

S.PRIYANKA(AIR-68, CSE 2019)

, Swadeshi movement

1903-1905 - Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra, Prithwînîchandra Ray.

1905 - Boycott Resolution - Calcutta townhall.

1905 - Benaras - Gokhale - Supported movement & condemned Partition.

1906 - Calcutta - D. Naroji - Swaraj as goal. National edn, Swadeshi, Boycott.

1907 - Surat - R.B. Ghosh.

Seditious meeting act, Indian newspapers act, criminal law act, Indian Press act.

Minto Morley Reform - 1909

1908 - R.B. Ghosh - Madras - constitution of congress

→ Revolutionary activities

1909 Lahore session Anushilan Samiti - B.K. Ghosh, Promotha Mitra, Jatindranath Banerjee

Disappearance of 1909 act. Prafulla Kaki & Khudiram Bose - Judge Kingsford.

Baorah dacoity - Pulin das.

R.B. Bose & Sachin Sanyal - Viceroy Hardinge.

Jatindranath Mukherjee - Zimmerman plot.

Chapekar Brothers - Rand & Lt. Dyer.

Savarkar - Mitramela, Abhinav Bharat.

Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh

London - Shyamji Krishna Varma, Savarkar, Hardayal

Paris - Madam Cama

Berlin - Virendronath Chattopadhyaya

San Francisco - Ghadr - Ramdas Puri, Jala Hardayal, G.D. Kumar.

→ Home rule movement

Subramanya Iyer - renounced knighthood

1916 - Lucknow - A.C. Majumdar

1917 - Calcutta - Annie Beasant - First women President.

→ Rowlatt Act

1919 - Jallianwala Bagh - Tagore renounced knighthood. Gandhi renounced title.

→ NCM 1919 - Amritsar - M. Nehru - Punjab wrong & Khilafat movement

to force govt

1919 - Khilafat committee - Ali Brothers, Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan, Hasrat Mohani

1920 - Sp - Special Session - Calcutta - L.L. Rai - approved NCM.

1920 - Nagpur - C. Rajagopalachari - CWC, congress' constitution change towards extra constitutional means

1921 - Ahmedabad - H.A. Khan - pressure to start CDM.

1922 - Chauri Chaura incident - Bardoli resolution to suspend NCM.

Anti NCM - Dwartadas, Setalvad, Thakurdas, Cowasji, Pherozee Sethna.

→ Swarajist

1922 - Graya - C.R. Das - defect of Swarajist proposal

1924 - Belgaum - Gandhi - endorsed Swarajist.

Walked out in 1930 on adoption of Purna Swaraj

May 1920 - Treaty of Sevres
Aug 1920 - All Party Conference.

→ Revolutionary activities

1920 - CPI - Tashkent - M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherjee

1925 - Sarojini - First Indian Nadu women President

HRA - Bismil, Sanyal, J.C. Banerji

Kakori conspiracy - Bismil, Roshan Singh, Ashfaqullah, Lohiri

Saunders murder - Lahore, Azad, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru

CIA bomb - Bhagat Singh, B.K. Dutt.

Chittagong armoury raid - Swami Sen

Women - Waddedat, Kishwar Begum, R.B. Ghosh & Suniti Chandheli, Bina Devi

- Simon commission (All is white man) - complete independence as goal.
 1924 - Madras - Ansari - boycott commission.
 Support by Justice party, Unionist party
 1928 - Nehru report - dominion status, Rejection of separate electorate, FR, linguistic states, Responsible govt. confined to British India
 1927 - Delhi Proposal by Muslim League. - 1/3rd Seat CLA, Representation in Bengal & Punjab, 3 muslim majority province.
 Concession made for Hindu Mahasabha - muslim reservation in minority province, Political structure body unitary
 1928 - All parties conference - Jinnah proposal rejected.
 1929 - Jinnah 4 points
 → CDM & Roundtable Conference.
 1928 - Calcutta - Mohammed Ali Jinnah - Nehru Report approved - one yr time to govt to accept it.
 Oct 1929 - Irwin declaration - no time scale to give dominion status.
 Nov 1929 - Delhi Manifesto - not to accept anything other than dominion in RTC.
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 Rejected by Irwin.
 Dec 1929 - Jahore - J. Nehru - adopted Purna Swaraj as goal, Boycott RTC, CWC authorised to launch CDM.
 Jan 31, 1930 - Gandhiji's eleven demands
 - No response from govt.
 Mar - Apr 1930 - Dandi March - CDM launched
 - Gandhi arrested
 Nov 30 - Jan 31 - 1st RTC - not attended by Congress
 Jan 1931 - All CWC members released
 Feb 1931 - Gandhi Irwin pact
 Mar 1931 - Kastachi / Vallabhbhai Patel - endorsed pact, Resolution on FR & Economic programme
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 drafted by J. Nehru
 Sep - Dec 1931 - 2nd RTC - no substantial outcome.
 Dec 1931 - Resumption of CDM
 - Viceroy Willingdon refused to meet Gandhi
 Aug 1932 - Announced communal Award (Rec'd by Lothian committee)
 Separate electorate for Mus, Euro, Sikhs, Ind-chri, Ango-Inds, Depress class & Marathas
 Sep 1932 - Gandhi - Ambedkar Poona Pact.
 Nov - Dec 1932 - 3rd RTC - no congress participation.
 1934 - withdrawal of CDM.
 1936 - Lucknow - J. Nehru - Socialist
 1936 - Faizpur - J. Nehru - 1st Village
 1938 - Haripura - Bose - National Planning Committee

→ World War II

S.PRIYANKA(AIR-68, CSE 2019) Indians.

Sep 1939 - British govt of India declared support without consulting Indians.
Congress offer to viceroy - constituent assembly after war and responsible govt at centre immediately to win public support

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Rejected by Linlithgow.

Meeting at Wardha - 3 opinions

Gandhi

Nehru

Socialists

* CWC resolution - India wouldn't be a part, Britain should declare its war aim, it should prove that it's fighting for democracy & freedom

Oct 1939 - Linlithgow's response

* Refused to define war aim, modification of 1935 act after consultation from various communities, parties

Oct 1939 - CWC rejected viceroy's statement, resignation of congress ministries and not to support war

Jan 1940 - Linlithgow stated - dominion status be given after war

Mar 1940 - Ramgarh Session - Maulana Azad

- * Nothing other than independence will be accepted
- * War must be waged if situation arises.

Mar 1940 - Lahore - IML - Muslim majority area as independent states.

→ Hitler's astounding success put England in conciliatory mood. This made Nehru & Gandhi not to embrace Britain at this time. - ready to compromise with govt.

1940 - August offer by Linlithgow to get Indians' support in war.

- * dominion status
- * Viceroy council expansion with majority of Indians
- * constituent assembly after war mainly of Indians
- * War advisory council
- * consent of minorities in constitution making

Reaction - congress rejected due to dominion status
IML - no mention about partition.

→ Govt said no advancement till INC and IML reach agreement. It taken away freedom of speech, press, organise association.

1940 end - Individual satyagraha - "Delhi chalo movement"

- * to show patience is not due to weakness
- * not interested in war
- * opportunity to govt to accept congress demand.

Aim - to get freedom of speech against war

1st - Vinoba Bhave 2nd - J. Nehru 3rd - Brahma Dutt

1941 - CWC resolution offer to cooperate in defence of India if full independence after war & power transfer immediately

1941 - Japan occupied Rangoon

1942 - Cripps mission

- * Indian union with dominion status free to decide relation with Commonwealth
- * constituent assembly with Indians
- * Province can secede away
- * Defence in hands of Britain.
- * Power of Governor-gen remain intact.

→ Rejected by both.

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- S.PRIYANKA(AIR-68, CSE 2019)**
- After Japanese invasion leads to Quit India movement. CWC meet at Wardha & passed Quit India Resolution.
- Aug 8 1942 - Gowalia Tank - **Bombay** - INC ratified & Gandhi Speech. The next day all leaders are arrested.
- young leaders took underground activities to keep up popular morale.
- Parallel gov in Ballia, Tamluk and Satara
- Violence became common & Independence is on immediate agenda.
- CR formula - IML to support Congress in struggle & forming provisional gov at centre, after war plebiscite to decide partition in N.W & N.E India, if accepted common centre be formed. But IML rejected - common centre & wanted only Muslim to vote.
- Desai Liaqat Pact - For interim gov, equal no. of nomination by INC and IML and 20% reserved seat for minorities
- Wavell Plan - Shimla conference - June 1945 - to Reconstruct gov-general executive council
- * All Indians except gov general & commander-in-chief * caste Hindu-Muslim have equal representation
 - * Reconstructed council act as interim govt.
 - * All parties to submit joint list. If not possible, separate list be submitted.
- July 1945 - Labour party co-opted in → Aug 1945 - election announced for centre & provinces
- INC election campaign - used to mobilize people against British, supported INA PoW.
- Three upsurges - Winter (1945-46)
- * Nov 1945 - over INA trials, * Feb 1946 - over INA * Feb 1946 - strike by Royal Indian Navy
- Congress didn't support these uprisings.
- Election results: Congress except in Bengal, Sindh, Punjab; IML: In Bengal & Sindh.
- Cabinet mission announced on Feb 1946 - aim is to graceful withdrawal.
- Arrived on March 1946, INC & IML cannot make agreement. So came up with its own plan
- Cabinet mission plan
- * Rejection of full fledged Pakistan
 - * Grouping of existing provinces - Section A, B, C
 - * Princely state free to decide
 - * Province to have full autonomy
 - * 3 tier legislature & executive at provincial, Sected, Union
 - * Constituent assembly to be elected by provincial assembly
 - * common centre would control defence, comm, ext affairs
 - * After 1st election, province can come out of group and after 10 years can call for reconsideration of constitution.
- Both accepted plan → July 1946 - elections held → Nehru statement made League to withdraw
- Aug 16, 1946 - Direct action called to achieve Pakistan.
- Sep 1946 - Interim govt formed → Oct - League joined & followed obstruction.
- Feb 1947 - Congress members wanted to remove IML members
- Feb 1947 - Atlee's Statement
- * Deadline fixed * lapse of paramountcy on princely states * Transfer of power to one centre or existing provincial govt if not fully represented
- Mountbatten Plan - June 3 1947
- * Punjab & Bengal - IA should decide * Sindh - own decision * NWFP & Sylhet - Referendum
 - * Independence to princely states, Bengal ruled out * Freedom on Aug 15, 1947.
 - * Boundary commission if partition accepted.
- July 5 - India Independence Act - 1947.
- * Two dominion * constituent assembly will act as central legislative assembly
 - * Till new constitution, govt carried out on acc of Govt of India Act 1935