



# Lecture-35



## **Quit India Movement**

In August 1942, Gandhiji started the 'Quit India Movement' and decided to launch a mass civil disobedience movement 'Do or Die' call to force the British to leave India. The movement was followed, nonetheless, by large-scale violence directed at railway stations, telegraph offices, government buildings, and other emblems and institutions of colonial rule. There were widespread acts of sabotage, and the government held Gandhi responsible for these acts of violence, suggesting that they were a deliberate act of Congress policy. However, all the prominent leaders were arrested, the Congress was banned and the police and army were brought out to suppress the movement.

Meanwhile, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, who stealthily ran away from the British detention in Calcutta, reached foreign lands and organized the Indian National Army (INA) to overthrow the British from India.

The Second World War broke out in September of 1939 and without consulting the Indian leaders, India was declared a warring state (on behalf of the British) by the Governor General. Subhash Chandra Bose, with the help of Japan, preceded fighting the British forces and not only freed Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the Britishers but also entered the north-eastern border of India. But in 1945 Japan was defeated and Netaji proceeded from Japan through an aeroplane to a place of safety but met with an accident and it was given out that he died in that air-crash itself.

**"Give me blood and I shall give you freedom"** - was one of the most popular statements made by him, where he urges the people of India to join him in his freedom movement.

### **Why in News**

On 8<sup>th</sup> Aug 2020, India completed 78 years of **Quit India Movement** also known as **August Kranti**.

- Taking inspiration from the Quit India Movement, the Prime Minister gave a call for the **revival of its spirit** of the Quit India Movement by coining a new slogan *karenge aur karake rahenge* in place of Gandhi's slogan of *karo ya maro* (Do or Die).
- The aim of this slogan is to achieve the goal of building a **“New India”** by **2022**.

### Key Points

- **About:** On 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942, **Mahatma Gandhi** gave a clarion call to end the British rule and launched the **Quit India Movement** at the session of the **All-India Congress Committee** **in** **Mumbai**.
  - Gandhiji gave the call **“Do or Die”** in his speech delivered at the **Gowalia Tank Maidan**, now popularly known as August Kranti Maidan.
  - **Aruna Asaf Ali** popularly known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement is known for hoisting the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement.
  - The slogan 'Quit India' was coined by **Yusuf Meherally**, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as Mayor of Mumbai.
    - Meherally had also coined the slogan “Simon Go Back”.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION:

**1. Who had given slogan of “Do or Die” during Quit India Movement?**

A. Jawarharlal Nehru

B. Sardar Patel

C. BR Ambedkar

D. Gandhi

**Ans: D**

**2. Who was the viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?**

- A. Lord Mountbatten
- B. Lord Wavell
- C. Lord Willingdon
- D. Lord Linlithgow

**Ans: D**

**3. Which of the following freedom fighter who popularised the movement in Orissa and led the Salt Satyagraha in the coastal areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts?**

- A. Gopabandhu Chaudhari
- B. Tarunaram Phookan
- C. NC Bardoloi
- D. Jadunandan Sharma

**Ans: A**

**4. Who among the following given the famous slogan " तुममुझेखूनदो, मईतुम्हेआज़ादीदूंगा" (You give me blood, I will give you freedom)?**

- A. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. MK Gandhi
- C. Captain Mohan Singh
- D. Rashbehari Bose

**Ans: A**

**5. Who was the first sarbadhinayak of the Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar, helped in establishing a rebel 'national government' in Tamluk sub-division of Midnapore?**

- A. Captain Mohan Singh
- B. Rashbehari Bose
- C. Satish Samanta
- D. Matangini Hazra

**Ans: C**