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Indian National Movement

LIST OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENTS FOR FREEDOM

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- o Indian National Congress -1885
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- o Formation of Constituent Assembly – 1946
- o Mountbatten Plan- 1947
- o The Indian Independence Act- 1947
- o Partition of India – 1947

Revolt of 1857: The causes of revolt:

1. Political Causes:

1. Growing suspicion among native rulers over Lord Dalhousie's policies of "Doctrine of Lapse" and Annexation of the Territories of Native Rulers
2. Annexation of Avadh on the ground of "misgovernance"
3. Disposing of Nawab Wazid Ali Shah, the reigning ruler of Avadh
4. Lord Canning's announcement that Mughals would lose the title of King and be mere Princess
5. Disbanding of the Pindaris and irregular soldiers who constituted a large section among the army ranks

2. Administrative and economic causes:

1. Inefficient administrative machinery of the company
2. Rampant corruption
3. Racialism in civil and military administration
4. Deprivation of the traditional ruling classes of their luxury due to the establishment of the company's suzerainty over the Indian states;
5. Introduction of new and revenue system which snatched the land from cultivator and gave it to the moneylender or traitor
6. De-industrialisation of the country

3. Military causes :

1. Dispenser of Indian sepoy with alien rule
2. Compulsion of the sepoy to serve at the cantonments
3. Withdrawal of free postage facility to sepoy following the enactment of Post Office Act of 1854
4. Debarring the foreign service allowance or *batta* for sepoy serving in Sindh and Punjab
5. Racial discrimination.

4. Social and Religious causes :

1. Social discrimination of the British against Indians
2. Spread of Christianity through missionaries
3. Enactment of the Religious Disabilities Act 1850, which enabled a convert to inherit his ancestral property
4. Antagonism of the traditional Indian society into to the law prohibiting *sati*, child marriage and female infanticide.

5. **The Immediate cause: - Greased Cartridges:** The government introduced a new Enfield rifle for the Army. Its cartridges had a greased paper cover which had to be bitten off before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle. It was believed that the grease was composed of beef and pig fat. The Hindu as well as Muslim sepoy was enraged because the use of greased cartridges was against their religion and they feared that the government was deliberately trying to destroy their religion and convert to Christianity. The time to rebel has come.

Causes for the failure of Revolt :

By July 1858, the revolt was completely suppressed. Following factors may be the reason for the failure of revolt:

- Lack of coordination and central leadership. The revolt was supposed to have started on May 31, 1857 as decided by Nana Saheb and his colleagues. But the Merrut incidence led to early breaking of the revolt
- Lack of forward looking program.
- Indian leaders lacked resources and experience as compared to British.
- Lack of support and martial races of the North
- British power have remained intact in the eastern, western and southern parts of India from where the forces were sent to suppress the revolt
- Tacit support of certain sections of Indian public.
- Limited territorial and base.
- Many native Indian states, influenced by the example of powerful Hyderabad, did not join the revolt.
- Sikh soldiers of the Punjab area remained loyal to the British throughout.

- The aging Bahadur Shah was neither a brave general nor an astute leader of people.

Impacts of the Revolt : The impacts of the 1857 revolt may be summarised as

- In August 1850, the British Parliament passed an act for Better Government of India, 1858, which put an end to the rule of the Company. The control of the British government in India was transferred to the British Crown.
- A minister of British government, called the Secretary of State, was made responsible for the Government of India.
- The British Governor general of India was now also given the title of Viceroy, who was also the representative of the Monarch.
- Marked the end of British imperialism and Princely states were assured against annexation. Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn.
- Marked the end of Peshwaship and the Mughal rule.
- After the revolt, the British pursued the policy of divide and rule.
- Far-reaching changes were made in the administration and increase of white soldiers in the army.
- Total expense of the suppression of the Revolt was borne by the Indians.

THE ROWLETT ACT

In 1917, a committee was set up under the presidentship of Sir Sydney Rowlatt to look into the militant Nationalist activities. On the basis of its report the Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919 by the Central Legislative Council.

As per this Act, any person could be arrested on the basis of suspicion. No appeal or petition could be filed against such arrests. This Act was called the Black Act and it was widely opposed. An all-India hartal was organized on 6 April 1919. Meetings were held all over the country.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested near Delhi. Two prominent leaders of Punjab, Dr Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested in Amritsar.

Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919

No. Rowlatt Satyagraha

1. To suppress the revolutionary activities after the First World War the British Government passed two acts, which were made by the committee under the chairmanship of Rowlatt.
2. As per the Rowlatt Acts the Government had the power to arrest any person without showing any reason.
3. The Acts were threat to the civil liberties. Hence Gandhi gave a call for Satyagraha.
4. A national wide hartal was called on March 30, 1919. But it was postponed to April 6, 1919.
5. April 6, 1919 was observed as the day of resentment.
6. Gandhi was arrested. Rowlatt acts were not withdrawn.

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919 and it remained a turning point in the history of India's freedom movement. In Punjab, there was an unprecedented support to the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Facing a violent situation, the Government of Punjab handed over the administration to the military authorities under General Dyer. He banned all public meetings and detained the political leaders. On 13th April, the Baisakhi day (harvest festival), a public meeting was organized at the Jallianwala Bagh (garden).

Dyer marched in and without any warning opened fire on the crowd. The firing continued for about 10 to 15 minutes and it stopped only after the ammunition exhausted. According to official report 379 people were killed and 1137 wounded in the incident.

There was a nationwide protest against this massacre and Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood as a protest. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre gave a tremendous impetus to the freedom struggle

Khilafat Movement

The chief cause of the Khilafat Movement was the defeat of Turkey in the First World War. The harsh terms of the Treaty of Sevres (1920) was felt by the Muslims as a great insult to them.

The whole movement was based on the Muslim belief that the Caliph (the Sultan of Turkey) was the religious head of the Muslims all over the world. The Muslims in India were upset over the British attitude against Turkey and launched the Khilafat Movement.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, M.A. Ansari, Saifuddin Kitchlew and the Ali brothers were the prominent leaders of this movement. A Khilafat Committee had been formed and on 19th October 1919, the whole country had observed the Khilafat day.

On 23 November, a joint conference of the Hindus and the Muslims had also been held under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi was particularly interested in bringing the Hindus and the Muslims together to achieve the country's independence.

Khilafat Movement 1919

No. Khilafat Movement

1. In the First World War England fought with Turkey and defeated it.
2. British abolished the title of Khalifa.
3. This hurted the Muslims in India.
4. They started a movement to restore the power and dignity of Khalifa.

5. This movement is called Khilafat Movement.
6. Gandhi welcomed the movement and entered into it.
7. Gandhi felt that it was great opportunity to bring unity between Hindus and Muslims

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1917 – 1947)

The third and final phase of the Nationalist Movement [1917-1947] is known as the Gandhian era. During this period Mahatma Gandhi became the undisputed leader of the National Movement. His principles of nonviolence and Satyagraha were employed against the British Government.

Gandhi made the nationalist movement a mass movement. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born at Porbandar in Gujarat on 2 October 1869. He studied law in England. He returned to India in 1891. In April 1893 he went to South Africa and involved himself in the struggle against apartheid (Racial discrimination against the Blacks) for twenty years.

Finally, he came to India in 1915. Thereafter, he fully involved himself in the Indian National Movement. Mahatma Gandhi began his experiments with Satyagraha against the oppressive European indigo planters at Champaran in Bihar in 1917.

In the next year he launched another Satyagraha at Kheda in Gujarat in support of the peasants who were not able to pay the land tax due to failure of crops. During this struggle, Sardar Vallabhai Patel emerged as one of the trusted followers of Gandhi.

In 1918, Gandhi undertook a fast unto death for the cause of Ahmedabad Mill Workers and finally the mill owners conceded the just demands of the workers. On the whole, the local movements at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad brought Mahatma Gandhi closer to the life of the people and their problems at the grass roots level. Consequently, he became the leader of the masses.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

Mahatma Gandhi announced his plan to begin Non-Cooperation with the government as a sequel to the **Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat Movement**. It was approved by the Indian National Congress at the Nagpur session in December, 1920.

Programmes

- The programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement were:
- Surrender of titles and honorary positions.
- Resignation of membership from the local bodies.
- Boycott of elections held under the provisions of the 1919 Act.
- Boycott of government functions.
- Boycott of courts, government schools and colleges.
- Boycott of foreign goods.
- Establishment of national schools, colleges and private panchayat courts.

- Popularizing swadeshi goods and khadi (Home spun cloth).

The movement began with Mahatma Gandhi renouncing the titles, which were given by the British. Other leaders and influential persons also followed him by surrendering their honorary posts and titles. Students came out of the government educational institutions.

National schools such as the Kashi Vidyapeeth, the Bihar Vidyapeeth and the Jamia Millia Islamia were set up. All the prominent leaders of the country gave up their lucrative legal practice. Legislatures were boycotted. No leader of the Congress came forward to contest the elections for the Legislatures.

In 1921, mass demonstrations were held against the Prince of Wales during his tour of India. The government resorted to strong measures of repression. Many leaders were arrested. The Congress and the Khilafat Committees were proclaimed as illegal. At several places, bonfires of foreign clothes were organised.

The message of Swadeshi spread everywhere. Most of the households took to weaving cloths with the help of charkhas. But the whole movement was abruptly called off on 11th February 1922 by Gandhi following the Churi Chaura incident in the Gorakpur district of U.P.

Earlier on 5th February an angry mob set fire to the police station at Churi Chaura and twenty two police men were burnt to death. Many top leaders of the country were stunned at this sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922.

Significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement

1. It was the real mass movement with the participation of different sections of Indian society such as peasants, workers, students, teachers and women.
2. It witnessed the spread of nationalism to the remote corners of India.
3. It also marked the height of Hindu-Muslim unity as a result of the merger of Khilafat movement.
4. It demonstrated the willingness and ability of the masses to endure hardships and make sacrifices.

FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)

The foundations of the Indian National Movement were laid by Surendranath Banerjee with the formation of Indian Association at Calcutta in 1876. The aim of the Association was to represent the views of the educated middle class, inspire the Indian community to take the value of united action. The Indian Association was, in a way, the forerunner of the Indian National Congress, which was founded, with the help of A.O. Hume, a retired British official. The birth of Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885 marked the entry of new educated middle-class into politics and transformed the Indian political horizon. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay in December 1885 under the president ship of Womesh Chandra Banerjee and was attended among others by and Badr-uddin-Tyabji.

At the turn of the century, the freedom movement reached out to the common unlettered man through the launching of the "Swadeshi Movement" by leaders such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Aurobindo Ghose. The Congress session at Calcutta in 1906, presided by Dadabhai Naoroji, gave a call for attainment of 'Swaraj' a type of self-government elected by the people within the British Dominion, as it prevailed in Canada and Australia, which were also the parts of the British Empire.

Meanwhile, in 1909, the British Government announced certain reforms in the structure of Government in India which are known as Morley-Minto Reforms. But these reforms came as a disappointment as they did not mark any advance towards the establishment of a representative Government. The provision of special representation of the Muslim was seen as a threat to the Hindu-Muslim unity on which the strength of the National Movement rested. So, these reforms were vehemently opposed by all the leaders, including the Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Subsequently, King George V made two announcements in Delhi: firstly, the partition of Bengal, which had been effected in 1905, was annulled and, secondly, it was announced that the capital of India was to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

The disgust with the reforms announced in 1909 led to the intensification of the struggle for Swaraj. While, on one side, the activists led by the great leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal waged a virtual war against the British, on the other side, the revolutionaries stepped up their violent activities. There was a widespread unrest in the country. To add to the already growing discontent among the people, Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919, which empowered the Government to put people in jail without trial. This caused widespread indignation, led to massive demonstration and hartals, which the Government repressed with brutal measures like the Jaliawalla Bagh massacre, where thousand of unarmed peaceful people were gunned down on the order of General Dyer.

SWARAJ PARTY

The suspension of the **Non-Cooperation Movement** led to a split within Congress in the Gaya session of the Congress in December 1922. Leaders like Motilal Nehru and Chitranjan Das formed a separate group within the Congress known as the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923.

The Swarajists wanted to contest the council elections and wreck the government from within. Elections to Legislative Councils were held in November 1923. In this, the Swaraj Party gained impressive successes. In the Central Legislative Council Motilal Nehru became the leader of the party whereas in Bengal the party was headed by C.R. Das.

The Swaraj Party did several significant things in the Legislative Council. It demanded the setting up of responsible government in India with the necessary changes in the Government of India Act of 1919. The party could pass important resolutions against the repressive laws of the government.

When a Committee chaired by the Home Member, Alexander Muddiman considered the system of Dyarchy as proper, a resolution was passed against it in the Central Legislative Council. After the passing away of C.R. Das in June 1925, the Swaraj Party started weakening.

Swaraj Party-Formation**No. Swaraj Party**

1. After the withdrawal of Non Cooperation Movement there was difference of opinion among the Congress leaders.
2. Some of them argued that the Non-Cooperation should be continued. They are called No-changers. They include Rajendra Prasad, Rajagopalachari, Vallabhai Patel etc.
3. Some of the other leaders argued that they should end boycott of legislatures and contest in elections. They are called pro-changers. They include C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, Srinivas Iyyengar etc.
4. In the Gaya Congress Session in 1922 C.R. Das who presided it, proposed the programme of entering into legislatures but it was defeated.
5. On January 1, 1923 C.R.Das founded Swaraj Party. C.R Das was its president and Motilal Nehru was its secretary.
6. Swaraj Party contested in elections to the central legislature in November 1923 and won 42 seats out of 104. It passed a resolution on 18th February 1924 requesting the Government to establish fully responsible Government in India.
7. Muddiman Committee was appointed as a result of the resolution passed by the Swaraj Party.
8. Motilal Nehru refused to become a member of Muddiman Committee.
9. The aim of the Swaraj Party was to wreck the Government of India Act 1919.
10. Swaraj Party held its first conference at the residence of Motilal Nehru in Allahabad to decide future programme.
11. The programme of Swaraj Party was obstructionism.
12. Swaraj Party declared that they would cooperate the constructive programme of the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
13. As a result of the efforts of the Swaraj Party some of the demands were rejected by the Central Assembly in the budget of 1924-25.
14. The introduced by the V.J.Patel in February 1925 was passed.
15. The Swarajists boycotted all receptions, functions or parties organised by the Government.
16. As a result of the efforts of the Swarajists National aims and aspirations were expressed and National grievances were fully voiced in Legislative Assembly. Legislative Assembly was appeared as a truly National Assembly for the first time.
17. Swaraj Party gradually disappears after the death of C.R.Das.s.

SIMON COMMISSION (1927)

The Act of 1919 included a provision for its review after a lapse of ten years. However, the review commission was appointed by the British Government two years earlier of its schedule in 1927. It came to be known as Simon Commission after the name of its chairman, Sir John Simon.

All its seven members were Englishmen. As there was no Indian member in it, the Commission faced a lot of criticism even before its landing in India. Almost all the political parties including the Congress decided to oppose the Commission.

On the fateful day of 3 February 1928 when the Commission reached Bombay, a general hartal was observed all over the country. Everywhere it was greeted with black flags and the cries of 'Simon go back'. At Lahore, the students took out a large anti-Simon Commission demonstration on 30 October 1928 under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai.

In this demonstration, Lala Lajpat Rai was seriously injured in the police lathi charge and he passed away after one month. The report of the Simon Commission was published in May 1930. It was stated that the constitutional experiment with Dyarchy was unsuccessful and in its place the report recommended the establishment of autonomous government.

There is no doubt that the Simon Commission's Report became the basis for enacting the Government of India Act of 1935.

Simon Commission-Lala Lajapathi Roy

No. Simon Commission

1. Simon Commission was appointed to report the working of the existing government and to what extent the responsible government is extendable.
2. It was a six members commission under the chairmanship of John Simon.
3. Simon Commission stepped in Bombay on February 3, 1928.
4. The Commission did not consist a single Indian Member.
5. Hence, the Congress decided to boycott the Simon Commission.
6. Where ever the Commission toured it was greeted by the slogan "Simon Go Back".
7. Lala Lajapathi Roy who led the movement in Lahore was severely injured by the lathi charge and died later.
8. The Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930

NEHRU REPORT 1928

In the meanwhile, the Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead, challenged the Indians to produce a Constitution that would be acceptable to all. The challenge was accepted by the Congress, which convened an all party meeting on 28 February 1928.

A committee consisting of eight was constituted to draw up a blueprint for the future Constitution of India. It was headed by Motilal Nehru. The Report published by this Committee came to be known as the Nehru Report. The Report favoured:

- Dominion Status as the next immediate step.
- Full responsible government at the centre.
- Autonomy to the provinces.
- Clear cut division of power between the centre and the provinces.
- A bicameral legislature at the centre.

However, the leader of the Muslim League, Mohammad Ali Jinnah regarded it as detrimental to the interests of the Muslims. Jinnah convened an All India Conference of the Muslims where he drew up a list of Fourteen Points as Muslim League demand.

Nehru Report-All Parties Conference

No. Nehru Report

1. The secretary of State for India Lord Birkenhed challenged the Indians whether they could prepare a constitution agreeable to all.
2. The challenge was accepted and the All Parties Conference held its meeting at Bombay on May 19, 1928.
3. The Conference appointed an eight members commission under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru.
4. The Committee recommended that
 - a) Dominion Status for India.
 - b) Establishment of a federation on the principles of linguistic states.
 - c) Reservation of seats for minorities in legislative bodies for ten years.
 - d) India should be secular state
 - e) Responsibility of the executive to the Legislature.
5. The All Parties Conference met in August 1928 in Lucknow under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari and ratified the draft constitution.
6. Mahatma Gandhi requested the British Government to accept the Nehru's Report, otherwise Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (1930-1934)

In the prevailing atmosphere of restlessness, the annual session of the Congress was held at Lahore in December 1929. During this session presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. Moreover, as the government failed to accept the Nehru Report, the Congress gave a call to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Congress had also observed January 26, 1930 as the Day of Independence. Since then January 26th had been observed as a day of independence every year. The same date later became the Republic Day when the Indian Constitution was enforced in 1950.

Civil Disobedience Movement-Dandi March

No. Civil Disobedience Movement

1. In December 1929 the Lahore session of Indian National Congress passed a resolution of complete independence and declared that the ultimate goal of Congress is to achieve complete independence to India.
2. It declared to celebrate January 26, 1930 as independence day.
3. It ordered the Congress legislators to resign to the State Legislative Assemblies.
4. It appealed the people not to pay taxed to the Government.

5. The session was presided by Jawaharlal Nehru.
6. Mahatma Gandhi gave ultimatum to the Viceroy Irwin to accept demands but Viceroy ignored the ultimatum.
7. The historic Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi on March 12, 1930.
8. In the North East Frontier Civil Disobedience Movement was led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. He was called as "Frontier Gandhi".
9. He founded Khudai Kidmatgars Society.
10. Civil Disobedience Movement had three phases.

Civil Disobedience Movement-First Phase

11. The first phase of Civil Disobedience Movement was from March 12, 1930 to January 3, 1932.
12. The first phase is also called as Salt Satyagraha Phase.
13. As the demands of Gandhi such as removal of Salt tax, reduction of land revenue etc., were totally ignored by the British, Gandhi decided to start Civil Disobedience Movement by violating Salt Laws.
14. To violate Salt Laws Gandhi decided to March from Sabarmathi Ashram to Dandi. Dandi is a coastal village in Gujarat 240 miles away from Sabarmathi Ashram.
15. Gandhi started Dandi March on March 12, 1930 with 78 followers and reached Dandi on April 5, 1930 and violated the salt laws.
16. Sarojini Naidu with 20,000 satyagrahis attacked Darshana Salt Depot near Surath.
17. The British Government convened the Round Table Conferences while the Salt Satyagraha was going on.
18. Mahatma Gandhi was invited for talks by Viceroy Lord Irwin.
19. Gandhi-Irwin talks ended on March 5, 1931 concluding Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
20. As per the Pact Gandhi accepted to withdraw the Civil Disobedience Movement temporarily and agreed to attend the second round table conference in London.
21. People living in coastal areas were allowed to make salt for household purpose without paying any tax.

Civil Disobedience Movement-Second Phase

22. The Second Phase of Civil Disobedience Movement was from January 4, 1932 to July 11, 1933.
23. Mahatma Gandhi resumed the movement and appealed the entire nation to join in it.
24. To deal with the situation government promulgated four ordinances.
25. Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested.
26. People intensified picketing, boycott, swadeshi and other activities.

Civil Disobedience Movement-Third Phase

27. The Third Phase of Civil Disobedience Movement was from July 12, 1933 to May 1934.
28. The Pune session of Indian National Congress resolved to withdraw collective Civil Disobedience Movement and decided to continue individual Civil Disobedience

Movement.

29. Gandhiji and other leaders started individual satyagraha but they were detained by the government on August 1, 1933.
30. In May, 1934 the Patna session of Indian National Congress formally announced the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement.

THE DANDI MARCH

Thus, the stage was set for the second major struggle led by the Congress. On 12th March 1930, Gandhi began his famous March to Dandi with his chosen 79 followers to break the salt laws. He reached the coast of Dandi on 5 April 1930 after marching a distance of 200 miles and on 6 April formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt laws.

On 9 April, Mahatma Gandhi laid out the programme of the movement which included making of salt in every village in violation of the existing salt laws; picketing by women before the shops selling liquor, opium and foreign clothes; organising the bonfires of foreign clothes; spinning clothes by using charkha fighting untouchability; boycotting of schools and colleges by students and resigning from government jobs by the people. Over and above all these, the programme also called upon the people not to pay taxes to the government.

Soon, the movement spread to all parts of the country. Students, workers, farmers and women, all participated in this movement with great enthusiasm. As a reaction, the British Government arrested important leaders of the Congress and imprisoned them.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The British government adopted the strategy of talking to different political parties by convening the Round Table Conferences. The first Round Table Conference was held in November 1930 at London and it was boycotted by the Congress. In January 1931 in order to create a conducive atmosphere for talks, the government lifted the ban on the Congress Party and released its leaders from prison.

On 8 March 1931 the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. As per this pact, Mahatma Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil-Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second- Round Table Conference. In September 1931, the Second Round Table Conference was held at London. Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Conference but returned to India disappointed as no agreement could be reached on the demand of complete independence and on the communal question.

In January 1932, the **Civil-Disobedience Movement** was resumed. The government responded to it by arresting Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel and by reimposing the ban on the Congress party.

Freedom Movement-Round Table Conferences

No. Round Table Conferences

1. To discuss on the report of the Simon Commission and to recommend new constitutional reforms the British Government convened the Round Table Conferences in London.
2. The First Round Table Conference was held between November 1930 and January 1931. Congress boycotted it.
3. 89 delegates were attended to the first round table conference.
4. As per the Gandhi Irwin pact 1930 Gandhi attended the Second Round Table conference.
5. Second Round Table Conference was held between September 1931 and December 1931.
6. As Gandhiji believed depressed classes to be part of the Hindus, he refused to accept separate electorates for depressed classes.
7. Third Round table conference was held between November and December of 1932.

THE POONA ACT

By 1930, Dr Ambedkar had become a leader of national stature championing the cause of the depressed people of the country. While presenting a real picture of the condition of these people in the First Round Table Conference, he had demanded separate electorates for them.

On 16 August 1932 the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald made an announcement, which came to be as the Communal Award. According to this award, the depressed classes were considered as a separate community and as such provisions were made for separate electorates for them.

Mahatma Gandhi protested against the Communal Award and went on a fast unto death in the Yeravada jail on 20 September 1932. Finally, an agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi. This agreement came to be called as the Poona Pact. The British Government also approved of it.

Accordingly, 148 seats in different Provincial Legislatures were reserved for the Depressed Classes in place of 71 as provided in the Communal Award. The third Round Table Conference came to an end in 1932. The Congress once more did not take part in it. Nonetheless, in March 1933, the British Government issued a White Paper, which became the basis for the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

In 1937 elections were held under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935. Congress Ministries were formed in seven states of India. On 1 September 1939 the Second World War broke out. The British Government without consulting the people of India involved the country in the war.

The Congress vehemently opposed it and as a mark of protest the Congress Ministries in the Provinces resigned on 12 December 1939. The Muslim League celebrated that day as the Deliverance Day. In March 1940 the Muslim League demanded the creation of Pakistan.

THE INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA

During the course of the Second World War in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the British Government made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the 'August Offer'. The August Offer envisaged that after the War a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new Constitution.

Gandhi was not satisfied with this offer and decided to launch Individual Satyagraha. Individual Satyagraha was limited, symbolic and non-violent in nature and it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to choose the Satyagrahis. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer Satyagraha and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Jawaharlal Nehru was the second Satyagrahi and imprisoned for four months. The individual Satyagraha continued for nearly 15 months

CRIPPS MISSION (1942)

In the meantime, the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow expanded his Executive Council by including five more Indians into it in July 1941. However, in the midst of worsening wartime international situation, the British Government in its continued effort to secure Indian cooperation sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India on 23 March 1942.

This is known as Cripps Mission. The main recommendations of Cripps were:

- The promise of **Dominion Status to India**,
- Protection of minorities
- Setting up of a Constituent Assembly in which there would be representatives from the Princely States along with those of the British Provinces,
- There would be provision for any Province of British India not prepared to accept this Constitution, either to retain its present constitutional position or frame a constitution of its own.

The major political parties of the country rejected the Cripps proposals. Gandhi called Cripp's proposals as a "Post-dated Cheque". They did not like the rights of the Princely States either to send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly or to stay out of the Indian Union.

The Muslim League was also dissatisfied as its demand for Pakistan had not been conceded in the proposal.

Cripps Mission 1942-Proposals

No. Cripps Mission 1942

1. Cripps Mission came to India in 1942 and proposed that the India shall be accorded Dominion status after the world war and a constituent Assembly shall be formed to frame the new constitution.
2. But the Cripps proposals were rejected by the Congress.
3. Mahatma Gandhi commented Cripps proposals as 'post dated cheque on a failing bank'

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942-1944)

The failure of the **Cripps Mission** and the fear of an impending Japanese invasion of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India. Mahatma Gandhi believed that an interim government could be formed only after the British left India and the Hindu-Muslim problem sorted out.

The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of 'do or die'. On 8th and 9th August 1942, the government arrested all the prominent leaders of the Congress.

For once, this pre-planned action of the government left the Indian people without leadership. Mahatma Gandhi was kept in prison at Poona. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, and other leaders were imprisoned in the Ahmednagar Fort.

At this time, leadership was provided by Ram Manohar Lohia, Achyuta and S.M. Joshi. The role of Jayaprakash Narain in this movement was important. Large number of students also left their schools and colleges to join the movement. The youth of the nation also participated in this movement with patriotism.

Strikes, demonstrations and public meetings were organised in various towns and cities. Slowly the movement reached the rural areas. In 1943, as the movement gained further momentum, there were armed attacks on government buildings in Madras and Bengal.

In 1944 Mahatma Gandhi was released from jail. Quit India Movement was the final attempt for country's freedom. The British Government ordered for 538 rounds of firing. Nearly 60,229 persons were jailed. At least 7,000 people were killed. This movement paved the way for India's freedom.

It aroused among Indians the feelings of bravery, enthusiasm and total sacrifice.

The Indian National Army

During the course of the Second World War, armed revolutionary activities continued to take place. The role of Subhas Chandra Bose towards such activities is incomparable.

On 2 July 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose reached Singapore and gave the rousing war cry of 'Dilli Chalo'. He was made the President of Indian Independence League and soon became

the supreme commander of the Indian National Army. He gave the country the slogan of *Jai Hind*.

The names of the INA's three Brigades were the Subhas Brigade, Gandhi Brigade and Nehru Brigade. The women's wing of the army was named after Rani Laxmibai. The Indian National Army marched towards Imphal after registering its victory over Kohima. After Japan's surrender in 1945, the INA failed in its efforts. Under such circumstances, Subhas went to Taiwan.

Then on his way to Tokyo he died on 18 August 1945 in a plane crash. The trial of the soldiers of INA was held at Red Fort in Delhi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai and Tej Bahadur Sapru fought the case on behalf of the soldiers.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi led the Civil Disobedience Movement that was launched in the Congress Session of December 1929. The aim of this movement was a complete disobedience of the orders of the British Government. During this movement it was decided that India would celebrate 26th January as Independence Day all over the country. On 26th January 1930, meetings were held all over the country and the Congress tricolour was hoisted. The British Government tried to repress the movement and resorted to brutal firing, killing hundreds of people. Thousands were arrested along with Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. But the movement spread to all the four corners of the country. Following this, Round Table Conferences were arranged by the British and Gandhiji attended the second Round Table Conference at London. But nothing came out of the conference and the Civil Disobedience Movement was revived.

During this time, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were arrested on the charges of throwing a bomb in the Central Assembly Hall (which is now Lok Sabha) in Delhi, to demonstrate against the autocratic alien rule. They were hanged to death on March 23, 1931.

PARTITION OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

At the conclusion of the Second World War, the Labour Party, under Prime Minister Clement Richard Attlee, came to power in Britain. The Labour Party was largely sympathetic towards Indian people for freedom. A Cabinet Mission was sent to India in March 1946, which after a careful study of the Indian political scenario, proposed the formation of an interim Government and convening of a Constituent Assembly comprising members elected by the provincial legislatures and nominees of the Indian states. An interim Government was formed headed by Jawaharlal Nehru. However, the Muslim League refused to participate in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and pressed for the separate state for Pakistan. Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of India, presented a plan for the division of India into India and Pakistan, and the Indian leaders had no choice but to accept the division, as the Muslim League was adamant.

Thus, India became free at the stroke of midnight, on August 14, 1947. (Since then, every year India celebrates its Independence Day on 15th August). Jawaharlal Nehru became the

first Prime Minister of free India and continued his term till 1964. Giving voice to the sentiments of the nation, Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said,

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we will redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance.... We end today a period of ill fortune, and India discovers herself again.

Earlier, a Constituent Assembly was formed in July 1946, to frame the Constitution of India and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its President. The Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949. On January 26, 1950, the Constitution was came into force and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the first President of India.

THE CABINET MISSION 1946

After the Second World War, Lord Atlee became the Prime Minister of England. On 15 March, 1946 Lord Atlee made a historic announcement in which the right to self-determination and the framing of a Constitution for India were conceded.

Consequently, three members of the British Cabinet – Pathick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander – were sent to India. This is known as the Cabinet Mission. The Cabinet Mission put forward a plan for solution of the constitutional problem.

Provision was made for three groups of provinces to possess their separate constitutions. The Cabinet Mission also proposed the formation of a Union of India, comprising both the British India and the Princely States. The Union would remain in charge of only foreign affairs, defence and communications leaving the residuary powers to be vested in the provinces.

A proposal was envisaged for setting up an Interim Government, which would remain in office till a new government was elected on the basis of the new Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly. Both the Muslim League and the Congress accepted the plan.

Consequently, elections were held in July 1946 for the formation of a Constituent Assembly. The Congress secured 205 out of 214 General seats. The Muslim League got 73 out of 78 Muslim seats. An Interim Government was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru on 2 September 1946

Cabinet Mission-March 1946

No. Cabinet Mission

1. Cabinet Mission was appointed in March 1946.
2. It consists three British Cabinet Ministers.
3. They are A.V.Alexander, Stafford Cripps and Pethic Lawrence.
4. The intension of the Cabinet Mission is to form a machinery to prepare new

constitution and to form interim Government.

THE MOUNTBATTEN PLAN

On 20 February 1947, Prime Minister Atlee announced in the House of Commons the definite intention of the British Government to transfer power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948.

Thus, to effect the transference of that power Atlee decided to send Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India. Lord Mountbatten armed with vast powers became India's Viceroy on 24 March 1947. The partition of India and the creation of Pakistan appeared inevitable to him.

After extensive consultation Lord Mountbatten put forth the plan of partition of India on 3 June 1947. The Congress and the Muslim League ultimately approved the Mountbatten Plan.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947

The British Government accorded formal approval to the Mountbatten Plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act on 18 July 1947. The salient features of this Act were:

- The partition of the country into India and Pakistan would come into effect from 15 August 1947.
- The British Government would transfer all powers to these two Dominions.
- A Boundary Commission would demarcate the boundaries of the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal.
- The Act provided for the transfer of power to the Constituent Assemblies of the two Dominions, which will have full authority to frame their respective Constitutions.

The Radcliff Boundary Commission drew the boundary line separating India and Pakistan. On 15th August 1947 India, and on the 14th August Pakistan came into existence as two independent states.

Lord Mountbatten was made the first Governor General of Independent India, whereas Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General of Pakistan. The most tragic incident occurred on 30 January 1948, when Mahatma Gandhi – the father of the nation on his way to a prayer meeting was assassinated by Nathuram Godse.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Congress was founded in 1885 by Indian and British members of the Theosophical Society movement, including Scotsman Allan Octavian Hume. It has been suggested^[by whom?] that the idea was conceived in a private meeting of 17 men after a Theosophical Convention held in Madras in December 1884. Hume took the initiative, and in March 1885 the first notice convening the first Indian National Union to meet in Poona the following December was issued.^[15]

Its objective was to obtain a greater share in government for educated Indians and to create a platform for civic and political dialogue between educated Indians and the British Raj. The Congress met each December. The first meeting was scheduled to be held in Poona, but due to a cholera outbreak there it was shifted to Bombay. Hume organised the first meeting in Bombay with the approval of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first president of the Congress; the first session was held from 28–31 December 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates. Representing each province of India, the Party's delegates comprised 54 Hindus and 2 Muslims; the rest were of Parsi and Jain backgrounds

Establishment of Indian National Congress

No. Indian National Congress

1. Indian National Congress was established on December 28, 1885 in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.
2. An English man Allen Octavian Hume was the founder of Indian National Congress.
3. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay.
4. W.C.Bennergy was the president of First Indian National Congress.
5. 72 delegates were attended the first session of Indian National Congress.
6. Second session of Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886. It was presided by Dadabhai Naoroji.
7. Third session in 1887 was held in Madras. It was presided by Badruddin Tyabji.
8. The first foreigner who presided the Indian National Congress was George Yule. He became president of Congress in fourth session held in Allahabad in 1888.
9. INC played a vital role in the Indian Freedom Movement. It had national character and had members from different parts of the country.
10. Indian National Congress under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, on Dec. 31, 1929, declared the attainment of complete independence as its goal. It also decided to celebrate independence day on 26 Jan, 1930.
11. The Indian National Congress at Lahore session on Dec 31, 1929 resolved that the attainment of complete independence as its goal.
12. Annie Besant was the first woman presedint of the Indian National Congress.
13. Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress.
14. The National Anthem first sung at Calcutta in Congress session.

LAHORE RESOLUTION

The **Lahore Resolution** presented by Sher-e-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Prime Minister of Bengal was a formal political statement adopted by the All-India Muslim League on the occasion of its three-day general session in Lahore on March 22–24, 1940. It called for the creation of a group of 'independent states' for Muslims in north-western and eastern zones within British India. The constituent units which were states of the group were to be autonomous and sovereign. The resolution later evolved as a demand for a separate and single Muslim state called Pakistan.

Although the name "Pakistan" had been proposed by Choudhary Rahmat Ali in his Pakistan Declaration in 1933, A.K. Fazlul Huq and Muhammad Ali Jinnah including other leaders had kept firm their belief in Hindu–Muslim unity. However, the British constantly created divisions and misconceptions that evolved into Hindu mistrust creating a volatile political climate which gave the idea stronger backing

PARTITION OF BENGAL

The **Partition of Bengal** in 1947, part of the Partition of India, divided the British Indian province of Bengal between India and Pakistan. Predominantly Hindu West Bengal became a province of India, and predominantly Muslim East Bengal (now Bangladesh) became a province of Pakistan.

The partition, with the power transferred to Pakistan and India on 14–15 August 1947, was done according to what has come to be known as the "3 June Plan" or "Mountbatten Plan". India's independence on 15 August 1947 ended over 150 years of British influence in the Indian subcontinent.

East Bengal, which became a province of Pakistan according to the provisions set forth in the Mountbatten Plan, later became the independent country of Bangladesh after the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1858

The **Government of India Act 1858** was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (21 & 22 Vict. c. 106) passed on August 2, 1858. Its provisions called for the liquidation of the British East India Company (who had up to this point been ruling British India under the auspices of Parliament) and the transference of its functions to the British Crown.^[2] Lord Palmerston, then-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, introduced a bill for the transfer of control of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, referring to the grave defects in the existing system of the government of India

History

Indian Rebellion of 1857 urged British Government to pass the Act. To calm down the after effects of 1857 revolt, the Act of 1858 was introduced.

Provisions of the bill

- The Company's territories in India were to be vested in the Queen, the Company ceasing to exercise its power and control over these territories. India was to be governed in the Queen's name.
- The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors. A council of fifteen members was appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India. The council became an advisory body in India affairs. For all the communications between Britain and India, the Secretary of State became the real channel.
- The Secretary of State for India was empowered to send some secret despatches to India directly without consulting the Council. He was also authorised to constitute special committees of his Council.
- The Crown was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies.
- Provision for the creation of an Indian Civil Service under the control of the Secretary of State.
- Hereto all the property and other assets of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown. The Crown also assumed the responsibilities of the Company as they related to treaties, contracts, and so forth.^[3]

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1909 (MINTO MORLEY REFORMS)

The **Indian Councils Act 1909** (9 Edw. 7 c. 4), commonly known as the **Morley-Minto Reforms** [or as the **Minto-Morley Reforms**], was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.

Major provisions

The Act amended the Indian Councils Act 1861 and the Indian Councils Act 1892.^[1]

1. The members of the Legislative Councils, both in the centre and in the provinces, were to be of four categories: *ex officio* members (Governor General and the members of their Executive Councils), nominated official members (those nominated by the Governor General and were government officials), nominated non-official members (nominated by the Governor General but were not government officials) and elected members (elected by different categories of Indian people).
2. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 60, excluding *ex officio* members.^[2]
3. The maximum number of nominated and elected members of the provincial legislative councils, under a governor or lieutenant governor, was also increased. It was fixed as 50 in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and 30 in Punjab, Burma, and any lieutenant-governor province created thereafter. Legislative councils were not created for provinces under a chief commissioner.^[3]
4. The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
5. Official members were to form the majority but in provinces, nonofficial members would be in majority.
6. The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss budgets, suggest amendments and even vote on them except items that were included as non-vote items. They were also entitled to ask supplementary questions during the legislative proceedings.
7. The Secretary of State for India was empowered to increase the number of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay from two to four.
8. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.
9. The Governor-General was empowered to nominate one Indian member to his Executive Council.

Minto Morley Reforms 1909**No. Minto Morley Reforms**

1. The Indian Councils Act 1909 also known as Minto-Morley Reforms.
2. Through this Act the British Government introduced certain constitutional reforms.
3. Indian members were permitted to discuss on the Budget and put questions and proposed resolutions on certain issues in the central legislature.
4. This Act allotted separate electorates to Muslims.
5. The number of members in the Central Legislature was raised to 60, bigger provincial

legislatures to 50 and smaller provincial legislatures to 30.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

The **All-India Muslim League** (popularised as **Muslim League**) was a political party established during the early years of the 20th century in the British Indian Empire. Its strong advocacy for the establishment of a separate Muslim-majority nation-state, Pakistan, successfully led to the partition of India in 1947 by the British Empire. The party arose out of a literary movement begun at The Aligarh Muslim University in which Syed Ahmad Khan was a central figure. Sir Syed had founded, in 1886, the Muhammadan Educational Conference, but a self-imposed ban prevented it from discussing politics. At its December 1906 conference in Dhaka, attended by 3,000 delegates, the conference removed the ban and adopted a resolution to form an All Indian Muslim League political party. Its original political goal was to define and advance the Indian Muslim's civil rights and to provide protection to the upper and gentry class of Indian Muslims. From 1906–30s, the party worked on its organizational structure, its credibility in Muslim communities all over the British Indian Empire, and lacked as a mass organisation but represented the landed and commercial Muslim interests of the United Provinces (today's Uttar Pradesh).

Following in the 1930s, the *idea* of separate nation-state and influential philosopher Sir Iqbal's vision of uniting the four provinces in North-West British India further supported the rational of two-nation theory. Constitutional struggle of Jinnah and political struggle of founding fathers, the Muslim League played a decisive role in World War II in the 1940s and as the driving force behind the division of India along religious lines and the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim state in 1947.^{[4][5]} The events leading the World War II, the Congress effective protest against the United Kingdom unilaterally involving India in the war without consulting with the Indian people; the Muslim League went on to support the British war efforts, and later agitated against the Congress with the cry of "Islam in Danger"

Muslim league-Pakistan

No. Muslim league

1. Muslim League was established on the efforts of Salimullah, the Nawab of Decca on December 31, 1906.
2. Agakhan was the first president of Muslim League.
3. Under the leadership of Agakhan a representation was given to Lord Minto requesting to provide separate electorates for Muslims.
4. As a result separate electorates were allotted to Muslims in 1909 through the Indian Councils Act 1909.
5. The concept of Pakistan was first initiated by Rahmat Ali in 1933.
6. The Pakistan Resolution was passed by the Muslim League in 1940 in its Lahore session.
7. The Muslim League declared that its Ultimate goal is attaining Pakistan.
8. Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan on 29th July 1946.
9. It observed 16th August 1946 as "Direct Action Day".

HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT

Introduction: The Surat Congress led to the split of the Indian National Congress. It affected the national movement which lost momentum. But the World War I offered an opportunity for the union of the Extremists and the Moderates. As a result, the national movement was accelerated by the Home Rule movement.

Background of the movement: Tilak modified his political views after his release from prison in 1914. He assured the government of his loyalty to the crown and urged all Indians to assist the British government in its hour of crisis. But soon he realized that the government was not willing to grant self-government. Moreover, Indians had to face great misery in consequence of the First World War. To their great despair, they found the British Government adopting repressive measures. Thus, a deep anti-British feeling was created among the Indians.

Foundation of the Home Rule League: Mrs. Annie Besant had come to India in 1893. She plunged herself into political struggle. In 1914, she decided to start a movement for Home Rule on the lines of the Irish Home Rule League. In early 1915, she launched a campaign demanding self-government. In September 1916, she started the Home Rule League as an independent political organization. A few months earlier Tilak had established an Indian Home Rule League with the object of attaining Home Rule or self-government.

The Home Rule movement started: The two Home rule Leagues worked in close co-operation. Tilak promoted the Home rule campaign with a tour in Maharashtra and popularized the demand for Home rule. Tilak declared, 'Swaraj is my birth right'. The government tried to hit back. He was asked to deposit securities of Rs. 60000 for good behavior. Tilak was defended by a team of lawyers. He was exonerated by the High court. The victory was sure to fan the fire of agitation. By April 1917, Tilak had enlisted 14000 members. Many moderates also joined the Home Rule Movement.

Turning point in the movement: The turning point of the movement came with the decision of the government of Madras in June 1917 to arrest Mrs. Besant. The arrest created a nationwide protest. Moderate leaders now enlisted themselves as members of the Home Rule Leagues. As a result, the British Government decided to effect a change in policy and adopt a conciliatory attitude. Annie Besant was released in September, 1917.

Importance of the movement: The Home Rule movement had two very important political outcomes.

- First, it hastened the formulation of a new policy which was defined in Montague's Declaration.
- Second, the moderates were finally ousted from control over the Congress.
- The stage was thus set for the entry of Gandhiji.

Home Rule Movement 1916-18**No. Home Rule Movement**

1. The Home Rule Movement was aimed at achieving self government within the

sovereignty of the British.

2. Annie Besant and Tilak led Home Rule Movement in India.
3. Tilak was released from Jail in 1914.
4. Tilak started a Home Rule League in Bombay in April 1916.
5. Annie Besant who was an Irish Woman started Home Rule League in September, 1916 in Madras.
6. Annie Besant used two news papers "New India" and "Common Wheel" for the Movement.
7. She started a national college in Madanapalli of Chittor District.
8. The Government arrested Annie Besant in June 1917 and released in September 1917.
9. She was elected as the president of Indian National Congress of Calcutta Session in 1917.
10. Tilak used two news papers "Kesari" and "Maratha" for the Movement.

LABORS, WORKERS AND PEASANTS MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Formation of AITUC: In the second decade of the 20th century a new thing appeared in our freedom struggle. This was the participation of the peasants and workers in the struggle. It was perhaps Gandhiji who among our leaders first used the strength of the workers and peasants.

Gandhiji began the 'workers' and peasants' movement in the 20th century. Soon this movement changed its character. In 1920 the 'All India Trade Union congress' (AITUC) was formed. The trade unions are workers' organization in India the trade union in their early years were led by men like Lajpat Rai and Chittaranjan Das.

Formation of CPI: The workers' movement in India got a new lease of life when the Communist Party was formed (1925) the Communist leaders like S.A. Dange and Muzaffar Ahmed led the trade unions along socialist ideals. Under the leadership of the communist Party the workers' movement became militant.

Labor Movement: In 1928 Nehru became President of the all India Trade Union Congress. This AITUC was influenced by the Communist Party. A group of moderate congressmen did not Communist Party too formed its own trade union, called the Red Trade Union Congress. The government by then had become afraid of the activities of the communists. Thirty-three communist leaders were accused and arrested in connection with the famous 'Meerut Conspiracy'. Of course, by 1935 most of the arrested leaders were freed. For, charges against them could not be proved.

It was a serious attempt by the government to crush the workers' movement in India. Soon the Government banned the Communist Party. This did not put an end to the Party's activities. Underground work went on. At that time Jay Prakash Narayan founded Congress Socialist Party in 1934.

Kishan Sabha: Peasant movements took place too at this time. In the Civil Disobedience movement the peasants played an important part. In many districts of the United Province,

Bengal and Bihar peasants stopped paying rents. The peasants of East Bengal, Oudh and Berar showed great tenacity. In 1936 an "All India Kishan Sabha" was formed. It was led by the Congress. When Congress ministries were formed in 1937 in different provinces, the peasant movement became stronger owing to congress support.

Beginning of the Gandhian Era and non-cooperation movement: During the war years, 1914-18, nationalism had gathered its forces and the nationalist were expecting major political games after the war; and they were willing to fight back if their expectations were not met. The economic situation in the post-war years had taken a turn for the worse. Indian industries, which had prospered during the War because of foreign imports of manufactured goods, now faces loss and closure. The Indian industrialists wanted protection of their industries through imposition of high custom duties and grant of government aid; they realised that stronger nationalist movement and an independent Indian Government alone could secure these.

The workers, facing unemployment and the high prices and living in great poverty, also termed actively towards the nationalist movement.

The international situation was also favourable towards the nationalism. In order to win popular support for there was apart, the Allied nations-Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan promised a new era of democracy and national self determination to all the peoples of the world. But after their victory, they showed little willingness to the end of the British rule.

The government was aware of the rising tide of nationalist and anti-government sentiments, once again decided to follow the policy of concessions and repressions.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM

Montagu-Chelmsford Reform and Government of India Act, 1919: In 1918, Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, produced their scheme of constitutional reforms. These reforms, popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, led to the enactment of **Government of India Act of 1919** Silent features of the act are as follows:

- The Council of Secretary of State was to comprise 8-to-12 people, three of them Indian
- **Dyarchy System** was introduced as the provincial level. Under this system, Subjects of Administration were divided into two groups; 1. Reserved subjects and 2. Transferred subjects. Reserved subjects were under the direct control of Governors, while transferred subjects were under ministers responsible to the legislature.
- The Central Legislature was to consist of two houses: the Council of State or Upper House and the Legislative Assembly or Lower House. Both the Houses had equal legislative powers.
- Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians and Europeans were also given the right to separate electorates.
- Provincial legislatures were to be unicameral.
- The legislature had virtually no control over the Governor General and his Executive Council

- The right to vote was severely restricted
- Part of the expenses of the office of the Secretary of State was to be met by the British government.

Non-cooperation Movement

No. Chauri Chaura Incident

1. On February 5, 1922 police fired at the people who are agitating in favour of Non-cooperation Movement.
 2. The people rebelled against the police and burnt the police station.
 3. As a result 22 policemen were died.
 4. This incident is called Chauri Chaura incident.
 5. It took place at Chauri Chaura in Gorakpur District of United Province.
 6. Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12 February, 1922.
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CAUSES FOR THE RISE OF NATIONALISM

There were many factors which led to the raise of nationalism among Indians. The first one is British Imperialism. British introduced Uniform administration and Uniform Laws in India. This led to Political Unity among Indians. British introduced western education in India. So, the Indians knew about the western Political Systems and concepts. British followed racial discrimination. They treated Indians as secondary citizens. This made the people of India to be unite. The historical French Revolution, American Revolution, Germany and Italy movements increased the national spirit among Indians. The writings of European scholars and the Publications of Asiatic Society of Bengal made the Indian people to remember the Indian past glory and its culture. This incited national spirit among them.

The Introduction of English language in India Unified the people of India. As there are many languages in India, English worked as mediatory language among different languages of India. Indian press played a key role in inculcating nationalist spirit among Indians. The important news papers were Indian Mirror of Devendranath Tagore, Kesari and Maratha of Bala Gangadhar Tilak. Amrita Bazar Patrika etc. These papers revealed the British activities how they plundered India. The activities of Indian Renaissance leaders such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Jyotiba Phule etc also created a sense of Nationalism among people. The famous Novel 'Anand Math' written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee inculcated rationalistic feelings among the people of India. The song of Vande Mataram is in this novel. The famous book of Dadabhai Naoroji 'The Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India' and 'Economic History of India' written by R.C. Dutt revealed how the British plundered Indian wealth to England. This awareness created nationalistic feelings among Indians. Anti Indian Policies such as racial discrimination, Vernacular Press Act, 1878, opposition of Ilbert Bill by Europeans, Imperial Durbar in Delhi in 1877 at the time of terrible famine, Arms Act etc., helped in the rise of nationalism in India.

The organisations such as Indian Association established by Devendranath Tagore, Landholders Society founded by Dwarakanath Tagore, Bombay Presidency Association founded by Feroz Shah Mehta, K.T.Telang, Badruddin Tyabji, Indian Society founded by Ananda Mohan Bose, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha founded by S.M.Chiplunkar, G.V.Joshi, M.G.Ranade etc., and Indian National Congress(INA) founded by A.O.Hume, played key

role in rising nationalism in India. Indian National congress was founded by Allen Octavian Hume. It had national character as it had members from different parts of the country. It was established in Bombay in Gokuldas Tejpal sanskrit college on December 28, 1885. The first meeting was presided by Womesh Chandra Benerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates from all parts of the country.

Establishment of Societies-Associations

No. Societies-Associations

1. Landholders society was founded by Dwarakanath Tagore in 1838.
2. British India association was founded by Debendranath Tagore in 1851 at Calcutta.
3. Bombay Presidency Association was founded by Feroz shah Mehata, Badruddin Tyabji, K.T.Telang in 1885 at Bombay.
4. Indian Association was founded by A.M.Bose and S.N.Benerjee at Calcutta in 1876.
5. B.P.Wadia was the founder of Madras Labour Union.
6. Servants of India society was founded by Gopala Krishna Gokhale in 1905 at Bombay.
7. Servents of people society was founded by Lala Lajpat Roy.
8. The revolutionary society Anushilan Samiti was organised by P.Mitra.
9. British India Society was founded by Adams.
10. All India Kisan Sabha was established in 1936.
11. Debendranath Tagore established Tatvabhodini Sabha in 1839.
12. N.M.Joshi founded the Indian Trade Union Federation.
13. All India Kisan Sabha was founded in 1936 by N.G.Ramga, Sahajanand.
14. Sachi Sanyal and Jogesh Chandra Chatterji formed Hindustan Republic Association in 1924.
15. Subash Chandra Bose was the founder of Azad Hind fauj.
16. Madras Labour Union started by G.Ramanuja Naidu and G.C.Chetti.
17. Bhagat Singh established Naujawan Bharat Sabha In 1926.
18. Atmiya Sabha was founded in 1814.
19. Dadabai Naoroji established East India Association.
20. G.G.Agarkar established Deccan Educational Society.
21. Aligarh Muslim University was founded by Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan.
22. Forward Block was founded in 1939 by Subhash Chandra Bose at Calcutta.
23. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan organised the society of Khudai Khidmatgars.
24. Devid Hare founded the Hindu college.
25. Viresalingam Pantulu was the founder of Madras Hindu Association in 1892.
26. The Indian National Trade Union Congress was formed under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhai Patel 1947.
27. Indian Trade Union Congress was founded by N.M.Joshi(founder) and Lala Lajapathi Roy (president)at Locknow in 1920.
28. Abhinav Bharat Society was formed by Ganesh Savarkar.
29. Gopala Krishna Gokhale was the founder of Servents of Inda Society.

30. Ras Bihari Bose founded India Independence League.
31. Servants of Indian society was founded by Gopala Krishna Gokhale in 1905 at Bombay.

SURAT SPLIT(1907)

The agitation following the partition of Bengal brought into prominence the rise of extremists which differed in some essential points from the moderates which dominates the National Congress. The fundamental difference between the two concern both the political goal and the method to adopt to achieve it. The difference between the Moderates and the Estimates remained under the surface at the Congress session of 1904. A split was narrowly averted at the Benaras Session Congress in 1905, over which Gokhale presided, by compromise.

The Calcutta Session next year (1906) showed that both the Moderates and the Limits war heading fast towards a complete breach. And this actually happened in the Surat Congress (1907). The Surat session was greatly disturbed by rowdyism, confusion and disorder and police had to intervene to restore order.

After the 1907 session, the Moderates decided to have no truck with the Extremists. The Congress aggression thus remained in the hands of the moderates, it however lost its popularity. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Babu Bipin Chander Pal- one the real leading personalities in the Indian politics during those years. They commanded a massive following throughout the country.

The period 1907-14 size series of terrorist movement in the country through underground organisations with their network all over the country. Revolutionaries tried to blow up the train in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was travelling. Mr Allen, district Magistrate of Dacca, was shot at but somehow he could survive. An attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Frazor was made in November, 1908. The Hindu of Bengal burnt many places causing who rose to the government.

In March, 1908 riots broke out in Tinnevely and many buildings were set on fire. Official records were consigned to flames. Such revolutionary activities generated a lot of anti-British feeling among the Indians and the Government launched a rigorous measure to eliminate terrorism in the country.

Reunion of the two wings of the Congress : The efforts, which were being made since 1907 to unite the two wings of the Congress, succeeded in the Lucknow session of the Congress in 1916. The extremist were admitted to the Congress at the session.

This was briefly followed by a Home Rule Movement spearheaded by Tilak and Mrs Annie Beasant. She had joined the Congress in the year 1915. The movement strengthened further because of self government and highlighted the necessity of involving the general public for attaining the goal of independence. The movement grew very popular among the younger

generation and was an important step forward in the direction of preparing people psychologically to get ready for a fight to achieve freedom.

Surath Congress 1907

No. Surath Congress

1. The differences between moderates and extremists reached climax by 1907.
2. In 1905, 1906 Moderates captured the presidentship of the congress.
3. Extremists wanted to capture the presidentship in Surath session in 1907.
4. Moderates proposed Ras Bihari Ghosh and Extremists proposed Lala Lajapathi Roy as candidate.
5. Extremists grew angry on the issue of programmes in agenda.
6. Moderates expelled extremists from the Congress.

LUCKNOW PACT

Lucknow Pact, (December 1916), agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on Dec. 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

On the former count, the proposals were an advance on Gopal Krishna Gokhale's "political testament." Four-fifths of the provincial and central legislatures were to be elected on a broad franchise, and half the executive council members, including those of the central executive council, were to be Indians elected by the councils themselves. Except for the provision for the central executive, these proposals were largely embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919. The Congress also agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections and for weightage in their favour (beyond the proportions indicated by population) in all provinces except the Punjab and Bengal, where they gave some ground to the Hindu and Sikh minorities. This pact paved the way for Hindu-Muslim cooperation in the Khilafat movement and Mohandas Gandhi's noncooperation movement from 1920.

Lucknow Pact 1916

No. Lucknow Pact

1. In the First World War England fought with Turkey.
2. It created an apprehension among the Indian Muslims.
3. As a result the relations between Hindus and Muslims improved in India.
4. An agreement was made between the Indian National Congress and Muslim League in the joint session held in Lahore.
5. It is called Lucknow Pact 1916.
6. Both the Congress and the League agreed to force the British for more constitutional reforms to Indians.
7. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims.
8. The Lucknow Pact 1916 also established cordial relations between the two groups of

the Congress i.e. Soft faction led by Gopala Krishna Gokale and the Hot faction led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

Gandhi-Irwin Pact, agreement signed on March 5, 1931, between Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Indian nationalist movement, and Lord Irwin (later Lord Halifax), British viceroy (1926–31) of India. It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience (satyagraha) in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the Salt March (March–April 1930). Gandhi's arrest and imprisonment at the end of the march, for illegally making salt, sparked one of his more effective civil disobedience movements. By the end of 1930, tens of thousands of Indians were in jail (including future Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru), the movement had generated worldwide publicity, and Irwin was looking for a way to end it. Gandhi was released from custody in January 1931, and the two men began negotiating the terms of the pact. In the end, Gandhi pledged to give up the satyagraha campaign, and Irwin agreed to release those who had been imprisoned during it and to allow Indians to make salt for domestic use. Later that year Gandhi attended the second session (September–December) of the Round Table Conference in London.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931

No. Gandhi-Irwin Pact

1. Congress boycotted the First Round Table Conference.
2. Lord Irwin held discussions with Gandhi and concluded Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931.
3. As per this Pact Gandhi accepted to attend the Second Round Table Conference at London and temporarily withdrawn Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. The Government agreed to release political prisoners from Jails.

Kheda Satyagraha-Mahatma Ghandhi

No. Kheda Satyagraha

1. In Kheda district of Gujarat Government attempted to confiscate the lands of the peasants for not paying land revenue.
2. The farmers were unable to pay land revenue due to famine.
3. Gandhi led Satyagraha Movement on behalf of farmers.
4. This is called Kheda Satyagraha.
5. Gandhi succeeded in postponing the payment of land revenue.

Champan Satyagra-Mahatma Gandhi

No. Champan Satyagraha

1. The Champan Satyagraha was the first movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.
2. This movement was led by Gandhi on behalf of peasants of Champan district of Bihar.

3. Peasants of Champaran district were forced to grow Indigo in place of foodgrains.
4. In this movement Gandhi implemented the weapon of Satyagraha successfully.

COMMUNAL AWARD

In August 1932 Prime Minister MacDonald announced his **Communal Award**, Great Britain's unilateral attempt to resolve the various conflicts among India's many communal interests. The award, which was later incorporated into the act of 1935, expanded the separate-electorate formula reserved for Muslims to other minorities, including Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans,

Communal Award-Separate Electorates

No. Communal Award

1. Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald allotting separate electorates to Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Depressed Classes.
2. The award considered the Depressed Classes as minorities and allotted 71 seats.
3. Mahatma Gandhi opposed the Communal Award and under took a fast unto death.
4. After the discussions between Gandhi and Ambedkar Pune Pact 1932 was concluded. Gandhiji gave up the fast.

Ahmadabad Mill Strike-Mahatma Gandhi

No. Ahmadabad Mill Strike

1. Ahmadabad Cotton Mill workers gave a call for strike demanding the increase of wages.
2. Gandhi led the strike on behalf of workers and also undertook fast unto death.
3. As a result wages of workers increased.

Gadhar Party-Lala Haradayal

No. Gadar Party

1. Gadhar means revolt.
2. Indian revolutionaries in America founded Gadhar Party.
3. It was led by Lala Haradayal. A journal called "Gadhar" spread the revolutionaary ideas in India and abroad.
4. Revolutionary activities were also carried out in England.
5. Shyamji Krishnavarma was prominent among the revolutionaries in London.

Hindusthan Socialist Republic Association-Army

No. Hindustan Republic Association

1. Hindustan Republic Association was a revolutionary organization.
2. It was founded in 1924.

3. The prominent leaders of this association were Chandrasekhar Azad, Sachin Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismal, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee.

Hindusthan Socialist Republic Association

4. Under the influence of socialist ideas Chandra Sekhar Azad founded Hindusthan Socialist Republic Association in 1928.
5. Chandrasekhar Azad was accused in Kakori and Lahore conspiracy cases.
6. On February 27, 1931 he was shot to death by the British at Alfred park in Allahabad.

The Hindusthan Republic Army

7. The Hindusthan Republic Army was established by the Suryasen.
8. The Army raided on the Government armoury at Chittagong.
9. But Surya Sen was arrested and executed.

Constituent Assembly Elections

No. Elections

1. In July 1946 Elections were conducted to constituent Assembly. Congress won 209 seats, Muslim League won 73 and Sikhs won 3.

Interim Government

2. After the elections British Govt. announced on August 24, 1946 its intention of setting up of Interim Govt in India.
3. Interim Government was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru on 2nd September, 1946.
4. The Muslim League first refused to join in Interim Government but it agreed to join in Interim Government on 13th October 1946.
5. Five nominees of the Muslim League join in the Interim Government on 26 October, 1946.

Amery-Wavell Plan

No. Wavell Plan

1. The British Conservative Government sent Lord Amery, the Secretary of State for India to deliberate on the Indian issue. Lord Amery along with Lord Viceroy issued a statement called Amery-Wavell Plan or Wavell Plan.
2. The Plan was discussed at Simla Conference on June 5, 1945. It contains the following proposals.
 - a) External affairs will be transferred to the Indian member of the Executive Council of Viceroy;
 - b) The Executive Council of Viceroy will be reconstructed and its membership will be filled with Indians except the Office of Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. The Executive Council of Viceroy will act as the National Government;
 - c) To safeguard the British interests a High Commissioner will be appointed in Indi

Boundary Commission**No. Radcliff**

1. To draw the dividing line between India and Pakistan a Boundary commission was appointed under the prsidentship of Radcliff.
2. The line drawn by the commission is called Radcliff line.

Lahore Conspiracy Case-Bhagat Singh**No. Lahore Conspiracy Case**

1. The two cases of assassination of Saunders and throwing bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly were clubbed and called Lahore Conspiracy Case.
2. During the Anti Simon Commission agitation Lala Lajapathi Roy was Lathi charged and died later.
3. To revange this Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad and Rajguru Assasinated Saunders who was responsible for Lothi charge.
4. On April 8, 1929 Bhagat Singh and Bhatukeswar Dutt threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi and surrendered.
5. On March 23, 1931 Bhagat Singh, Raj guru and Sukhdev were executed by the British.

Charter Acts-1833-1853-Pitt`s India Act**No. Charter Acts**

1. Dyarchy in provinces was introduced in India by the Montage-Chelmsford Reforms.
2. The Govt. of India Act, 1935 introduced dyarchy at the centre.
3. As per Regulation Act 1773, Warren Hastings was appointed as Bengal Governor General.
4. The amount of one lakh rupees was allotted by the Charter Act 1813 for promotion of Education in India.
5. Pitt`s India Act was passed in 1784 during the period of Warren Hastings.
6. Charter Act 1833 was passed during the period of Lord Minto I.
7. Minto - Morley reforms were introduced in India in 1909.
8. The Bengal Governor General was known as Governor General of India by the Charter Act 1833.
9. Charter Act 1853 was passed during the period of Lord Dalhousie.
10. The Sarada Act was passed in 1930.
11. Montage - Chelmsford Reforms were brought during the period of Lord Chelmsford.
12. The Bengal Tenancy Act was passed in 1875.
13. Communal electorates were established in India by the Morley Minto reforms 1909.
14. Indian council Act 1861 allows Indians to enter into councils.
15. The age of marriage for girls as per Age of Consent Act, 1891 is 12 years.
16. Charter Act 1833 was passed during the period of William Bentick.
17. By the Regulation Act 1773 Supreme Court was established at Calcutta.

18. Sarada Act was passed during the period of Lord Irwin.
19. Sarada Act prohibited the marriages below 18 and 14 years for boys and girls respectively.
20. Dyarchy system means of division of Subjects of provincial Government into reserved and transferred subjects.
21. The Indian Government Act, 1935 granted the provincial autonomy in India.
22. The system of separate electorates were introduced by Indian Council Act, 1909.
23. Consent of Age Act Act prohibited the child marriages below 12 years.
24. Government of India Act 1919 introduced a Bicameral Legislature at the centre in place of the imperial council.
25. Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
26. Government of India Act 1919, introduced dyarchy system.
27. Government of India Act 1919 introduced a bicameral legislature at the centre in place of the Imperial council.
28. The Government of India Act, 1935 introduced dyarchy at the centre.
29. Consent of Age Law was passed during the period of Lansdown.
30. Indian Independence bill was introduced in British parliament on July 4, 1947 and it was enacted on July 18, 1947.
31. The Indian government Act, 1935 was passed during the period of Lord Wellington.

Government of India Act 1935-Main Provisions

No. Government of India Act 1935

1. Government of India Act 1935 was based on Simon Commission report, Muddiman Committee Report, deliberations of three Round Table Conferences, Communal Award etc.
2. This Act was the second milestone in the introduction of responsible government in India.
3. The Government of India Act 1935 contains 14 parts and 10 Schedules.
4. The Act abolished dyarchy in provinces and autonomy was given to them.
5. Dyarcy was introduced at the Centre.
6. All India Federation with two governments i.e. Union and States. was created.
7. The Central Legislature consists Rajya Sabha and Federal Assembly.
8. Governor General was the chief administrator of the Federal Government.
9. Governor Geneal has the power to appoint or remove the council of ministers, issue of ordinances, summoning, proroguing or dissolving the Federal Assembly.
10. Native states was given freedom either to join or quit the Federation.
11. Division of powers, Federal court, written and rigid constitution were the federal features.
12. 59 items included in Central List, 54 items included in State list.
13. Governor General was authorised to make a law on residuary subjects.
14. Burma was separated from India.

15. Administrative subjects of the Union Government is divided into two Lists i.e. Reserved and Transferred.
16. Reserved List comprised Defence, External affairs, Communal issues, Tribal Welfare etc.
17. Governor General had the authority over reserved subjects with the help of three British Councillors.
18. Governor General supervises the matters of the Transferred List.
19. Federal court was constituted to settle the conflicts between the Union and the Provinces.
20. The principle of communal electorates extended to Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Harijans and Europeans.
21. New offices like Advocate General, Financial Adviser, Federal Railway Authority etc., were created.

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