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1 Delimitation in India (Source: The Hindu)

- *Delimitation means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country to represent population changes.*
- The Constitution mandates that the Commission's orders are final and cannot be questioned before any court, and **it works on the principle of "One Vote One Value"**.

Constitutional Provisions For Delimitation

- **Article 82:** The Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census.
- **Article 170:** States are also divided into territorial constituencies under the Delimitation Act after every Census.

Do You Know?

- The first delimitation was carried out in 1950 -51

Delimitation Commission

- **Formation:** Delimitation Commission Act, 1952.
- **Appointment:** President of India.
- **Composition**
 - Retired Supreme Court Judge
 - Chief Election Commissioner
 - Respective State Election Commissioners
- **Functions**
 - To determine the number and boundaries of constituencies to make the population of all constituencies nearly equal.
 - To identify seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, wherever their population is relatively large.



2 Quit India Movement (Source: PIB)

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The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Revolution, was launched by Gandhi in response to the failure of the Cripps Mission, widespread public discontent, and Britain's defeat in Southeast Asia.

- On August 8, at Gowalia Tank in Bombay, Congress passed the Quit India Resolution.
- Gandhi's Slogan for the Quit India Movement - **"Do or Die"**.

Directions to Different Sections by Gandhi

- **Government Employees:** Do not resign, but instead pledge loyalty to Congress.
- **Soldiers:** Do not leave the Army, but do not fire on fellow Indians.
- **Students:** If you are confident, stop studying.
- **Peasants:** If zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed-upon rent; otherwise, do not pay rent.
- **Princes:** Please support the masses and recognise your people's sovereignty.
- **People of Princely States:** Support the monarch only if he is anti-government and consider yourselves a member of the Indian nation.

Parallel Activities

- Underground radio by Usha Mehta in Bombay.
- Parallel Governments during the movement.
 - Ballia under Chittu Pandey.
 - Tamluk under Jatiya Sarkar.
 - Satara was renamed Prati Sarkar by leaders such as Y.B. Chavan and Nana Patil.

Peoples Participation

- **Women Participation:** Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, and Usha Mehta were among the women who actively engaged.
- **Youth:** Particularly school and college students.
- **Workers:** They went on strikes and were subjected to repression.
- **Peasants:** The movement was led by peasants of various social classes, and they focused on government symbols. Some zamindars also took part.
- **Government Personnel:** They actively took part in the protests, particularly those at lower levels of police and administration.
- **Muslims:** They assisted by providing a haven for underground activists.
- **Communists:** They did not join the movement initially, but in the aftermath of the USSR (where the communists were in control) being attacked by Nazi Germany, the communists began to support the British fight against Germany.
- **Muslim League:** It was opposed to the campaign, thinking that if the British left India at that time, the Hindus would abuse the minorities.
- **Mahasabha and Princely States:** The Hindu Mahasabha voted to boycott the movement, and The Princely states responded quietly.



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Government Suppression

- The government carried out mass arrests and lathi charges.
- Fines were imposed on villages.
- Military rule was imposed.

3 Second Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1920s–1930s) (Source: The Indian Express)

Reason

- Emerged primarily due to the sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi in 1922, which disillusioned young nationalists and steered them toward radical armed resistance.

Nature

- The second wave was deeply influenced by the Russian Revolution, shifting its ideology toward secularism, mass social revolution, and Marxist-socialist principles.

Major Revolutionary Centers & Events in Northern Region (Punjab, United Provinces, and Delhi)

- **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**: Founded in 1924 by Sachindra Nath Sanyal and Ram Prasad Bismil to organize an armed rebellion against colonial rule.
 - **Kakori Robbery (1925)**: It took place near Lucknow intending to rob train to secure funds for weapon procurement, and Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged.
- **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**: Formed in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi, under the leadership of Chandrasekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh, explicitly adding "Socialist" to the group's title to highlight its classless society objective.
 - **Saunders Assassination (1928)**: Carried out by Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev to avenge the brutal death of nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai.
 - **Central Legislative Assembly Bombing (1929)**: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw non-lethal smoke bombs inside the assembly to protest the repressive Public Safety and Trade Disputes Bills, deliberately surrendering to "make the deaf hear".

Eastern Region (Bengal)

- **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)**: Led by Surya Sen (Masterda), a large group of revolutionaries captured the government armoury, cut off imperial communication lines, and hoisted the Indian flag to establish a provisional revolutionary government.
- **Active Women Participation**: This phase stood out for the direct participation of women, including Pritilata Waddedar, who led an attack on the Pahartali European Club, and Suniti Chowdhury and Shanti Ghosh, who assassinated a British district magistrate.