

"The Cripps Mission gave India, a post-dated cheque."
Comment

Cripps Mission was sent to India in March 1942, when British were compelled by international pressures to seek an amicable settlement with India, as the second world war's conditions ~~were~~ were unfavourable for the Allies.

Gandhi called the Cripps proposals "as a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank" because of their future ~~for~~ promises to India.

The proposal includes

- (i) Dominion status to be given to India immediately after the world war
- (ii) Constitution making body would be set up immediately after the war, with members from British India and native India.
- (iii) In the constitution, if any province wanted to remain outside the Indian union, can directly negotiate with British.
- (iv) Defence and military operations would be under control of British Government itself.

The Indian demands of responsible government with full powers,

Control over defence and military, and we not satisfied in the proposal. Also the granted provisions could be enjoyed only after the second world war.

Thus the Mission failed as all the Indian parties rejected the proposal. However it legitimized the demand for Pakistan ~~for~~ through ~~its~~ the 'local option clause' of Cripps Mission; thus strengthening communalism.

"Gandhi restrained mass movements, yet he retained his popularity among the masses." Comment.

Gandhiji was a man of action. He preached what followed in his life. His ideals of Satya and Ahimsa was acceptable to the masses. He could maintain mass support through conciliation, convincing and cooperation.

His first ^{political} action in India was in Champaran Bihar. Gandhiji applied satyagraha for the first time in Champaran. He success at Champaran attracted the masses.

In Non-cooperation movement, Gandhiji included Muslims as well. Though C.R. Das was against the combined Khilafat Non-cooperation movement, Gandhiji ^{convinced and} conciliated him and he at last finally C.R. Das read the resolution of Non-cooperation movement in 1920 Nagpur session.

Whenever movements had gone violent, Gandhiji withdrew it. But this did not reduce his popularity among the masses. Gandhiji was a crowd puller. He could bring women, peasants and industrialists into the arena of freedom struggle.

Gandhiji ~~considered~~ believed that means and ends are the same. His peaceful means were favourable for the majority. He considered Truth as his religion and thus did not alienate any community. The method of fasting against British actions touched the commoners.

Hence, even though he had no clear idea of the end of the movements he started, the people from all sections rallied behind him.