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Quit India Movement



- On August 8, 2022, India completed 80 years of Quit India Movement, also known as August Kranti.

Introduction:

- On August 8, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi called for the end of British rule and started the Quit India Movement at the All India Congress Committee session in Mumbai.
- Gandhiji called for “do or die” in his speech at Gwalia Tank Maidan, now known as August Kranti Maidan.
- Aruna Asaf Ali, popularly known as the ‘Grand Old Lady’ of the freedom movement, is known for hoisting the Indian flag at the Gwalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement.
- The slogan ‘Quit India’ was coined by Yusuf Mehrla, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as the Mayor of Mumbai.

- Meherali also coined the slogan “Simon go back”.

Cause:

Cripps Mission Failure:

- The immediate reason for the agitation was the termination of the Cripps mission/no final decision on the mission.

Reference:

- This mission was sent under the leadership of Stafford Cripps to solve the question related to the creation of a new constitution and self-government in India.
- Reasons behind the Cripps Mission: Japan’s growing aggression in South-East Asia, the British government’s eagerness to ensure India’s full participation in the war, Britain’s ruling Labor Party due to increasing pressure from China and the United States on Britain the Cripps Mission was sent to India in March 1942 by the Prime Minister of India, Winston Churchill.

Cause of fall:

- This mission failed as it offered Dominion status to India with Partition, not complete independence.

India’s participation in World War II without prior consultation with leaders:

- India’s intention to unconditionally support the British government in World War II was misunderstood by the Indian National Congress.

Spread of Anti-British Sentiment:

- Anti-British sentiment and demand for complete independence had gained popularity among the Indian people.

Centralization of several small movements:

- People’s movements going on for two decades under the leadership of various bodies affiliated to the Congress like All India Kisan Sabha, Forward Bloc etc. had created the background for this movement.
- Militant explosions were taking place at many places in the country which got associated with Quit India Movement.

Shortage of essential commodities:

- The economy was also shattered as a result of World War II.

Demands:

- To get the support of Indians in the Second World War against fascism, there was a demand to end the British rule in India with immediate effect.
- Demand to form an interim government after the British left India.

Phase: The movement had three phases:

- **Phase I** - marked by urban uprisings, strikes, boycotts and dharnas, which were quickly suppressed.
- There were strikes and demonstrations all over the country and workers provided support by not working in factories.
- Gandhiji was imprisoned in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune and almost all the leaders were arrested.
- In the **second phase** of the movement, the focus shifted to rural areas which saw a major peasant revolt, with the main objective being to disrupt communication systems, such as railway tracks and stations, telegraph wires and poles, attacks on government buildings or colonial power.
- In the final phase, national governments or parallel governments were formed in different areas (Ballia, Tamluk, Satara etc.).

The success of the movement

The Rise of Future Leaders:

- Leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia, JP Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Biju Patnaik, Sucheta Kriplani etc. carried out underground activities who later emerged as prominent leaders.

Women's Participation:

- Women actively participated in the movement. Women leaders like Usha Mehta helped set up an underground radio station that created awareness about the movement.

Rise of Nationalism:

- Quit India movement created a distinct sense of unity and brotherhood in the country. Many students left schools and colleges and people left their jobs.

The way to freedom

- Although the Quit India Movement was crushed in the year 1944 and the British refused to give independence immediately, saying that independence would be given only after the end of the war, but due to

the burden of this movement and the Second World War, the British administration realized that it was not possible to control India for a long time.

- Due to this movement, the very nature of India's political dialogue with the British changed and eventually paved the way for India's independence.

Movement Failure:

Brutal Repression:

- Violence was witnessed at some places during the agitation, which was not pre-planned.
- The movement was violently suppressed by the British, people were fired upon, lathi-charged, villages were burnt and heavy fines were imposed.
- In this way the government resorted to violence to crush the movement and more than 1, 00,000 people were arrested.

Lack of support:

- Muslim League, Communist Party of India and Hindu Mahasabha did not support the movement. The Indian bureaucracy also did not support this movement.
- The Muslim League was not in favor of the British leaving India before partition.
- The Communist Party supported the British, as they were allied with the Soviet Union.
- The Hindu Mahasabha openly opposed the Quit India Movement and officially boycotted it fearing that the movement would create internal disorder and endanger internal security during the war.
- Meanwhile, Subhas Chandra Bose formed 'Indian National Army' and 'Azad Hind Sarkar' outside the country.
- Many Congress members like C. Rajagopalachari resigned from the provincial legislature because they did not support the idea of Mahatma Gandhi.

Swadeep Kumar

PESA Act



- Various electoral parties in Gujarat are trying to woo the tribals by promising strict implementation of the Panchayat Upabandhan (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996.
- State PESA rules were notified in Gujarat in January 2017 and they were implemented in 4,503 gram sabhas under 2,584 gram panchayats of 50 tribal taluks in eight districts of the state.
- However the Act is still not implemented in letter and spirit.
- Six states (Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra) have enacted PESA laws and if these rules are implemented, Chhattisgarh will become the seventh state to implement them.

PESA Act:

- The PESA Act was enacted in 1996 “to extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas”.
- Part IX of Article 243-243ZT of the Constitution contains provisions relating to Municipalities and Co-operative Societies.

Provision:

- The Scheduled Areas under this Act are those referred to in Article 244(1) according to which the provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas in the States other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- The Fifth Schedule provides a series of special provisions for these areas.

- **Ten states**—Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana—have notified Fifth Schedule Areas that cover several districts (partially or fully) in each of these states.) covers.

Purpose:

- Ensuring self-government through Gram Sabhas for the people living in the scheduled areas.
- It legally recognizes the right of tribal communities, residents of scheduled areas to govern themselves through their own systems of self-government. It acknowledges their traditional rights over natural resources.
- Empowers Gram Sabhas to play an important role in approving development plans and controlling all social sectors.

Importance of Gram Sabha in PESA Act:

- Democratic Decentralisation: PESA empowers Gram Sabhas to play an important role in approving development plans and controlling all social sectors. **This management includes the following:**
- Water, forest, resources on land.
- Minor Forest Produce.
- Human Resources: The processes and personnel who implement policies.
- Management of local markets.
- Preventing land segregation.
- Controlling narcotics.

Identity Protection:

- Powers of village councils include maintenance of cultural identity and tradition, control over schemes affecting tribals and control of natural resources within the area of a village.

Resolving conflicts:

- Thus the PESA Act enables the Gram Sabhas to maintain their rights and the safeguards of the environment against external or internal conflicts.

Public Watchdog:

- The Gram Sabha will have powers to monitor and prohibit the manufacture, transport, sale and consumption of narcotic substances within the limits of their village.

Issues related to PESA:

Partial implementation:

- State governments should enact state laws for their scheduled areas in accordance with this national law.
- As a result PESA has been partially implemented.
- Partial implementation has distorted self-government in tribal areas such as Jharkhand.

Administrative Constraints:

- Many experts have claimed that PESA did not succeed due to lack of clarity, legal weakness, bureaucratic apathy, lack of political will, resistance to changes in the hierarchy of power, etc.

Paper follows instead of reality:

- Social audits conducted across the state also pointed out that in fact, various development plans were being approved by the Gram Sabha only on paper, in fact no meeting was held to discuss and decide.

Tribal Policy of India:

- Most of the tribes in India are collectively recognized as 'Scheduled Tribes' under Article 342.
- **Part X of the Indian Constitution:** The right to self-determination has been guaranteed by Article 244 (Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas) contained in the Scheduled and Tribal Areas.
- Provisions have been made in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution for the administration and control of Scheduled and Tribal Areas and in the Sixth Schedule for the administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 or PESA Act.
- Tribal Panchsheel Policy.
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 deals with the rights of forest dwelling communities to land and other resources.

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A changing Global Vision for G 20: An analysis of the role of India in this perspective

Context: The summit of G20 is an upcoming summit that is going to be held in Bali (15-16 November 2022) and the next G20 summit will be held in 2023 in Kashmir. In the summit of 2022, India would lead the foundations of the agenda for the summit of 2023

Introduction

G20 is a group of 19 countries and the European Union. It is an intergovernmental organization. It was founded in 1999. Its president is the president of Indonesia. The G20 plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues. Global prosperity is interlinked with the programs of the G20. G20 also tackles the global issues of poverty and unemployment as well as other economic challenges

India has played an important role in the G20 summit and being benefited for a long time also. India will emphasize the important issue of energy, agriculture, trade, digital economy, health, and environment to employment, tourism, anti-corruption, and women empowerment, including in focus areas that impact the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. These issues are concerning issues for the developing countries

The inclusive economic development of the world is only possible with global cooperation. The institutions like UNO and WTO can play an important role in this regard. These international institutes should help those countries which are economically deprived. These institutions can play the role in securing cooperation between donor and recipient country groups is losing the centrality

There are now three important socio-economic systems: G7, China-Russia, India, and others. All they will jointly set the global agenda. Because of the Russia Ukrain conflict for a long time, and the expanding influence of the trade and value chains dominated by the U.S. and China developing

countries are having few alternatives for getting international economic support.

G 20 countries are the group of those countries that hold 95% of the world's patents, 85% of global GDP, 75% of international trade, and 65% of the world population. Hence it is obvious that their agenda would influence the world's economy

Role of India in G20

India should have some collaboration on limited focus areas around science and technology, building on resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and other multilateral bodies. The following path should be adopted by India ‘

1. India should make collaboration with those countries traveling in the same boat as per the economic perspective
2. emerging economies are no longer to be considered the source of problems needing external solutions but the source of solutions to shared problems.
3. the BRICS provides an appropriate model for governance institutions suitable for the 21st century where a narrow group of states dominated by one power will not shape the agenda.

In the upcoming summit of G20, the common concern of all the countries would be Human rights. There is a growing recognition of economic and social rights. the right to adequate food, housing, education, health, water and sanitation, and work for all would be discussed in this summit.

Besides, another important agenda for pacing up the world's economy should be investment. How investment should be increased in those countries whose economy has collapsed during the corona pandemic

The issue related to environment conservation should also be discussed space is the next frontier for finding solutions to problems of natural resource management ranging from climate change-related natural disasters and supporting agricultural innovation to urban and infrastructure planning. this should also be discussed in the upcoming G20

India should raise the issue of the digital-information-technology. The term universal services should be redefined. The internet services should be excessively for all.

Public health is another important issue of Global concern. We could fight the Global health issue jointly. After the COVID -19, it has been proven. A major global challenge is the rapidly growing antimicrobial resistance which needs new antibiotics and collaboration between existing biotechnology facilities.

Conclusion

As per the above discussion, it can be said that the upcoming G20 summit held in Bali would be a more significant Global summit for the world. India is the world's leading country in population. therefore India's role in this summit will be more influence able. India is a developing country that is facing various economic and social issues which can be tackled only through the world's cooperation.

ANSHUL

