

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



Why in NEWS?

75th

The nation celebrated 75th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement.



Theme of this year's celebration was **SANKALP SE SIDHI** i.e. taking a pledge to fight poverty and malnutrition.

About QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



BACKGROUND

Outbreak of WORLD WAR II



Opportunity for India to get free due to possible **Imminent British Collapse**



Intense willingness to end British Rule due to reversals faced by British in South-East Asia.



Public Discontent due to increased wartime disparities such as price rise, shortage of food items etc.



Threat to India due to Japanese invasion to Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Rangoon etc.



Britishers' **discriminatory behavior** against Indian refugees in South-East Asia.



Mixed Reactions on INDIAN SUPPORT to BRITISH WAR Efforts

CONGRESS'S



was **NOT** in favour of **Indian participation in war** till India itself was free.

GANDHI JI



wanted to **support British in war efforts** due to Japanese threats to India

LEFTIST



advised to start **immediate mass movement** to dislodge colonialism and **take opportunity of Britain's difficulties** that is fighting for defending colonial territories.



Failure of CRIPPS MISSION 1942



Cripps mission came to India to take Indian support for the war. It offered-

○ **Dominion Status to India** - That congress rejected. Nehru said "dominion status concept is dead as a dog"

○ **Setting up Constituent Assembly to frame new constitution** - It was rejected as there was no provision for immediate transfer of power.

○ **Right to Provinces to Secede and separate agreement with Britain**- it was rejected as considered a blue print for India's partition.



Muslim League objected to Cripps Plan for Pakistan not being explicitly offered.



Gandhi ji described it as a **Post-Dated Cheque**, Nehru added "on a crashing bank."

WARDHA Resolution 1942



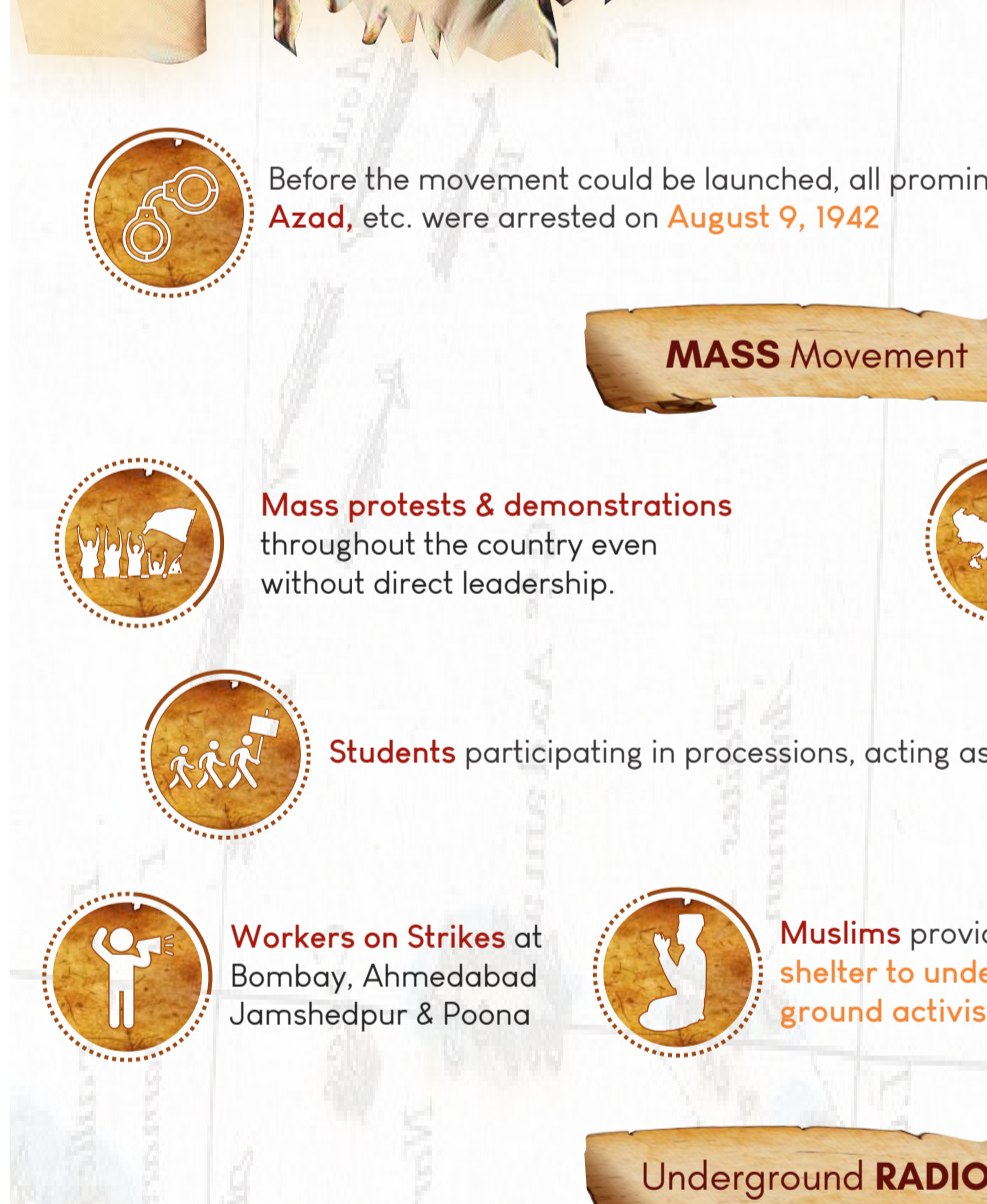
Failure of Cripps Mission **exposed lack of British will** to address Indian demands.



Gandhi ji then planned an **all out campaign** to compel **voluntary British withdrawal** from India.

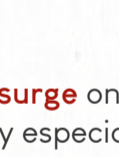


Nehru & Moderates opposed, but finally Congress Working Committee at Wardha passed a resolution to end British Rule in India on **July 14, 1942** known as **Wardha Resolution 1942**.



QUIT INDIA Resolution 1942

All-India Congress Committee at its **Bombay Session** ratified Quit India Resolution on **August 8, 1942**. Also known as **Bharat Chodo Andolan** or **August Kranti**



Gandhi ji as the leader of the Struggle proclaimed his Mantra for the movement - **Do or Die**



The resolution provides

○ **Immediate end** to British Rule in India and **Complete Independence**.

○ **Defend India** from the aggression of Nazism, Fascism & Imperialism.

○ **Provisional Government** of India after British withdrawal.

○ **Directions for Civil Disobedient** Imperialism of British Rule to -

○ **Government Servant** - Do not resign, be loyal to Congress

○ **Soldiers** - Do not leave your posts, but do not fire on Indians

○ **Peasants** - Pay rent if Zamindar is anti government, do not pay if pro government

○ **Princes** - Accept Sovereignty of your people

○ **Princely States** - Support your ruler and declare yourself part of Indian nation

Major Activities during QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



Operation ZERO HOUR



The Congress was declared an **Unlawful Association** & banned.



Before the movement could be launched, all prominent leaders **Gandhi ji, J.L. Nehru, Patel, Azad, etc.** were arrested on **August 9, 1942**

MASS Movement



Mass protests & demonstrations throughout the country even without direct leadership.



Massive Public Uprising on symbols of authority especially in **Eastern UP, Bihar and Bengal**.



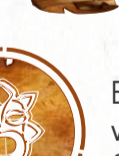
Students participating in processions, acting as **couriers** for underground networks



Workers on Strikes at Bombay, Ahmedabad Jamshedpur & Poona



Muslims provided shelter to underground activists



Participation of youth, women, workers, peasants, etc.

Underground RADIO



by **Usha Mehta, Ram Manohar Lohiya** and others at Bombay providing line of command to the movement



Other Underground ACTIVITIES



by **Jayaprakash Narayan, Biju Patnaik, Aruna Asif Ali and Sucheta Kripalani** providing guidance to the movement

TRIBAL Protests



By **Lakshman Naik** along with tribal population from **koraput**

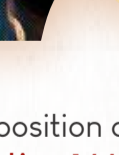
PARALLEL GOVERNMENT to support the movement at -



Ballia (East UP) under **Chittu Pandey**



Satara (Bombay) named **Prati Sarkar** under **Nana Patil, Y.B.Chavan**



Tamluk (Midnapore, Bengal) named **Jatiya Sarkar**

GOVERNMENT Repression



Mass Flogging and Mass killing



Ban on Mass Meetings & processions



Heavy fine on rebellions



Military rule in many cities



Imposition of Section 144

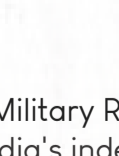


Restrain on Press

SIGNIFICANCE of The Movement



Last major civil disobedience movement before India being a sovereign nation in 1947.



Unparalleled Heroism and Nationalism displayed by Common people



Peasants, Students and Workers were the backbone of the Movement



No Communal Clashes during the movement



Female Activism was significant when male congress were put in jail.

IMPACT of the Movement



The movement united the **Indian people** against British rule.



Congress stood as the **only organization** to provide India a **stable government**.



Public Distrust in British Rule make British realized that they **couldn't rule India** anymore.



Others Effects like **Strain on the Economic And Military Resources** of the British Empire at wartime, **World-Wide Pressure on British** for India's independence, finally led **India's Independence in 1947**.

