950) ^(* Oho, direct election in Rajya Sabha and Indirect election in LS)
- Direct elections at the rate of CoS for better representation of the provinces but indirect elections in FA. to minimize INC members in FA. (As regional parties do better vs national elections)
- 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. like 1919
- Reservation of the elected seats for the scheduled caste (1919 only in the nominated seats). ^{reservation to Women was given in colonial India but in Azad India reservation for women has brought recently.)}
- Reservation for **women** and working-class (1919 right to vote to women). (*Irony: bz R2Vote not given to WC but seats reserved hai. Federal)
- First time the federal distribution of subjects in the ^{Federal} concurrent, provincial lists. (*my own car and not given by papa)

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

Lok Sabha (House of People) represents: Democracy
Rajya Sabha (House or Council of States) represents: Federalism

Since FA is more powerful so Britishers did not want control of INC in FA.

