

Non-Cooperation Movement:

In 1919 Indians were getting restless as economic condition inflation, Constitutional reforms introduced Dyarchy and gave more power to governor + Rise in expectation after Lucknow pact (1916) + By 1920 Khilafat issue + Jallianwala bagh massacre and Hunter commission report + Rise of nationalist in Muslim league like Mohammed Ali, Abdul Kalam Azad and Hasan Imam

Khilafat Movement: Khalifa was the spiritual authority of muslims all over the world + Md. Ali and Shaukat Ali constituted All India Khilafat Committee + Gandhi Assumed presidentship of All Indian Khilafat Committee in the Delhi Session

- **September 1920, Special session of Congress at Calcutta**
Presided by Lala Lajpat Rai
- **Constructive Programme** → work for Hindu Muslim unity, Prohibition, Establishment of national education institutions, Tilak Swaraj Fund, removal of untouchability, remain non-violent + **Development of Nationalist Education** → Jamia Milia, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidya peeth
- **December 1920 Nagpur Session of Congress** → Programme of non-cooperation was endorsed (**Important Change** → Instead of attainment of Swaraj through constitutional means, goal was changed to Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means + **3 Demands:** (a) Restore ruler of Turkey (b) Apologise for Jallianwala Bagh wrongs (c) Swaraj for India → Gandhi promised Swaraj within 1 year
- Chauri Chaura incident. (5 Feb, 1922) → Withdrawal of movement → stop all activity which were breaking the law and focus on constructive work → Youth like JL Nehru and Bose bewildered and disappointed with withdrawal
- ML Nehru and CR Das established **Swaraj Party (Swarajist Vs. No-Changers)** → Gandhi arrested in March 1922 and sentenced to 6 years in Jail
- There were internal divisions among the Swarajists. They were divided into **responsivists and the non-responsivists** → The responsivists (M.M. Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, N C Kelkar) wanted to cooperate with the government and hold offices, whereas the non-responsivists (Motilal Nehru) withdrew from legislatures in 1926.

Simon Commission (Indian Statutory Commission) in 1928 → Seven member all white Commission with Chairman Sir John Simon → Provision in 1919 act to look into its functioning after 10 years → conservative party feared loss → **Congress Session in Madras, Dec 1927** under Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari to Boycott Commission at every

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stage → Boycotted by Congress, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League faction under Jinnah

- **Simon Commission recommendations** → Abolition Dyarchy in Provinces + ministers should be made responsible to the provincial legislatures in all departments, including the department of law and order + Franchise was to be extended and legislatures were to be enlarged + At the centre, a Federal assembly would be constituted on the basis of representation of the provinces and other areas as per the population + The council of state would continue as the Upper House but its members would be chosen not on the basis of direct election but on the basis of indirect election by the Provincial councils + No change in the central executive + All India federation was not considered practical idea for immediate execution + Burma should be separated from the British India and should be provided a constitution of its own
- Lord Birkenhead's challenge to Indians → **"Delhi Proposal" by Muslim leaders** → All Parties Conference in Feb 1928 → ML Nehru as Chairman, JL Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mangal Singh, Bose, Ali Imam, GR Pradhan → **Nehru Report at All Party Conference in Dec 1928, Calcutta** → Jinnah Calls for adding 3 remaining demands from Delhi proposals → ML Nehru does not agree → **Jinnah's 14 points** safeguarding the rights and interests of the Muslims + Nehru and Bose form Independence for India League as upset with Dominion status → **December, 1928:** Govt. given 1 year period to accept the demands, later the period reduced to 1 year
- Viceroy Irwin's Diwali Declaration → **Delhi Manifesto/Delhi Statement** to put forward conditions for attending RTC in London → Viceroy Rejects all demands
- Lahore Session of Congress (1929) → **Poorna Swaraj Resolution** JL Nehru as president → but why at this time? → CWC empowers Gandhi to launch a CDM when he feels time is right → legislatures asked to resign their seats → 26 Jan, 1930 fixed as the Independence Day
- **31 January, 1930** → Gandhi ultimatum to congress to accept or reject 11 demands → reduce expenditure on military by 50% + Total prohibition + Reforms in CID + Amendment in Arms Act + Release political prisoners + Postal reservation bill + Reduce land revenue by 50% + Abolish Salt tax and govt.'s salt monopoly → No Response from Govt.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- **12 March – 6 April, 1930** → Dandi March
- **Gandhi broke salt law + TN** → C. Rajagopalachari + Malabar → K.Kelappan **Other forms of protest** → Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan: Volunteer Brigade of Khudai Mhidmatgars 'red shirts' + Virtual Parallel govt. in Sholapur and other regions + No Chowkidara Tax Campaign in Bihar + violation of forest laws in C. India + Assam agitation Cunnigham Circular
- **After Gandhi arrest** → Dharsana Salt Satyagraha → Violent repression
- Mobilisation through Prabhat Pheries, Magic Lantern Shows, Secret Patrikas
- Mass participation of Women, Students, Tribals, Workers, Merchants,

Govt. Response → Nehru arrest in April + Gandhi in May 4, 1930 + 'Damned if you do, damned if you don't' → If force was applied, the Congress cried 'repression' if little was done cried 'Victory'

First Round Table Conference (Nov 1930 - Jan 1931)

- Chaired by then British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald + Attended by **73** representatives, from all Indian states and all parties except the Indian National Congress → The idea of All-India Federation
- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact/ Delhi Pact** → Release of all political prisoners + Remission of all fines + Return of all land not yet sold + Lenient treatment of those Govt. servants who resigned + Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing + Congress agreed to suspend CDM and participate in RTC 2

Karachi Session under Prez Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel + Bhagat Singh hanged on 23 March 1931 → Endorse Gandhi-Irwin Pact + Resolution on FR and National Economic Programme

Second Round Table Conference → failure of Second RTC as Labour Govt. of Ramsay MacDonald had fallen and now depended on conservatives for survival and Winston Churchill did not like Gandhi + Minority's pact on question of separate electorates which Gandhi was not able to overcome + Ended with announcement of two muslim provinces Sindh and NWFP → Gandhi returns to India → Change in Govt. Position as new Viceroy is **Lord Willington (1931-36)**

Second Phase of CDM: 29 Dec, 1931 → CWC decided to resume CDM phase 2 → 31 Dec, 1931 → Gandhi requests to meet Willington, He

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declines → 4 Jan, 1931 → Gandhi Arrested + Congress banned + Press gagged

Communal Award (16 August, 1932) announced by PM Ramsay MacDonald awarded separate electorates to depressed classes → Gandhi fast unto death in Yerwada Jail → **Poona Pact**

Before Poona Pact → M. C. Rajah, the second representative of untouchables at the Round Table Conference, had supported B. R Ambedkar during the conference. However, soon afterwards, Rajah entered in a pact with Moonje, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Rajah-Moonje Pact – **that advocated joint electorate on the basis of reserved seats for untouchables**. This issue of electorate split Dalit leadership ‘down the middle’

Third Round Table Conference → Not attended by Congress and Labour Govt. → Proposed Dyarchy at Centre and responsible govt. in provinces → GOI, Act 1935

April 1934 → CDM officially withdrawn, **Wardha Resolution**

GOI Act, 1935 → Nothing about ‘Dominion Status’ + Proposed All India Federation with provinces and Princely states + Dyarchy at centre + Bi-Cameral Federal Legislature + Establishment of Federal Court + Abolition of Indian Council + Estd. Federal Public Service Commission → The Act rejected by Congress → Nehru “It was a New Charter of Slavery” + “Machine with all brake, no engine”

- Gandhi initially opposed contesting provincial elections of 1937 but later agreed → **Feb 1937** → **Provincial elections** → 28 months of Congress rule → Congress contested 716/1161 seats → gets majority in all provinces except Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP → Largest party in Bengal, Assam and NWFP → Congress ministries formed in Madras, C. Provinces, Orrisa, UP and Bihar + Later in Assam + NWFP
- **Work done:** Law and Order reforms + Press restrictions lifted + Police Powers curbed + Political prisoners and revolutionaries released + Agrarian and labour reforms + However, ministries suppressed strikes and took recourse to section 144 + National Planning Committee Setup, 1938
- **British announce India as party to World War - II**
- **10-14 September, 1939** → CWC meeting at Wardha
- One group advocated unconditional support to Allied other group led by Bose opposed it and want to launch CDM
- **23 Oct 1939** → Congress ministries resigned in October, 1939 after outbreak of WW II as govt. did not consult Indians before their participation in the War.