

All Inclusive Static Crash Course Prelims 2022

Class-16 : HISTORY

1885 December 28 Indian National Congress founded by Allan Octavian Hume (retired British CS)

- ❑ at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in **Bombay**, with 72 delegates in attendance.
- ❑ **President** → Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
- ❑ **General Secretary** → Allan Octavian Hume
- ❑ **Some prominent delegates:** Dadabhai Naoroji -- Madan Mohan Malviya -- GK Gokhale -- BG Tilak -- MG Ranade -- RC Dutt -- Badruddin Tyabji -- Pherozeshah Mehta -- W. C. Bonnerjee -- S. Ramaswami Mudaliar -- S. Subramania Iyer -- two British Civil servants William Wedderburn and John Jardine.

Note:

- ❑ **Surendranath Banerjee** was also founding member of INC, but could not attend the first session. He was in Calcutta for 2nd national conference of Indian Association (1876 SN Banerjee & Ananda Mohan Bose)
- ❑ **Lord Dufferin** (1884-88) was Viceroy when Congress was formed.

- ❑ 1886 – **Dadabhai Naoroji** – 2nd President of Congress (Calcutta session)
- ❑ 1887 – **Badruddin Tyabji** – 1st Muslim President of Congress (Madras session)
- ❑ 1890 – **Kadambani Ganguli** – 1st women to address Congress (Calcutta session)
- ❑ 1917 – **Annie Besant** – 1st woman President of Congress (Calcutta session)
- ❑ 1921 – **C R Das** – He was president but in prison, so Hakim Ajmal Khan presided (Ahmedabad session)
- ❑ 1924 – **Mahatma Gandhi** – The only session presided by him (Belgaum session)
- ❑ 1925 – **Sarojini Naidu** – 1st Indian woman President of Congress (Kanpur session)

5 foreigners who were INC Presidents:

1888 - George Yule, Allahabad
1889 - William Wedderburn, Bombay
1894 - Alfred Webb, Madras,
1904 - Henry Cotton, Bombay
1910 - William Wedderburn, Allahabad
1917 - Dr Annie Besant, Calcutta.

1893 - **Indian Parliamentary committee** in London, formed by **Sir William Wedderburn** (chairman). Aim was to agitate for Indian political reforms in British Parliament and speak against British policies in India.

1900 - "The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise." This statement was written by **Lord Curzon** (1899-1905) in a letter to SoS.

Safety Valve theory:

- Hume founded INC to allow Indians to **release discontent**, to prevent 1857 like situation.
- This theory was supported by Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, etc.
- Despite being safety valve, Congress used Hume as a '**lightning conductor**' to escape the wrath of British

Moderate Phase (1885-1905)

- They wanted greater **autonomy**
- Their social base was **Zamindars** and upper middle class
- Believed that **masses are not ready** for political work
- They professed **loyalty** to British
- Used methods like Prayer, **Petition**, Persuasion
- e.g. Dadabhai Naoroji, GK Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjee

Economic critique examples:

- RC Dutt wrote The Economic History of India
- Dadabhai Naoroji wrote Poverty & un-British Rule in India

Some aims and demands:

- Reform of the legislative **councils**.
- **Education** of masses and organizing public opinion.
- Make people aware of their **rights**.


Some achievements:

- Indian Councils Act **1892** increased the size of legislative councils; Questions could be asked on Budget
- They were able to sow the seeds of **nationalism** in the people
- They popularized ideals like democracy, liberty and **equality**

Extremists:

- They wanted complete **independence**
- Social base: educated lower **middle class**
- Had immense **faith** in capacity of masses
- They said British are **unworthy** of loyalty
- Methods: Boycott, passive **resistance**
- e.g. Lal, Bal, Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh

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<p>1903 December Decision to partition Bengal announced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Official reason: Bengal has population of 7.8 crore (25% of British India) hence too big to manage ❑ Real reason: to weaken nationalism by divide and rule on basis on religion and language 				
<p>1905 August 7 Anti-partition movement started</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Massive meeting held in Calcutta Townhall ❑ Boycott Resolution passed, Swadeshi movement started, people asked to boycott foreign cloth & salt 				
<p>1905 October 16 Partition of Bengal / Day of Mourning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Huge gatherings, people fasted, bathed in Ganga, tied Rakhi, sang Bande Mataram ❑ Rabindranath Tagore composed "Amar Sonar Bangla" (national anthem of present-day Bangladesh) ❑ Soon movement spread to other parts: Tilak → Bombay & Poona; Lala Lajpat Rai → Punjab; Syed Haider Raza → Delhi; Chidambaram Pillai → Madras 				
<p>1905 December Congress session - Banaras - GK Gokhale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Resolutions passed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ condemn partition and policies of Curzon ➢ support anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement ❑ Extremists demanded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Movement should be spread outside Bengal also ➢ Go beyond just boycott, start mass struggle for Swaraj 				
<p>1906 December Congress session - Calcutta - Dadabhai Naoroji</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ INC passed four resolutions namely - Swadeshi, Swaraj, Boycott, National education ❑ INC goal declared to be Swaraj like that of UK or colonies like Australia & Canada 				
<p>1907 December Congress session - Surat - Rash Behari Ghosh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The question of whether to retain or reject the four resolutions of 1906 became the cause of split. ❑ Moderates believed British will soon bring Constitutional reforms, Extremist actions will annoy British. ❑ Extremists believed time had come to push British out of India, and Moderates were not capable for this. ❑ Split happened between Moderates and Extremists (Congress was dominated by Moderates) ❑ Between 1907-1911, govt brought laws to check anti-government activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Lal left for abroad; Bal jailed to Mandalay (in Burma) ➢ Pal & Aurobindo Ghosh retired from active politics 				
<p>SWADESHI MOVEMENT</p> <p>New Forms of Struggle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Boycott of foreign Goods like cloth, salt, sugar ❑ Public meetings and processions used for mass mobilisation. ❑ Swadeshi companies set up for soap, textiles, tanneries, bank, insurance, ship building, etc. ❑ Tagore preached Atmanirvar and Atmasakti for social and economic regeneration of villages ❑ Corps of Volunteers or 'Samitis' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Generated political consciousness in masses through magic lantern lectures, swadeshi songs, organisation of schools, arbitration courts, etc. ➢ e.g. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti in Barisal by Ashwini Kumar Dutta ➢ e.g. Swadeshi Sangam in Tamil Nadu by Chidambaram Pillai & Subramania Siva ❑ Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ National Council of Education was set up by Satish Chandra Mukherjee on August 15 1906 (in 1889, he had framed a scheme of national education) ➢ Bengal National College was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal ➢ Bengal Institute of Technology set up, funds collected to send students to Japan ❑ Culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Tilak organised Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to spread swadeshi propaganda ➢ Tagore wrote Amar Sonar Bangla; Subramania Bharati (TN) wrote Sudeshha Geetham <p>Significance of Swadeshi movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Masses (women, students, etc) got directly involved in national movement on large scale ➢ Activities were not just political, but also involved art, literature, industry, etc. ➢ Future struggle was to draw heavily from the experience gained 				
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1909 Morley-Minto reforms (Lord Minto → Viceroy ; John Morley → SoS for India)

1911 King George-V Delhi Durbar

- Due to mass political protests, Bengal partition was annulled
- East and West Bengal were reunited while Bihar & Orissa became a separate province.
- A separate Assam province was created
- Capital moved to Delhi from Calcutta

1913 July 15 Ghadar Party (Ghadar means revolt or rebellion)

- Important members: Sohan Singh Bhakna (Prez), Lala Hardayal, Udham Singh, Rashbehari Bose, etc
- Pacific Coast Hindustan Association, later known as Ghadar party, founded in Oregon (in USA)
- Its HQ was established at **Yugantar Ashram** in **San Francisco**
- It started weekly newspaper '**Ghadar**' in Hindi and Gurmukhi (captioned Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman)
- It didn't get much support from general population
- Ghadar Conspiracy**: plan for mutiny in British Indian Army in February 1915
 - Info about mutiny leaked, leaders arrested, mutiny failed

1914 Komagata Maru incident

Komagata Maru (a Japanese ship) in 1914 sailed from Hong Kong to Vancouver (**Canada**); immigration laws prevented it to offload people in Canada; so had to return back to **Calcutta** in September 1914, Budge Budge riot, 22 people died in firing. The incident gave boost to the cause of Ghadar movement.

World War - 1

Nationalist response to British participation in first World War:

- Moderates** supported the empire in war as a matter of duty.
- Extremists** (including Tilak who was released in June 1914) supported the war efforts in the belief that Britain would repay India's loyalty in the form of self-government.
- Revolutionaries** decided to utilize the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.

HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT

1914 July – WW-I started

Govt. releases B.G. Tilak from jail. He helps govt, but Tilak and Annie knew the need to build public pressure. INC was still under moderates. So Tilak and Annie started Home Rule Leagues. Idea was of Annie in her newspapers '**New India**' and '**Commonweal**' on lines of Irish HRL.

1916 April – first HRL

- by Tilak at Bombay Provincial Congress under Joseph Baptista in Belgaum. Area – Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Central provinces and Berar. To conciliate moderates, he said he intended Irish type home rule, and **not overthrow of British**. He further assured the Government of his loyalty to the Crown and urged all Indians to assist the British Government in its hour of crisis.

1916 September – Annie's HRL

- Area – all India except Tilak's. (Annie joined INC in 1914)
 - 1917 – Annie arrested, protests, released.
 - Became 1st woman President of INC at 1917 Calcutta session.
 - 1917 – Montague statement – self govt. and responsible govt. are govt. policy
 - 1918 – Home Rule movement receded.
 - HR was about mass political education, participation in local govt. activities, social work, funds, etc.
- 1920** HRL merged with Congress

1916 December INC Lucknow session - AC Majumdar

- Extremists entered INC.
- Lucknow pact signed between INC and ML
- INC agreed for separate electorates, ML agreed for joint constitutional demands, dominion status, etc.
- The Lucknow pact was totally disregarded by 1919 Act.

1917 August 20 Montagu's August Declaration

"The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of **responsible governments** in India as an Integral part of the British Empire".

1918 November World War - 1 ended

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1919 March Rowlatt Act
1919 April Jallianwala Bagh massacre
1919 December GoI Act 1919

KHILAFAT AND NCM

During WW-1, Turkey had allied with Germany and Austria against British. When war ended, Turkey was dismembered and **Khalifa removed from power**. This angered Muslims all over the world.

1919 March 20 – **Khilafat committee formed at Bombay**

➤ By Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali, Mohammad Ali)

1919 November 23 – **All India Khilafat Conference (AIKC) in Delhi**

➤ Decided to withdraw all cooperation with govt. if demands not met.

➤ **Gandhi** became **President** of AIKC.

➤ Gandhi saw it as **opportunity**, wanted to launch Satyagraha and non-cooperation against British.

➤ **Tilak opposed** cooperation with Muslim leaders.

➤ **Congress** also initially did not support Gandhi, but **later agreed**.

1920 June – boycott of schools, colleges, courts, etc., agreed at **All Party Conference**

1920 August 31 – **NCM launched** (Tilak died on 1st August)

1920 September – **Calcutta special session presided by Lal Lajpat Rai**

➤ Approved non-cooperation till **Punjab and Khilafat wrongs** removed and **Swaraj established**.

➤ **INC's approach changed** from constitutional measures to mass movements, so many **leaders left** (like Jinnah, Annie, Bipin Chandra Pal).

➤ Institutes established like Jamia, Kashi Vidyapeeth, etc.

➤ Tilak Swaraj Fund got more than Rs 1 crore.

➤ Gandhi returned Kaiser-e-Hind medal.

1922 February 5 – **Chauri Chaura incident**

1922 February 12 – **CWC met at Bardoli**

➤ Passed resolution to stop breaking of laws. NCM suspended, people unhappy.

1922 November – **Khilafat lost relevance**

➤ People of Turkey rose under Mustafa Kamal Pasha and deprived sultan of political power.

➤ In 1924, Caliphate was abolished

NCM had seen largest Muslim participation ever, and successful boycott of foreign cloth.

SWARAJ PARTY

Within Congress – Pro-changers (enter councils), No-changers (boycott elections and do constructive work)
Pro-changers wanted to wreck the councils from within.

1922 December **INC Gaya session – CR Das**

➤ Proposal for council entry rejected

1923 January 1 **Congress Khilafat Swaraj party formed**

➤ President CR Das, Secretary Motilal Nehru

1923 September **Special INC session Delhi – Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**

➤ Swarajists permitted

1923 November **Elections**

➤ Swarajists 42/101 in Central Legislative Assembly. They defeated many bills like Public Safety bill

1925

➤ **Vitthalbhai Patel** elected President (Speaker) of CLA. (first Indian Speaker of CLA (1925-30))

➤ No changers too joined local bodies for constructive work.

But gradually the **Swarajists weakened due to internal division** on Responsivist vs non-responsivist lines.

Responsivists cooperated with British to protect their religious interests. e.g. NC Kelkar, LL Rai, MM Malviya

DELHI PROPOSALS

1927 December: Muslim League session at Delhi. Decided on **four demands** to be incorporated in the draft **Constitution**. These proposals were **accepted** by Madras session of Congress, 1927:

1) **Joint electorate** in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims.

2) Representation to Muslims in Bengal and Punjab in **proportion to their population**.

3) Formation of three **Muslim majority provinces**- Sindh, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier province.

4) **One third** representation to Muslims in Central legislative assembly.

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1927 Simon Commission / Indian Statutory Commission

- Why? For Constitutional reforms / To review Gol Act 1919 which itself provided for review after 10 years.
- But it was appointed 2 years earlier due to fear that Labour party may come to power in Britain.
- It had seven British MPs. Sir John Simon was Chairman. No Indian member, so protests.
- Arrived in India in 1928; Lala Lajpat Rai died lead protests in Lahore, police beating, died.
- It proposed the abolition of dyarchy and establishment of representative government in provinces.

1928 Nehru Report

- ❑ Lord Birkenhead (SoS) challenged Indians to frame a Constitution acceptable to all.
- ❑ So, Committee of All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru was formed.
- ❑ Recommendations- Dominion status, linguistic provinces, responsible govt., secularism (negative approach i.e. separation of state and religion), 19 FR, cultural protection of Muslims, no separate electorate by reservation of seats, universal adult suffrage, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions.
- ❑ All party convention rejected Nehru report due to objections by ML, HM, Sikh League.
 - Jinnah withdrew support and gave 14 demands.
 - Young section in Congress opposed Dominion status. So, JL Nehru and SC Bose formed "Independence for India League". They both were Secretaries. Srinivasa Iyengar was President.

1928 INC Calcutta session - ML Nehru

- ML Nehru asks for dominion status in one year or we launch mass movement for complete independence

1929 December 31 – INC Lahore session – JL Nehru

- Poorna Swaraj resolution passed, Tiranga unfurled on banks of Ravi
- Decided to celebrate 26th January 1930 as independence day, continued till 1947.
- Gandhi puts 11 demands before Viceroy Irwin, including abolition of Salt tax.
- Demands rejected, so Dandi march.

1930 March 12 Gandhi starts Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram

1930 April 6 Gandhi breaks salt law at coastal village of Dandi, started CDM

- ❑ C. Rajagopalachari in TN --- Sarojini Naidu in Dharsana --- Rani Gaidilliu in NE --- Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan in NWFP organised Khudai Khidmatgar or Red Shirts.
- ❑ CDM marks great women participation in public sphere.

1930 May 4 Gandhi arrested when he announced that he would proceed to continue his defiance of the salt laws by leading a raid on Dharasana Salt Works on the west coast.

1930 Nov-Dec-Jan 1st Round Table Conference in London

- ❑ Inaugurated by King George V; chaired by Ramsay MacDonald
- ❑ INC did not attend. Attended by Hindu Mahasabha / Muslim League / Princely states

1931 March 5 Gandhi-Irwin pact (Delhi pact) signed

- ❑ Demands accepted by Govt: right to make salt for personal use; release political prisoners not convicted of violence; right to peaceful picketing; return of confiscated lands
- ❑ Demands rejected by Govt: public enquiry into police excesses; commute death sentence of Bhagat Singh
- ❑ Congress: suspended CDM, will participate in 2nd round table conference


1931 March 26-31 INC Karachi session - Sardar Patel

- ❑ Endorsed G-I pact; nominated Gandhi for 2nd RTC
- ❑ Passed resolution for Fundamental rights and National Economic Program.

1931 Sept-Dec 2nd Round Table Conference in London

- ❑ Gandhi attended. Govt refused Dominion status.

1932 January CDM resumed; Congress declared illegal; Gandhi put in jail

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1932 August 16 Communal award

- Announced by British PM **Ramsay MacDonald**
- Based on findings of Indian Franchise Committee (**Lothian Committee**)
- It **extended separate electorate** to depressed classes and other minorities.
- **Ambedkar supported** separate electorate for Dalits; **Gandhi** undertook **fast unto death**
- Deadlock between the two resolved through Poona Pact

1932 September 24 Poona Pact signed at Yarwada Jail in Poona

- Signed between Ambedkar and Madan Mohan Malviya (on behalf of Gandhi)
- Idea of separate electorate dropped; **Reserved seats** for depressed classes:
 - In provincial legislatures increased from 71 to 147
 - In Central legislature made 18%

1932 Nov-Dec 3rd Round Table Conference in London

- Outcome was "White Paper" which resulted in GoI Act 1935

Note: There was only one RTC, which had three meetings.

1919 Act → reviewed by Simon C. → report discussed in RTC → outcome was White paper → GoI Act 1935

1934 November CDM called off

1935 Govt of India Act 1935

1935 Burma separated from British India (took effect in 1937)

1935 Aden (in Yemen) separated from British India (took effect in 1937)

1937 Elections in 11 Provinces; Congress formed ministries in 7/11 provinces:

- Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Bihar, Central provinces, United Provinces, NWFP

1939 September World War - II

- India dragged into war by govt without consulting national leaders
- Congress put forward **two conditions for support**:
 - Immediately: **Responsible govt at Centre**
 - After war: **Constituent Assembly**
- Congress ask Britain to declare their **war aims** and how war aims would apply to **India after war**
- Britain said its just resisting aggression; INC rejected the statement; its ministries in provinces **resigned**
- Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League formed **coalition govt** in NWFP, Sindh, Bengal.

1939 December 22 Day of Deliverance

- Announced** by **Jinnah** (ML chief) on 2 December 1939
- Celebrated** by Muslim League, All-India Depressed Classes Association, Independent Labour party, etc.
- Jinnah & Ambedkar jointly addressed Day of Deliverance event in Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay

1940 March 24 Pakistan Resolution aka Lahore Resolution or Declaration of independence of Pakistan

- Passed by Muslim League in Lahore
- Demanded separate homeland for Muslims

1940 August 8 August Offer by Viceroy Linlithgow

- Dominion status
- Representative Constituent Assembly after war of 'mostly' Indians
- Viceroy's Executive Council to have more Indians
- Minorities were assured of political safeguards
- Offer rejected by both Congress and Muslim League
- JL Nehru said "**Dominion status as dead as doornail**"

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1940 October 17 Individual Satyagraha / Delhi Chalo movement

- Launched at **Wardha** (Maharashtra)
- Gandhi started it to show that national patience was not due to weakness, and also to assert freedom of speech against the war. Satyagrahi to move through villages, towards Delhi
- 1, 2, 3: **Vinoba Bhave** → JL Nehru → Brahma Dutt
- Limited, so as not to restrict British war efforts
- Little enthusiasm, hence suspended in December
- Restarted in January 1941, thousands joined, 20k arrested

1942 March Cripps Mission

- **Japan at India's door**; so allied powers like US Prez Roosevelt asked British PM Churchill to seek India's cooperation in war. (Churchill was from Conservative party)
- Sir Stafford Cripps (Labour party MP) was sent to India.
- JL Nehru and Maulana Azad were negotiators from Congress.
- Main proposals by Cripps:
 - Dominion status
 - Constituent Assembly (elected by provincial assemblies, nominated by princely states)
Until now, CA was to be of 'mostly' Indians, but now only Indians
 - Unwilling provinces could form separate Union
 - Defence will remain in hands of British in the meantime
- Offer rejected by all
- Gandhi called it '**post-dated cheque drawn on a failing bank**'

1942 August 8 August Resolution / Quit India Movement

- ❑ Congress met at **Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay**, passed QIM resolution
- ❑ It demanded immediate withdrawal of British from India; Gandhi gave slogan 'Do or die'
- ❑ Gandhi's instructions
 - **Government servants**: Don't resign but declare allegiance to Congress
 - **Soldiers**: Don't resign, but don't fire on Indians
 - **Students**: If confident, leave studies
 - **Peasants**: Don't pay rent if zamindar is pro-government
 - **Princes**: Support the people and accept their sovereignty
 - **Princely state people**: Support the ruler only if he is anti-government
- ❑ Many leaders, including Gandhi arrested, so Gandhi could not lead the movement
- ❑ Many journals banned, including National Herald and Harijan
- ❑ **Karnataka method**: Damaging communication systems and railway tracks, running of underground radio by Usha Mehta (August-November)
- ❑ **Linlithgow** said it's the most serious rebellion since 1857
- ❑ **Parallel govt** were formed at local level:
 - Ballia (UP) – by Chittu Pandey (first parallel govt.)
 - Tamluk (WB) – by Satis Samant (helped in Bengal famine)
 - Satara (Maharashtra) – by Chavan and Nana Patil (longest parallel govt 1943-45)
 - Talcher (Odisha) → Lakshman Nayak
- ❑ It was a spontaneous non-violent movement. Peasants too joined in large numbers.
- ❑ Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, Communists **opposed QIM**

1944 C R Plan aka Rajagopalachari formula

- Issued by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari after QIM in a pamphlet "**The Way Out**"
- It aimed to end the Constitutional deadlock between Congress and ML (Gandhi supported the plan).
- Main points:
 - **ML to support Congress** demand for independence and cooperate to form govt at Centre.
 - **Plebiscite** in Muslim majority areas for separate state.
 - In case of partition, **joint agreement** for defence, commerce, communications, etc.

1945 January Desai Liaqat pact

- Congress and ML to nominate equal number to central legislature
- 20% reservation to minorities including SCs and Sikhs
- Rejected by both Congress and ML

1945 June 14 Wavell plan

- All members of Executive Council to be **Indians**, except Viceroy himself and Commander-in-Chief
 - All portfolios except Defense would be held by Indian members.
 - Viceroy to exercise his veto on advice of ministers.
 - Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.
- Simla Conference on 25 June 1945 by Wavell to discuss the plan.

1945 November INA Trials / Red Fort trials

- Prem Sahgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon got death sentence
- Defence advocates: Bhulabhai Desai, Aruna Asaf Ali, JL Nehru, etc.
- Powerful movement emerged, hence govt suspended sentences

1945 Dec - Jan 1946 Elections

- INC got 91% of non-Muslim votes.
- INC got majority in most provinces except Bengal, Sindh, Punjab.
- ML got 86.6% of Muslim votes.
- ML got majority in Bengal and Sindh

1946 February 18 Royal Indian Naval mutiny

- 1,100 RIN ratings of HMIS Talwar went on strike
- Reasons: Racial discrimination, unequal pay, abuse by seniors, deployment of Indian troops in Indonesia, arrest of a rating for scrawling 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar, INA trials, etc.
- Got support from Communist Party of India, whereas Congress and ML condemned it
- Patel and Jinnah persuaded them to surrender

1946 May Cabinet Mission plan (came to India in March, announced the plan in May)

- Govt in Britain changed (Conservative party under Churchill → **Labour party under Clement Atlee**)
- New govt more open to Indian demands, sent Cabinet Mission plan, **wanted united India.**
- Pethick Lawrence (SoS for India), Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander**
- Main points:
 - Rejected demand for Pakistan as claimed by ML
 - Federal 3-tier structure: provincial, section and union levels.
 - Princely states free to enter into arrangement with anyone.
 - Provinces to be grouped into three sections: A, B, C
 - Provinces free to have full autonomy and residuary powers
 - Provinces, after 10 years, free to reconsider group/Constitution.
 - Meanwhile, interim govt to be formed from Constituent Assembly
- June 1946: both ML and INC accepted the Plan.

1946 July Elections

- Elections held in provincial assemblies for Constituent Assembly.
- Nehru: CA will be sovereign, so it will make decisions, so groupings may not be as per Cabinet mission plan
- ML: in response, it withdrew from plan, and called for '**Direct Action**' from 16 August to achieve Pakistan.
- Large scale communal riots → Last opportunity to avoid partition was lost.

1947 February 20 British PM Clement Atlee's statement

- 30 June 1948 is deadline for transfer of power
- Mountbatten to replace Wavell as Viceroy.

1947 June 3 Mountbatten plan

- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies will vote to decide if they are to be partitioned.
- In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created.
- Referendums in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal
- Sindh would take its own decision
- Independence for princely states ruled out: they would join either India or Pakistan
- Freedom to come on August 15, 1947

Indian Independence Act 1947


- Two independent dominions of India and Pakistan
- Abolished office of Viceroy.
- Each Dominion to have GG, to be appointed by King on advice of Dominion Cabinet.
- Princely states free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- Till new Constitutions are framed, GoI Act 1935 to apply, but can be amended.

August 14: Pakistan became independent; Jinnah became GG of Pak

August 15: India became independent; Mountbatten became GG of India

1901	1911	1921	1931 → Gandhi-Irwin pact → INC - Karachi - Patel → 2 nd RT conference	1941
1902	1912	1922 → Chauri Chaura	1932 → CDM resumed → Communal award → Poona Pact → 3 rd RT conference	1942 → Cripps Mission → QIM
1903	→ Ghadar party 1913	→ Swaraj party 1923	1933	1943
1904	→ Komagata Maru 1914	1924	→ CDM called off 1934	→ C R formula 1944
→ Partition of Bengal → INC - Banaras - Gokhale 1905	1915	1925	1935	→ Desai Liaqat pact → Wavell plan → Simla Conference → INA Trials → Elections 1945
→ Partition of Bengal → INC - Calcutta - Naoroji 1906	→ Home Rule League → INC - Lucknow - ACM 1916	1926	1936	→ RIN mutiny → Cabinet Mission plan → Elections to CA 1946
→ INC - Surat - RB Ghosh 1907	→ INC - Lucknow - ACM → Montagu's August Decl. 1917	→ Delhi proposals → Simon Commission 1927	→ Elections in 11 Provinces 1937	→ Atlee's statement → Mountbatten plan 1947
1908	1918	→ Nehru Report → INC - Calcutta - ML Nehru 1928	1938	1948
1909	→ Khilafat → Rowlatt Act → Jallianwala Bagh 1919	→ INC - Lahore - JL Nehru 1929	→ World War - II → Day of Deliverance 1939	1949
1910	→ NCM 1920	→ Dandi March / CDM → 1 st RT conference 1930	→ Pakistan Resolution → August Offer → Individual Satyagraha 1940	1950

This is a sample table. Students are advised to make a fresh table, and fill it themselves, over a period of time

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