Indian National Movement

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* Struggle begins 1858-1905
* National Movement 1905-18
	1. Swadeshi and Boycott movement 1905-08
	2. Home rule league 1915-18
* Mass National Movement 1918-39
	1. Struggle-Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919, Khilafat/Non-Cooperation movement 1920-22
	2. Truce - Simon commission 1928, swarajists vs no changers
	3. Struggle-Civil disobedience movement 1930-32
	4. Truce- Govt of India Act 1935
* Towards Freedom and Partition 1939-47
	1. World war 2 started 1939
	2. Quit India movement 1942-43
	3. Atlee govt 1945 & Cabinet Mission plan 1946
	4. Partition and independence 1947

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|   | British | External | Congress | Muslim league | Comments |
| Struggle Begins 1858-1905 |   |   |   |   | Dadabhai, Surendranath |
| 1858 Lord Canning | Govt of India Act |   |   |   | Queens proclamation issued on Nov 1, 1858India to be governed in the name of 'Her Majesty' |
| 1861 | Indian Council Act |   |   |   |   |
| 1883 Lord Ripon |   |   |   |   | Ilbert Bill controversy |
| 1885 Lord Dufferin |   |   | Founded by AO HumeBombay[WC Benerjea] |   | Promote and nurture nationhood, Objectives of INC 1885  |
| 1892 Lord Lansdowne | Indian Council Act |   | INC unhappyAllahabad[WC Benerjea]  |   | INC slogan "**No taxation without representation**"Act still has Indians as non-official members |
| 1904,1905,1906 |   |   |   |   | Self Govt on lines of self-governing colonies of Canada & Australia demanded by Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bala Gangadhar Tilak respectively |
| National Movement 1905-18  |   |   |   |   | Lal Bal Pal Aurobindo |
| 1905 Lord Curzon | Bengal Partition |   | Gokhale[Benares] |   | **Divide and rule policy of British**. Rise of militant Nationalism |
| 1905-08 Swadeshi and Boycott movement Lord Minto |   |   | Anti-partition movement |   | First under moderates-Dadabhai Naoroji, KK Mitra etc.Later under extremists - Lal Bal Pal Aurobindo Ghosh |
| 1906 |   |   | Dadabhai Naoroji | FoundedNawab Salimullah, Aga Khan etc. | INC for Self Govt on lines of self-governing colonies of Canada and Australia. **Word swaraj for first time.**Muslim league for Bengal partition and counter to CongressObjectives of Muslim League 1906 |
| 1906 |   |   |   | Shimla Deputation | Shimla Deputation,1906 led by Agha Khan requested Minto for Separate electorate for Muslims |
| 1907 | Carrot stick policy |   | Surat Split b/w moderates and extremists*Rash Behari Ghosh* |   | Why split? -Extremists wish to make full fledged mass struggle of Swadeshi movement that moderates not acceptedCarrot to Moderates and stick to extremists [Tilak arrested] |
|   |   |   |   |   | Pal, Aurobindo retired from active politics. Lal went abroad |
| Home rule league 1915-18 |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1909 | Morley Minto reforms [Indian Council Act 1909] |   | Extremists leaderless. Moderates reformsLahore[Malaviya] |   | Separate electorate for Muslims as requested by Muslim League Carrots to Muslims and Moderates |
| 1911 Lord Hardinge | Bengal partition annulled to stop extremism |   |   | Shocked and unhappy | Capital Transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.[actual shifting in 1931] Bengal presidency created. Bihar and Orissa taken out of Bengal. New Assam province |
| 1914 |   | World War I  |   |   | Tilak released from jail. [Turned moderate]Moderates supported British in war as a matter of dutyExtremists supported as they will provide self Govt post warRevolutionaries to use opportunity to wage war |
| 1915-19 |   |   |   |   | Tilak and Anne Besant separate Home Rule league on lines of Irish home rule league [No support from INC] |
| 1916 |   |   | Extremists admitted to Congress [AC Majumdar] | Lucknow pact b/w Muslims and Congress | Joint constitutional demands and congress accepted Separate electorates |
| 1917 |   | Russian Revolution  |   |   | Post revolution, Soviet Union gave up imperial rights over China and gave self-determination rights to other colonies of Asia which are erstwhile under czarist regime |
| 1917 | Montagu statement/August statement |   |   |   | **Will strive for responsible Govt in India**Attainment of Self govt is British policy and hence the self-govt demands are **not seditious**  |
| 1918 | Montagu Chelmsford reforms | World war 1 endedBritish Won |   |   |   |
| Mass National Movement 1918-39 |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1919 | Govt of India Act 1919 |   | Congress unhappyHasan Imam |   | Based on Montagu Chelmsford reformsCongress expected definite time goal of self-government |
| 1919 Rowlatt Satyagraha  Lord Chelmsford | Rowlatt/Black Act |   | Led by Gandhi. First Mass strike. |   | Imprison anyone without trial and conviction |
| 1919 | Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Amritsar |   | INC Amritsar [Motilal Nehru] |   | Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal arrestGeneral Dyer opened fire on unarmed people killing 1000. Eyewash **Hunter commission/Disorders Enquiry Committe** |
| 1919 |   |   |   |   | Khilafat Committee formed under Ali brothers(Shaukat Ali & Muhammad Ali), Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan, Hasrat Mohani |
| 1919 |   |   |   | All India Khilafat conference | In Delhi for boycott of British goods **headed by Gandhi**(**British humiliating Turkey Khalifa**) |
| 1920-22 Khilafat/Non-Cooperation movement  |   | Spread of Marxism and socialist | Gandhi launchedINC Calcutta  INC Nagpur [ C Vijayaraghavachariar |   | Muslim and Congress united struggle for Muslim cause. Goal: Justice for Punjab and Khalifa errors, removal of untouchability, Hindu Muslim UnityOK for extra constitutional struggle and the goal for swaraj(INC constitution changed). **CWC formed** to lead from now on. Tilak died(initially not favour of alliance with Muslims on religious issue). Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, GS Kharpade, BC Pal, Surendranath Benerjea left congress since not OK for extra constitutional struggle. Justice party opposed. |
| Feb 1922 |   |   | **Bardoli Resolution**Gandhi stopped movement |   | Chauri Chaura, UP incident violent.  Led to establish Khilafat Swarajya Party (CR Das, M Nehru)  |
| Mar 1922 |   |   |   |   | Gandhi arrested. 6 years jail. Released in 1924 |
| Dec 1922 |   |   | Swarajists vs no-changersGaya[CR Das] |   | Swarajists to enter council and no-changers for continuing movement |
| 1923 |   |   | Compromise |   | Won and entered council |
| 1924 | Communal riots |   | Responsivist vs Non-responsivist within Swarajists  |   | Split within swarajists. Lal, Malaviya, NC Kelkar accused Motilal Nehru for being Anti hindu and beef eaterSome for civil disobedience and some went for elections |
| Nov 1927 Secretary of State Lord Birkenhead  | Simon commission **announced** |   | Boycotted | Jinnah-BoycottShafi-Accept | All white members(7). Termed Indians don’t have capacity to frame rules. Statutory commission. Liberals of Hindu Mahasabha boycott. **Justice party & Unionists in Punjab accept.** |
| Dec 1927 |   |   | Accepted to Delhi proposals  M A AnsariINC Madras | Delhi proposals to Congress | Independence Resolution adopted by INC. Boycott SimonCongress accepted * **Joint electorate** in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
* One-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
* Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
* Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.
 |
| Feb 1928 Simon commission  |   |   | Simon go-back |   | Lala Lajapati Rai died |
| Nov 1928 |   |   | Motilal Nehru Report 1928No one happyINC Calc [M Neh] |   | All party conference under Motilal. Dominion status. **Joint electorates** everywhere but reservation for Muslims only where in minority. **Applies only to British India and not to princely states** |
| Dec 1928 |   |   | Congress not accepted to Jinnah demands | Jinnah amendments to Nehru report | All Parties Conference at **Calcutta**. Jinnah's amendments are:* One-third representation to Muslims in the Central Legislature
* Reservation to Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures proportionate to their population till adult suffrage achieved
* **Residual powers to provinces**

**Congress gave one year deadline to British.**  |
| Mar 1929 |   |   |   | Jinnah’s Fourteen Demands | Basis for all future demands of Muslim League.Separate electorate demanded now. |
| Apr-May 1929 | New British PM McDonald(labor party) |   |   |   | Meerut conspiracy case and Bhagat Singh throw bomb in Central Legislative Assembly |
| Oct 1929 | Irwin's statement/Deepavali Declaration |   |   |   | RTC, goal for Dominion status(no time frame) |
| Nov 1929 |   |   | Delhi Manifesto |   | Agenda for RTC demanded and put forth manifesto to Britain |
| Dec 1929 |   |   | Purna-swaraj adopted Lahore |   | Jawaharlal Nehru. Boycott RTC**. Jan 26 1930 to be celebrated as Independence day**. Inqilab Zindabad. River Ravi. Flag |
| 1930-34 Civil disobedience movement  | 1st RTC(1930) |   | Gandhi launched(OK in INC Lahore)Boycotted RTC | Attended RTC | Dandi march. Congress boycotted 1st RTC. League, Hindu Mahasabha, liberals, princes attended. Gandhi's 11 demands |
| July 1930 |   |   |   |   | Tej Bahadur Sapru and M R Jayakar b/w congress and Govt |
| Feb 1931 | Gandhi-Irwin pact |   | Delhi Pact |   | End of movement. Release of prisoners **but not Bhagat.****Capital moved from Calcutta to Delhi** |
| Mar 1931 |   |   | Karachi [V Patel]/Karachi Resolution |   | * + Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin Pact
	+ Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme
	+ **Neutrality of state in religious matters**
 |
| Dec 1931 [Lord Willingdon]  | 2nd RTC in London |   | Attended | Attended RTC | * + Deadlock over minorities pact [Muslims, Depressed, Anglo, Christians]
	+ NWFP, Sindh Muslim majority provinces announced and nothing on freedom. Indian Consultative Committee.
	+ If Indians failed to agree, unilateral communal award
 |
| Dec 1931 |   |   | Resume movement |   | Gandhi arrested 1932, withdrawn movement in 1934 |
| Aug 1932 [Lord Willingdon]  | Communal award/Ramsay Mc Donald award |   | INC disagree but reject/accept after minorities consent |   | Depressed classes as minorities and separate electorate for them. Also accepted League communal demandsGandhi indefinite fast(jail).All India Anti-Untouchability Leag  |
| Sep 1932 | P pact accepted as amendment |   | Poona pact |   | Ambedkar & Malaviya agreed for no separate electorates but seats reserved for depressed classes increased( in both centre & provinces) |
| Nov 1932 | 3rd RTC |   | Congress boycotted | Aga Khan PrsntJinnah absent | Preparation for Govt of India Act 1935 |
| 1933 |   |   |   |   | Released from Jail, Harijan campaign by Gandhi. Harijan Sevak Sangh. **Launch of individual Civil Disobedience**  |
| 1934 |   |   | Elections for **centre** |   | 3 thoughts- constructive, constitutional, non-constitutional struggle- Finally contested in elections and assumed office |
| 1935 Govt of India Act   Lord Willingdon |   |   | Rejected outright |   | All India Federation, Provincial autonomy. Congress wants Constituent assembly |
| 1937-39 |   | British separated Burma from India 1937 | **Elections held for provinces under 1935 act** | ML defeat in elections  | Congress won all provinces. Majority party in Bengal, Assam, NWFP. Lost in Punjab and Sind. Congress rule for 2 years |
| Towards Freedom and Partition 1939-47 |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1939 World war 2 started  | **Declared India supporting** | World war 2 | **Congress not support to British in war** |   | Congress 2 demands -> Linlithgow rejected -> Dilemma of Gandhi, Bose, Nehru-> CWC Resolution -> British response unsatisfactory->Congress ministries in provinces resigned |
| Jan 1940 PM Winston Churchill Secretary of State Zetland | Linlithgow statement |   |   |   | Dominion status of Westminster variety after war would be British policy (Parliamentary Govt) |
| Mar 1940 |   |   |   | Pakistan/Lahore Resolution | Contiguous Muslim majority areas as independent states(autonomous and sovereign) Two nations |
| Aug 1940 | August offer   | Germany advances | Rejected. Want full independence | League accepted | Dominion status for India. **Mainly** Indians in Constitution and it is **not adopted without consent of minorities.** Expansion of Viceroys executive council |
| July 1941 |   |   |   |   | Viceroy executive council expanded. 8 Indians out of 12. First time Indian majority but whites in charge of defence, finance, home. *National Defence Council setup* |
| 1941 | Repressive measures |   | **Delhi chalo movement** |   | **Anti-war declaration.** Individual satyagrahas. Vinoba Bhave first, Nehru. British arrested satyagrahis and later released |
| Dec 1941 |   | Japan annex south east Asia | CWC resolution |   | Will support war if full independence given after war and substantial power transfer immediately overriding Gandhi and Nehru. Gandhi chosen Nehru as his successor |
| Mar 1942 | Kripps mission | Japan annex Rangoon | Rejected | Criticized | **Only** Indians in Constitution. Constituent assembly after war. Dominion status. **But Indian Union**. Free to decide its relations (Common wealth). **Any province wish to join Indian Union or Not** |
| 1942-43 Quit India movement    Linlithglow, Wavell |   |   | Gandhi launched. Do or Die INC BombayAugust Revolution | Pakistan day observed Mar 23 1943 | Goal: British withdrawal, non-violent non-cooperation movement against any Japan invasion. Top congress arrestedNo communal clashes. Stopped as man-made famine in 1943 |
| 1944 Wavell |   |   |   | Karachi | Divide and Quit slogan  |
| 1944 |   |   | CR Rajagopalachari formula. Gandhi OK | Not OK. Jinnah want only muslim to vote | For Plebiscite Cong-League cooperation. After war, **entire** population of muslim majority areas decided by plebiscitefor Partition. If partition OK, **joint defence, communications** |
| 1945 |   |   | Desai-Liaquat pact |   | * + Draft proposal to form interim govt. No settlement again
	+ Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai (INC) & Liaquat Ali (Muslim League)
 |
| June 1945 | Wavell/Shimla Plan/ Shimla Conference | World war 2 ended(May) | NOK. We represent all communities. | NOK. Want some kind of veto | Reconstruct viceroy executive council . **All members are Indians except viceroy and commander in chief**. **Equal represent** to Hindus and Muslims. Congress leaders released |
| Sept 1945 |   |   | INC Bombay |   | Resolution for support of INA |
| 1945-46 |   |   | 91% non-muslim votes | Dominant party among Muslims | **Elections held for both centre and province**. Congress secured all except Bengal, Sind. Largest party in Punjab-Congress-Akali-Unionist Coalition-Khizr Hayat Khan |
|  1946 **Cabinet Mission plan**3 Cabinet Ministers of UK1. **Pethick Lawrence**
2. **Stanfford Cripps**
3. **AV Alexander**
 | Atlee Govt 1945Wish for Unified India |   | Accepted imagining that categorization is not mandatory | Accepted imagining that the categories will be independent | Peaceful transfer of power to IndiaDemand for full-fledged Pak rejected. Cannot divide Bengal and Punjab. **3 categories of provinces.** One constitution each per province, category, union. Provinces has residuary powers. **Elections held. Constituent assembly constituted.** |
| Jul 1946 |   |   | Nehru statement |   | Constituent assembly is sovereign and will decide rules on its own |
| Aug 1946 | Communal riots |   |   | League withdrawn acceptanceDirect Action Day | Fearing that categorisation won't be done. **Communal riots**. Direct Action Day/Great Calcutta Killings- show of strength of Muslim both to British and Congress as they feared that if the British just pulled out, Muslims would surely suffer at the hands of overwhelming Hindu majority. 5000 dead |
| Sep'46-Feb 1947 |   |   | Formed Interim Govt 1946 | First not joined. Later Atlee | Objectives Resolution passed. Obstructionism by League. Liaqat - Finance Minister - obstructs all other functionality |
| Feb 1947 Mountbatten | Atlee Deadline |   |   | Civil Disobedience | June 30 194**8** deadline for transfer of powerTo overthrow Punjab coalition, League started disobedience |
| Mar 1947, Apr 1947 |   |   | Nehru, Kripalani |   | Only solution is to partition Bengal and Punjab if allowed. |
| June 1947 | Mountbatten plan |   | Freedom with Partition Plan |   | Bengal and Punjab - two groups -Hindus and Muslims to vote and if either group simple majority for partition, goes partition. Iddaru kalisunatam antene kalisiNWFP & Sylhet district of Bengal- referendumSindh- own decisionNo need to wait for Constitution(**VP Menon idea**) |
| July 18 1947 | Approved |   |   |   | Indian Independence Act 1947 approved in British Parliament. Act provided for creation of two independent dominions. Patel started integrated princely states |
| Aug 14, 1947 |   |   |   |   | Pak Independent and Jinnah as its first Governor general |
| Aug 15 1947 Indian Independence |   |   |   |   | India became independent and Mountbatten is first Governor General |

* BR Ambedkar, Agha Khan attended all 3 RTC while Jinnah attended first and second RTC. INC and FICCI boycotted first and third RTC

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| 1906 | Shimla Deputation | Agha Khan and Minto | * + NOTE: Shimla accord b/w Tibet and British India
	+ Shimla Plan/Shimla Conference in 1945
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| 1916 | Lucknow Pact | Congress and Muslim League | Congress accepted separate electorate |
| 1931 | Delhi Pact | Gandhi and Irwin |   |
| 1932 | Poona Pact | Congress and Ambedkar | No separate electorate for depressed but reservation |
| 1927 | Delhi Proposals | Congress and Muslim League | Madras INC [MA Ansari] |
| 1940 | Pakistan/Lahore Resolution | Muslim League | Two nations |
| 1945 | Desai-Liaquat pact | Congress and Muslim League |   |
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| 1917 | August Statement | Montagu Statement of responsible Govt in India |
| 1932 | Communal Award/Ramsay Mc Donald | Depressed classes as minorities and separate electorate for them |
| 1940 | August offer | Dominion status for India |
| 1929 | Deepavali Declaration | Irwin statement of goal for Dominion status to India  |
| 1929 | Poorna Swaraj/Lahore Resolution | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 1931 | Karachi INC Session | Fundamental rights and National Economic Programme |
| 1922 | Bardoli resolution | Gandhi stopped Non Cooperation Movement due to violence |
| 1942 | August Revolution | Revolt after arrest of national leaders before launch of Do or Die  |
| 1946 | Direct Action Day/Great Calcutta killings  | Muslim League |

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| 1934 | Elections for Centre |   |
| 1937 | Elections for Provinces | Congress won all provinces. Largest party in Bengal, Assam, NWFP. Lost in Punjab and Sind. Congress rule for 2 years |
| 1945 | Elections for both centre and provinces | Congress secured all. Largest party in Punjab . Lost Bengal, Sind |
| 1946 | Elections for Constituent Assembly |   |

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| 1929 | Mc Donald | Goal for Dominion status |
| 1940 | Winston Churchill | Dominion status of Westminster variety after war would be British policy |
| 1945 | Atlee  | Peaceful transfer of power to India and wish for United India |