



**SREE NARAYANA COLLEGE,  
CHENGANNUR**  
**NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME 49A&B**



## **QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT DAY**

Today on the 78th anniversary of this movement started by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 during the Second World War asking for an end to British rule in India. The outcome of the movement was that Congress was declared an unlawful association and its offices all over the country were raided. The leaders were arrested and there rose a chaotic moment with this incident. More fact about Quit India Movement are;

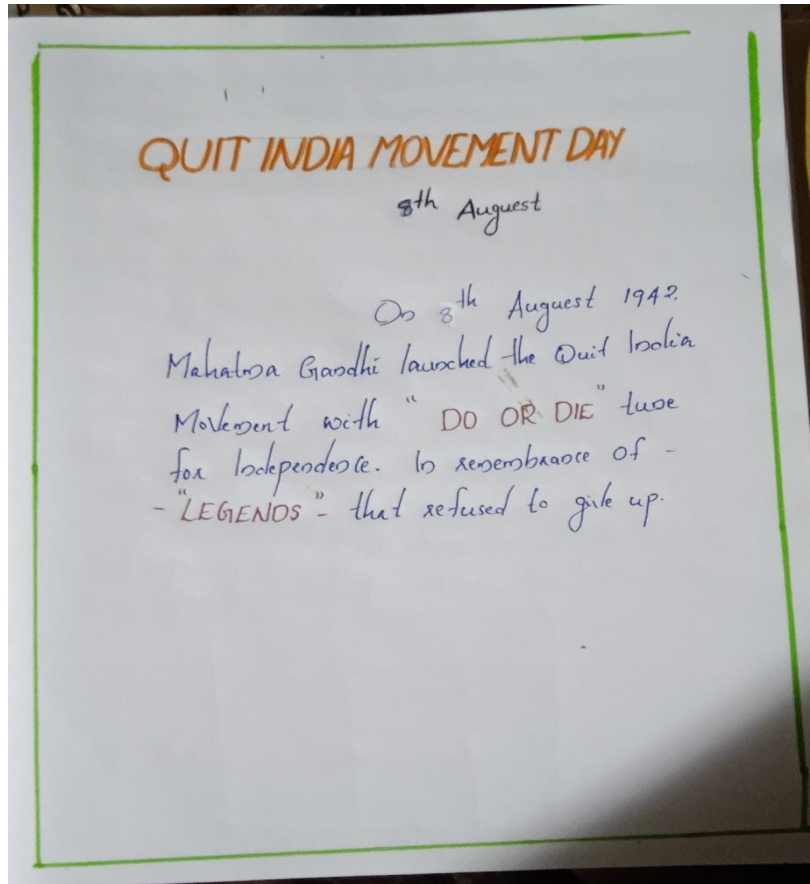
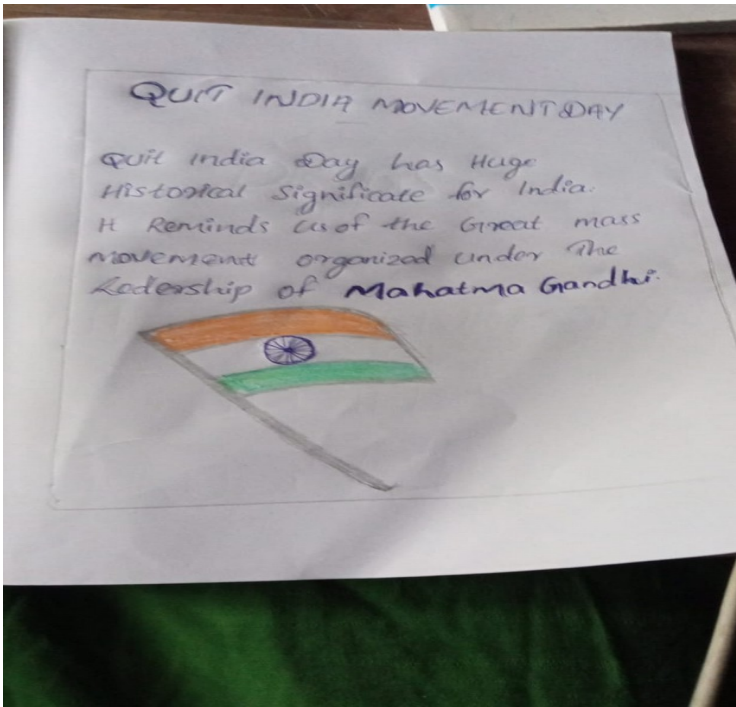
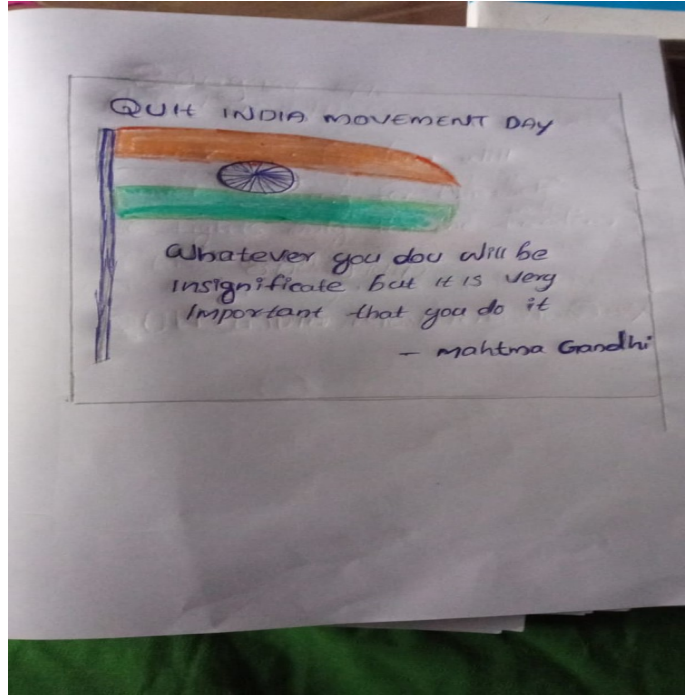
- Also known as the India August Movement or August Kranti.
- It was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942.
- The movement gave the slogans 'Quit India' or 'Bharat Chodo'. Gandhi gave the slogan to the people – 'Do or die'.
- In line with the Congress ideology, it was supposed to be a peaceful non-violent movement aimed at urging the British to grant India independence.
- The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Gandhi was named the movement's leader.

As Part of the quit India movement celebration NSS volunteers had celebrated and written essays and conducted the quiz programmes.

Quiz competition winners are;

- Teema yohannan
- Akhila B
- Jincy pramod





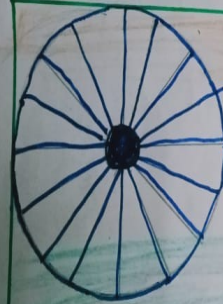


## Quit India Movement Day



"Whatever you do will be insignificant,  
But it is very important that you do it"

- Mahatma Gandhi



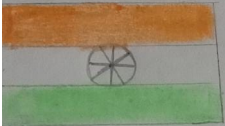
The Quit India movement is also known as Indian August movement or Bhairat choro Andolan. It was launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee [AICC] by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942.

'Do or Die'  
- We shall either free India or die in the attempt. We shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery. ||  
- Mahatma Gandhi

## Quit India movement day

"I believe that in the history of the world there has not been a more genuinely democratic struggle for freedom than ours"

Mahatma Gandhi



DATE

PAGE

## Quit India Movement

The Quit India movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Gandhi's call for immediate independence. The All India Congress Committee proclaimed a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called an orderly British withdrawal from India. The call for determined, but passive resistance appeared in his call to Do or Die, issued on 9<sup>th</sup> August at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai in the year 1942. The Quit India Movement, otherwise called India August Movement or Bhairat Choro Andolan, was propelled at the Bombay meeting of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942. The protest was started to demand a conclusion to the British rule in India.

The British government took immediate action to stop the movement. In early hours of 9<sup>th</sup> August Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel etc were arrested. At least 148 Congress leaders and their followers were arrested. People were not left with any big leader. They started movement in a way as they could. The Indians came out in open rebellion against the Britishers. They set fire to police stations, post offices, railway stations and other Government buildings. Thousands of people were arrested and shot dead. The Quit India Movement made a great contribution to the freedom struggle of India. It made the Indian masses determined to get freedom.



## Quit India Movement

The Quit India movement was a movement started by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 during the second world war. Asking for an end to British rule in India. The movement was started in a speech in Bombay (now Mumbai) where Mahatma Gandhi asked Indians to Do or Die. The Congress launched a protest asking the British to withdraw from India. However, the British imposed not most of the Congress leadership within a day of the speech to suppress the movement. All of the British refused to grant independence until the war ended. We have related to be confident and resilient for the Quit India movement. People destroyed symbols of British authority such as mail trucks, post office, and police station. Leaders of the Quit India movement are such as Kripalani, Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali, and Jayprakash Narayan.

## Quit India Movement

The Quit India Movement or the Revolt of 1942 or 'August Revolution' of 1942 was the most popular and powerful mass movement in the series of agitations led by Gandhi in the course of freedom struggle.

By the time this mass movement was planned, the Second world war was going on, the shadows of the Japanese invasion on India were making the sky dark and cloudy.

The efforts of Cripps mission bore no fruit and the prices of essential commodities were soaring high and the day does not appear to be far off for the deliverance from the British imperialism.

Sumit Sarkar writes "The Surrender of Mahatma Gandhi in a stoic and uniquely militant mood, leave India to God or to anarchy" he repeatedly urged the British "his orderly disciplined anarchy should go, and if as a result there is complete lawlessness I would resist it".

These statements made in May 1940 are indicative of the restlessness of the leader, who 'promised his way'.

within one year ago and who is eager and anxious to see that his mission of gaining freedom for India is realized soon. Sumit Sarkar aptly observes "though the need for non-violence was always reiterated, Gandhi's mantra of Do or Die represented the militant mood of Gandhi".

In the working committee meeting held at Wardha on 14 July, 1942 the Congress first accepted the idea, 1942 the Congress first accepted the idea of a struggle. The All India Congress Committee that met in Bombay in August ratified this decision to go in for struggle. In his speech, Gandhi made it very clear.

Gandhi then followed up with the now famous exhortation "Do or Die." Here is a Mantra, a short one that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it.

## QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT DAY

AUGUST - 8

The Quit India movement or the revolt for 1942 or 'August Revolution' of 1942 was the most popular and powerful mass movement in the series of agitations led by Gandhi in the course of freedom struggle.

By the time this mass movement was planned, the Second world war was going on, the shadows of the Japanese invasion on India were making the sky dark and cloudy.

The efforts of Cripps mission bore no fruit and the price of essential commodities were soaring high and the day does not appear to be far off for the deliverance from the British imperialism.



Sumit Sarkar writes "The summer of 1942 found Gandhi in a strange and uniquely militant mood. Leave India to end or to crumple" he repeatedly urged the British - this orderly disciplined country should go, and if as a result there is complete lawlessness I would risk it!

These statements made, in May 1942 are indicative of the restlessness of the leaders, who 'promised' Swaraj within one year and who is eager and anxious to see that his mission of gaining freedom for India is realized soon. Sumit Sarkar aptly observes "though the need for non-violence was always reiterated, Gandhi's message of Do or Die represents the militant mood of Gandhi."

In the working committee meeting held at Wardha on 24 July, 1942 the Congress first accepted the idea of a struggle. The All India Congress

Committee that met in Bombay in August accepted this decision to go in for struggle. In his speech Gandhi made it very clear "I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. May be, he (the vicerey) will propose the abolition of salt tax, the dominion etc. But I will say nothing less than freedom". Gandhi then followed up with the now famous exhortation Do or Die. "Here is a Mantra, choose one that I give you. You may impose it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The mantra is Do or Die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not see the perpetuation of slavery."

Besides Gandhi's ideology of non-violence and technique of Satyagraha, it was the strategy of struggle -ounce - struggle that led

accelerated and enabled India to achieve freedom in 1947. We find a gradual and slow transition from mini-scale minority of freedom seekers to mass organization of freedom seekers during the time of Gandhi and his most outstanding contribution was the successful strategy of struggle -ounce - struggle in success to sustain the tempo of the movement. Undoubtedly, Gandhi was a genius strategist of the 20th century mass political mobilization process motivated by self-helping rule of the masses through more of non-violent means.

### Quit India Movement

The Quit India movement also known as the August Movement was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 during World War II demanding a end to British rule in India. Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay on 8 August 1942 at a time when Congress committee launched a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called "An orderly British withdrawal" from India. Even though it was at war the British were prepared to act. Almost the entire leadership of the Indian National Congress was imprisoned without trial within hours of Gandhi's speech. Most went the rest of war in prison and all at contact with the masses. The British had the support of the army (most of the All India Jail Congress) Many Indian historians now pointing from heavy warfare. Gandhi did not support the Quit India movement. The Quit India campaign was effectively crushed. The British refused to grant immediate independence, saying it could happen only after the war had ended.

Sporadic small-scale violence took place around the country and the British arrested tens of thousands of leaders, keeping them imprisoned until 1945. In years of immediate post-independence India failed because of large-handed repression, wide alienation and lack of a clear-cut program of action. However, the British government realized that India was ungovernable in the long run and the question for the future was before her to exit gracefully and peacefully.

In 1942 the Reserve Bank of India issued a 1 rupee commemorative coin to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement.

## August 8 quit India movement day

### Essay writing

As far as the Indian freedom movement is considered, the month of August has witnessed many great events. One of the greatest episodes of the freedom struggle that ultimately led to the Indian independence is the Quit India movement. After being in the clutches of the British for centuries, all that the people of India wanted was immediate

independence, focusing on this ultimate aim. The Quit India movement was launched on August 8, 1942. Thousands of freedom fighters sacrificed their lives in this cause.

During the period of world war II, the British wanted the support of Indians in their war efforts. After the Cripps mission to convince India to play hand-in-hand with the British in the second world war failed, the British soon saw India demanding an end to their rule in the country.

Also known as the "leave India movement", "Depart India movement", "August movement" or "August



QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

AUGUST 8: QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT DAY

Essay writing

Indian History The QUIT India Movement was a turning point in India's freedom struggle. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Quit India Movement was launched on 8 August 1942 against British imperialism across India. The Quit India Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in Mumbai with the slogan 'Do or Die'. The Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) demanded an end to British rule in India. In fact, in the year 1942, the Japanese were coming to the Indian border, due to which the British were under

pressure and they failed to negotiate with the Cripps Mission. But the British Government amended the Act in 1935, which was rejected by the Indian leaders and the Cripps Mission failed.

The failure of the Cripps Mission shook the British Government. After which India called for British withdrawal and from 29 April to 1 May 1942, the resolution of the All India Congress Committee was discussed. Mahatma Gandhi did not attend this meeting in Allahabad, but many subjects suggested by him have been included in this movement. After this, on 14 July 1942, a meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held in Wardha, in which it was resolved that the command

of this non-violent mass movement would be in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi only. After this the Quit India Movement gained momentum and from 7 to 8 August 1942, the All India Congress Committee accepted the Quit India resolution. After this approval, Mahatma Gandhi made a new path of independence of India by giving the slogan 'Do or Die'. A day later, on 9 August 1942, the British Government arrested Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Congress Working Committee.

After this arrest, nationwide strikes and agitations started all over India, in which more than one lakh people were arrested. Seeing the mobilization of the whole country, the British Government released

Mahatma Gandhi and others. After his release in 1944, Gandhi observed a 21-day fast to give impetus to the movement. After which the British Government did not ignore the demand for independence and in the end this movement went towards independence. Finally, on 15 August 1947, India became independent from the British rule.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT DAY

08/8/2021

Essay writing

Quit India movement was founded in 1942 or August Revolution. It 1942 was the most popular and powerful mass movement in the series of agitations led by Gandhi in the cause of freedom struggle. By the this called the Indian individuals against the British rule. Quit India movement is otherwise called the August movement. Quit India movement was a Swan Song of the British rule in India which was otherwise called the Bharat Chhoda Andolano. Around this, around as admitted the Indian taxicabs in the Ghera Tank Maldan Ja gadly.

On September 1942, the entire phase of the movement was noticed. Congress was declared an illegal organisation and Banerjee were captured. The British rule never considered freedom and expressed that it must be allowed after and world war finished.

Mumbai's first August 1942 edition was where Mahatma Gandhi conveyed his speech. August 1942 national leaders were arrested. The people attacked the railway stations, police stations and law courts as they were the symbols of the British Government.

Jai Prakash Narayan, S.M. Joshi and Achyut Patwardhan were among the few leaders who were able to escape from arrest and went