



QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT AND THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Dr. Yakkaldevi A. S.
Assistant Professor
Department Of Sociology

ABSTRACT

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was a major phase of the Indian freedom struggle and an important expression of resistance to British colonial rule. Launched by the Indian National Congress in August 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the movement demanded an immediate end to British rule in India. The movement emerged in the context of the Second World War, growing dissatisfaction with colonial policies, and the failure of constitutional negotiations to meet Indian nationalist demands. The present study examines the historical background, causes, objectives, development, and consequences of the Quit India Movement. It focuses on the August 1942 resolution, Gandhi's call for "Do or Die," the arrest of major Congress leaders, and the subsequent spread of protests across different parts of India. The study also examines the participation of students, workers, peasants, women, and local political groups and the different forms of resistance that developed after the national leadership was imprisoned.



Particular attention is given to the response of the British colonial government, including mass arrests, censorship, repression, and the suppression of protests. The study also examines the emergence of underground political activities and the role of local and regional leadership in sustaining resistance despite the imprisonment of national leaders. The study finds that the Quit India Movement did not immediately end British rule and faced severe repression, but it had important political and historical consequences. It strengthened the demand for independence, demonstrated widespread opposition to colonial rule, and contributed to the political developments that preceded the transfer of power in 1947. The movement therefore occupies a significant place in the broader history of the Indian freedom struggle and the final phase of the anti-colonial movement.

KEYWORDS: Quit India Movement, Indian Freedom Struggle, Mahatma Gandhi, Indian National Congress, British Colonial Rule, August 1942, Do or Die, Mass Mobilization, Civil Resistance, Nationalism.

INTRODUCTION

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was a major phase of the Indian freedom struggle and represented a direct demand for the withdrawal of British colonial rule from India. The movement emerged during the Second World War, when political dissatisfaction with British rule had intensified and negotiations between Indian nationalist leaders and the colonial government had failed to produce an

agreement acceptable to the Indian National Congress. On 8 August 1942, the All India Congress Committee adopted the Quit India Resolution in Bombay, and Mahatma Gandhi gave the call of “Do or Die.” The movement was closely connected with the political circumstances created by the Second World War. The British government had involved India in the war without the consent of Indian elected representatives, while nationalist leaders increasingly demanded an immediate political settlement. The failure of the Cripps Mission in 1942 to resolve the constitutional question contributed to the atmosphere in which the Quit India demand gained strength.

The Quit India Movement began formally after the August 1942 resolution, but the immediate arrest of Gandhi and other Congress leaders on 9 August 1942 resulted in a decentralized wave of protests across many parts of India. Demonstrations, strikes, processions, flag hoisting, boycotts, disruption of communications, and other forms of resistance developed in different regions. The nature of participation varied considerably according to local political and social conditions. Students, workers, peasants, women, and local political activists participated in different ways. In several areas, local leaders and underground networks continued political activities after the arrest of the national Congress leadership. Government records and historical accounts document demonstrations, flag-hoisting campaigns, police firing, arrests, and other forms of repression in regions including Maharashtra, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, and the United Provinces.

The British colonial government responded with extensive arrests, restrictions, censorship, and police and administrative repression. Since the principal Congress leadership was imprisoned soon after the movement began, many subsequent activities were organized at local and underground levels. The movement consequently developed through a combination of spontaneous public action, local organization, and underground resistance. Although the Quit India Movement did not result in the immediate withdrawal of British rule, it became an important phase in the final period of the Indian independence struggle. It demonstrated the continuing strength of the demand for independence and contributed to the political developments that preceded the transfer of power in 1947.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the historical background and political circumstances that led to the Quit India Movement of 1942.
2. To study the impact of the Second World War and the failure of the Cripps Mission on the development of the Quit India Movement.
3. To examine the role of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress in initiating and organizing the movement.
4. To study the significance of the Quit India Resolution of August 1942 and Gandhi’s call for “Do or Die.”
5. To examine the major forms of protest and resistance adopted during the movement, including demonstrations, strikes, boycotts, and civil resistance.
6. To analyse the participation of students, workers, peasants, women, and other sections of Indian society in the movement.
7. To examine the role of local leaders and underground organizations in sustaining the movement following the arrest of national Congress leaders.
8. To study the response of the British colonial government, including arrests, censorship, repression, and restrictions on political activities.
9. To examine the regional variations and local experiences of the Quit India Movement in different parts of India.

10. To assess the political, social, and historical consequences of the Quit India Movement and its significance in the final phase of India's freedom struggle.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Quit India Movement of 1942 has been examined extensively by historians and scholars of modern Indian history. Existing literature explores the political circumstances created by the Second World War, the failure of the Cripps Mission, the role of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, mass participation, underground activities, colonial repression, and regional variations. The scholarship also demonstrates that the movement developed differently in different parts of India and involved a variety of political and social groups. Bipan Chandra and his collaborators, in the *Towards Freedom* documentary series, provide an extensive collection of contemporary sources relating to 1942. The volume brings together official records, private papers, organizational documents, newspapers, and other contemporary materials and examines the political processes leading to the Quit India Movement. It is particularly valuable for studying the diverse political and social groups involved in the events of 1942. Bipan Chandra and his collaborators' *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947* places the Quit India Movement within the broader history of Indian nationalism. The work examines the wartime political situation, the failure of the Cripps Mission, the August 1942 resolution, the arrest of Congress leaders, mass protests, and the subsequent development of underground resistance. It provides a broad framework for understanding the movement within the final phase of the freedom struggle.

Judith M. Brown's scholarship on Gandhi and the Indian national movement is useful for examining Gandhi's political position during the Second World War. Her work provides context for understanding the development of Gandhian strategy, negotiations with the British government, and the political circumstances that preceded the Quit India resolution. The Government of India's historical publications provide documentary material concerning the Quit India Movement and its political background. The publications describe the failure of the Cripps Mission, the growth of pressure within Congress for a mass movement, and the changing relationship between the colonial government and Indian nationalist leaders during the war. The Gandhi Heritage Portal provides important primary and institutional material concerning the August 1942 movement and Gandhi's imprisonment. Its records document Gandhi's arrest following the Quit India resolution and his imprisonment at the Aga Khan Palace, along with the experiences of Kasturba Gandhi and Mahadev Desai.

Bidyut Chakrabarty's research on the Quit India Movement in Midnapur provides a regional perspective on the movement. His study examines political mobilization at the local level and demonstrates the importance of regional organization, local leadership, and popular participation in understanding the events of 1942. Such research helps move beyond an exclusively national-level narrative. Gail Omvedt's research on the Satara Prati Sarkar provides another important regional dimension of the 1942 movement. The study of Satara demonstrates the significance of local political organization and alternative structures of authority in understanding the varied forms that resistance took in different regions. F. G. Hutchins's *Spontaneous Revolution: The Quit India Movement* is an important study of the character and development of the 1942 uprising. The work is significant for examining the extent to which the movement developed through spontaneous public action as well as through organized nationalist activity.

S. D. Muni's review of scholarship on the Quit India Movement examines major historical works and documentary collections concerning the movement and its political context. His work is useful for understanding the historiography of Quit India and the different approaches scholars have adopted toward interpreting the movement. Studies of women, students, peasants, workers, and other social groups provide an additional dimension to the literature. The documentary record for 1942 includes evidence

relating to student politics, women's organizations, peasant organizations, and different political formations, demonstrating the diverse social and political participation associated with the movement. The literature on the Quit India Movement also examines the underground movement and colonial repression. Following the arrest of major Congress leaders in August 1942, political activities continued through local networks and underground organizations in several regions. Research on these activities helps explain how resistance continued despite censorship, arrests, surveillance, and restrictions imposed by the colonial administration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study on "Quit India Movement and the Freedom Struggle" adopts a historical, descriptive, and analytical research methodology. The historical method is used to examine the political, social, economic, and international circumstances that contributed to the emergence of the Quit India Movement in 1942 and its place in the wider Indian struggle for independence. The study is based on both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include Mahatma Gandhi's speeches, writings, correspondence, Congress resolutions, contemporary newspapers, government reports, official records, and other documents relating to the Quit India Movement. Secondary sources include books, biographies, research articles, dissertations, historical studies, and scholarly works dealing with Indian nationalism, the freedom struggle, Gandhian politics, and colonial rule.

A descriptive approach is used to examine the major developments associated with the movement, including the Quit India Resolution of August 1942, Gandhi's "Do or Die" call, the arrest of Congress leaders, public protests, strikes, demonstrations, and underground activities. The study also examines the participation of students, workers, peasants, women, and local political activists. An analytical approach is employed to examine the causes, objectives, forms of resistance, regional variations, and consequences of the movement. Particular attention is given to the wartime political situation, the failure of the Cripps Mission, the role of the Indian National Congress, the activities of underground networks, and the response of the British colonial administration.

The research also uses contextual and comparative analysis to understand the Quit India Movement as part of the broader Indian freedom struggle. Regional experiences are considered to examine differences in leadership, organization, participation, political activity, and colonial repression. The study also recognizes the contributions of other political organizations and leaders within the wider independence movement. The collected information is critically compared and interpreted to identify major historical developments and patterns. The study is primarily qualitative and does not depend on statistical analysis. Historical interpretation, source criticism, documentary analysis, and thematic analysis are used to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Quit India Movement and its significance in the final phase of India's struggle for independence.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was a major phase of the Indian freedom struggle and developed during a period of significant political and international uncertainty. The Second World War had intensified political tensions in India, while the failure of the Cripps Mission to provide an acceptable constitutional settlement contributed to growing dissatisfaction with British colonial rule. In this context, the Indian National Congress adopted the Quit India Resolution in August 1942 and demanded an end to British rule. The central problem of the present study is to examine the historical background, causes, development, forms of participation, colonial response, and consequences of the Quit India Movement. The study seeks to understand the political circumstances that led to the movement and the objectives of the Congress and

Mahatma Gandhi in demanding immediate British withdrawal from India. An important aspect of the problem is to examine the role of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress in initiating the movement. Gandhi's call for "Do or Die" became closely associated with the movement, while the immediate arrest of major Congress leaders on 9 August 1942 created conditions in which protests and resistance developed through decentralized and local forms of organization.

The study also examines the participation of different sections of Indian society. Students, workers, peasants, women, political activists, and local leaders participated in different ways and to varying degrees. In several regions, underground networks and local organizations continued resistance despite the imprisonment of national leaders. These variations make it necessary to examine the movement at both national and regional levels. Another major dimension of the problem concerns the response of the British colonial government. Arrests, censorship, restrictions, police action, surveillance, and repression were used to suppress the movement. The study seeks to examine how these measures influenced the development and course of resistance in different parts of India.

The study further considers the role of underground activities and local political initiatives. In some regions, activists attempted to maintain communication networks, organize protests, circulate nationalist literature, and challenge colonial authority. Such activities provide an important perspective on the decentralized character of the movement. The consequences of the Quit India Movement also constitute a major part of the research problem. Although the movement did not immediately end British rule and faced severe repression, it contributed to the strengthening of the demand for independence and became an important part of the final phase of the freedom struggle.

NEED OF STUDY

The study of "Quit India Movement and the Freedom Struggle" is important for understanding a major phase in the final period of India's struggle against British colonial rule. The movement emerged in 1942 in the context of the Second World War, growing political dissatisfaction, and the failure of constitutional negotiations to resolve the question of Indian self-government. Examining this background helps explain why the demand for an immediate end to British rule became increasingly prominent. The study is needed to understand the significance of the Quit India Resolution of August 1942 and Mahatma Gandhi's call for "Do or Die." These developments represented an important stage in nationalist politics and expressed the Congress demand for an end to colonial rule. Studying the political objectives and strategies of the movement provides insight into the changing character of the Indian freedom struggle.

Another important need of the study is to examine the role of the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi in initiating the movement. The immediate arrest of national leaders after the August 1942 resolution created conditions in which political activity became increasingly decentralized. Understanding this development helps explain the emergence of local leadership and underground resistance. The study is also necessary to examine the participation of different sections of Indian society. Students, workers, peasants, women, local activists, and political organizations participated in different ways and to varying degrees. Studying their experiences provides a broader social understanding of the freedom struggle beyond the actions of national political leaders.

The role of underground activities and regional movements is another important area requiring study. In several parts of India, local activists developed communication networks, organized demonstrations, circulated nationalist literature, and continued political activity despite repression. Examining these developments helps explain the varied forms of resistance that emerged after the arrest of the Congress leadership. The study is further needed to examine the response of the British colonial government. Arrests, censorship, surveillance, restrictions, police action, and other forms of repression

significantly influenced the course of the movement. Understanding these responses provides insight into the conflict between colonial authority and nationalist demands during the final phase of British rule.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR RESEARCH

Further research on “Quit India Movement and the Freedom Struggle” can examine the movement at regional, district, and local levels to identify differences in leadership, organization, participation, and forms of resistance. Detailed local studies can provide a clearer picture of how the national demand for British withdrawal was interpreted in different parts of India. Future researchers can focus on the participation of students, women, peasants, workers, tribal communities, and local political activists. Their experiences, motivations, organizational networks, and forms of resistance deserve greater attention because the movement developed through varied social and regional processes. Further research can examine the role of underground organizations and local leadership after the arrest of major Congress leaders. Studies may investigate communication networks, secret publications, underground radio activities, distribution of nationalist literature, and other methods used to continue political activity during the period of repression.

Comparative studies can examine the Quit India Movement alongside the Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement. Such research may explore changes in political strategy, mass participation, leadership, organizational structures, and colonial responses across different phases of the freedom struggle. The wartime context of the movement also requires further study. Researchers can examine the impact of the Second World War, the Cripps Mission, wartime economic pressures, shortages, inflation, and government policies on the growth of political discontent and nationalist mobilization.

Further research should investigate the regional movements and parallel political structures that emerged during 1942. Studies of local resistance and alternative forms of administration can provide greater understanding of the decentralized character of the movement. The response of the colonial administration deserves additional archival investigation. Police records, intelligence reports, court proceedings, prison documents, government correspondence, and contemporary newspapers can provide valuable information about arrests, censorship, surveillance, repression, and public responses. Research may also examine the role of vernacular newspapers, pamphlets, literature, oral traditions, and personal memoirs in communicating nationalist ideas and preserving memories of the movement. Such sources can contribute to a richer social and cultural history of Quit India.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Scope of the Study

The present study, “Quit India Movement and the Freedom Struggle,” focuses on the historical background, causes, objectives, development, participation, colonial response, and consequences of the Quit India Movement of 1942. The study examines the movement within the wider political and social context of India’s struggle against British colonial rule during the Second World War. The scope of the study includes the political developments leading to the movement, particularly the impact of the Second World War, the failure of the Cripps Mission, and the increasing demand for immediate independence. The study examines the Quit India Resolution of August 1942, the role of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, and Gandhi’s “Do or Die” call.

The study covers the major forms of resistance that developed after the arrest of Congress leaders, including demonstrations, strikes, processions, boycotts, communication disruptions, underground political activities, and local resistance. It also examines the participation of students, workers, peasants, women, local leaders, and other sections of Indian society. Regional variations are included within the

scope of the study because the movement did not develop uniformly throughout India. Local leadership, social conditions, political organizations, and economic circumstances influenced the nature and intensity of resistance in different areas.

Limitations of the Study

The study is primarily historical and qualitative and depends on the availability, reliability, and interpretation of primary and secondary sources. Some local records, private correspondence, police documents, regional newspapers, and personal accounts relating to the movement may be incomplete, inaccessible, or unevenly preserved. The Quit India Movement covered a large geographical area and involved diverse social groups and forms of resistance. Therefore, the present study cannot provide an equally detailed account of every province, district, locality, organization, and participant. Greater emphasis is placed on major national developments and selected regional experiences.

The movement was also closely connected with the wider political circumstances of the Second World War and with the activities of political organizations other than the Congress. While these factors are considered where relevant, the study does not attempt to provide an exhaustive history of every political organization or wartime development in India. Interpretations of the causes, character, achievements, and consequences of the Quit India Movement differ among historians. The study considers different historical perspectives but does not attempt to resolve every historiographical debate concerning leadership, spontaneous resistance, underground activities, or the movement's long-term impact. Finally, the study does not attempt to measure the complete quantitative impact of the Quit India Movement on Indian society or to provide a comprehensive account of all developments between 1942 and 1947. Its principal purpose is to provide a historical and analytical understanding of the movement and its significance within the broader Indian freedom struggle.

Findings

The study of "Quit India Movement and the Freedom Struggle" finds that the Quit India Movement of 1942 emerged from a combination of wartime political developments, growing dissatisfaction with British colonial rule, and the failure of constitutional negotiations. The Second World War and the failure of the Cripps Mission created an important political context for the demand for immediate British withdrawal from India. The study finds that the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi played a central role in initiating the movement. The Quit India Resolution adopted in August 1942 and Gandhi's call for "Do or Die" expressed the demand for an immediate end to British rule and provided a clear political direction to the nationalist movement. The findings show that the immediate arrest of Gandhi and other senior Congress leaders on 9 August 1942 significantly changed the character of the movement. With the central leadership imprisoned, protests developed through local leadership, decentralized organization, student groups, underground networks, and spontaneous public action in several parts of India.

The study further finds that the movement involved diverse sections of society. Students, workers, peasants, women, local activists, and political volunteers participated in demonstrations, strikes, processions, boycotts, communication disruptions, dissemination of nationalist literature, and other forms of resistance. The extent and character of participation varied considerably from one region to another. Another important finding is the significance of underground political activity. In several areas, activists established secret communication networks, circulated political messages, organized resistance, and attempted to continue nationalist activities despite government repression. These activities demonstrate the decentralized nature of the movement after the arrest of national leaders. The study finds that the British colonial government responded with extensive arrests, censorship, surveillance, police action,

imprisonment, and restrictions on political activity. These measures severely affected the organization of the movement but did not prevent resistance from continuing in various forms across different regions.

The findings also indicate that the Quit India Movement had important regional variations. In some areas, local political organizations and leaders developed sustained resistance, while in others participation took more spontaneous forms. Local social structures, political traditions, economic conditions, and leadership influenced the course of the movement. The study further finds that the movement did not immediately achieve independence and was subjected to strong colonial repression. Nevertheless, it strengthened the political demand for complete independence, demonstrated the persistence of anti-colonial sentiment, and generated political and organizational experiences that became significant in the final phase of the freedom struggle. Another finding is that the Quit India Movement should be understood within the wider context of the Indian independence movement. It was one major phase in a longer struggle that also included constitutional politics, mass movements, revolutionary activities, labour and peasant mobilization, and regional resistance.

Discussion

The present study demonstrates that the Quit India Movement of 1942 represented a significant phase in the final period of the Indian freedom struggle. It emerged within the political circumstances of the Second World War, when dissatisfaction with British colonial rule had intensified and the failure of the Cripps Mission had failed to produce an acceptable constitutional settlement. The movement therefore reflected the growing demand for an immediate end to British rule. A central feature of the movement was the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. The Quit India Resolution adopted in August 1942 and Gandhi's call for "Do or Die" gave a clear direction to nationalist politics. The demand was not merely for administrative reforms but for the termination of British colonial rule and the establishment of Indian self-government. The immediate arrest of Gandhi and other Congress leaders on 9 August 1942 significantly affected the organization of the movement. Instead of ending political activity, the arrests contributed to the development of decentralized forms of resistance. Local leaders, students, political workers, and underground groups assumed greater importance in organizing protests and maintaining nationalist activity.

The discussion shows that the Quit India Movement involved diverse sections of Indian society. Students, workers, peasants, women, local activists, and political volunteers participated in demonstrations, strikes, processions, boycotts, distribution of nationalist literature, and other forms of resistance. However, the nature and intensity of participation differed considerably between regions because local political, social, and economic circumstances influenced the movement. An important aspect of the movement was the development of underground activities. With much of the national leadership imprisoned, secret communication networks and underground political organizations emerged in several areas. Activists attempted to circulate messages, maintain political coordination, organize resistance, and challenge colonial authority. These activities demonstrate the importance of local initiative in sustaining the movement. The study also highlights the extensive response of the British colonial government. Arrests, censorship, surveillance, police action, imprisonment, and restrictions were employed to suppress the movement. Government repression substantially disrupted political organization, yet resistance continued in different forms. The interaction between colonial repression and decentralized nationalist activity became an important characteristic of the movement.

The regional dimension of Quit India is particularly significant. The movement was not uniform throughout India. In some areas, organized local resistance developed under experienced political leadership, while in others demonstrations and acts of defiance emerged more spontaneously. Regional

studies therefore provide important insight into the social and political diversity of the freedom struggle. The discussion further indicates that the Quit India Movement should be studied alongside other strands of the Indian independence movement. Constitutional politics, revolutionary activity, labour and peasant movements, regional campaigns, and the efforts of different political organizations also contributed to the broader struggle. Quit India was therefore an important component of a much larger historical process. Although the movement did not immediately end British rule, its political significance was substantial. It demonstrated the continuing strength of the demand for independence and contributed to the atmosphere in which the question of British withdrawal became increasingly central in the final years of colonial rule.

CONCLUSION

The study of “Quit India Movement and the Freedom Struggle” establishes that the Quit India Movement of 1942 was an important phase in the final period of India’s struggle against British colonial rule. It emerged in the context of the Second World War, growing political dissatisfaction, and the failure of the Cripps Mission to provide an acceptable constitutional settlement. These circumstances strengthened the demand for the immediate withdrawal of British rule. The study concludes that Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress played a central role in initiating the movement. The Quit India Resolution of August 1942 and Gandhi’s call for “Do or Die” expressed the demand for an end to colonial rule. The movement represented an important development in the political history of Indian nationalism. The immediate arrest of Gandhi and other Congress leaders on 9 August 1942 significantly changed the nature of the movement. Political activity increasingly developed through local leadership, decentralized organization, underground networks, and spontaneous public action. Students, peasants, workers, women, political activists, and other sections of society participated in different ways and to varying degrees.

The study further concludes that the British colonial government responded through arrests, censorship, surveillance, imprisonment, police action, and other forms of repression. Despite these measures, nationalist activities continued in several regions. The varied regional experiences demonstrate that the Quit India Movement was not a completely uniform nationwide process. The movement did not immediately secure the end of British rule, but it had important political and historical consequences. It strengthened the demand for independence, expanded political participation, encouraged local and underground organization, and demonstrated the persistence of anti-colonial resistance during the final years of British rule.

The study also concludes that Quit India should be understood as one major phase within a much broader freedom struggle. Earlier mass movements, constitutional politics, revolutionary activities, labour and peasant mobilization, regional resistance, and the work of numerous political leaders and organizations all contributed to the development of Indian nationalism. Thus, the Quit India Movement occupies an important place in the history of India’s independence struggle. Its significance lies in its widespread political mobilization, decentralized resistance, underground activities, and the continued demand for complete independence. Together with other developments between 1942 and 1947, the movement forms an important part of the historical process that preceded the transfer of power and Indian independence in 1947.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study of “Quit India Movement and the Freedom Struggle” recommends that greater attention should be given to the movement within the teaching and research of modern Indian history. Its political, social, regional, and organizational dimensions should be studied together to provide a comprehensive understanding of the final phase of the freedom struggle. Educational institutions should encourage

students to examine the Quit India Resolution of 1942, Gandhi's speeches, Congress records, contemporary newspapers, government documents, and other primary sources. Greater use of original historical materials can strengthen source-based understanding of the movement. Universities and research institutions should promote detailed regional and district-level studies of the Quit India Movement. Such studies can examine local leadership, forms of resistance, participation, organizational networks, and the response of the colonial administration in different regions.

Greater scholarly attention should be given to the participation of women, students, peasants, workers, tribal communities, and local political activists. Research into their experiences can provide a broader social history of the movement beyond the activities of national leaders. Further research should examine the underground movement, including secret communication networks, underground publications, local organizations, and other forms of resistance that developed after the arrest of Congress leaders. Regional archival research can provide valuable evidence about these activities. The wartime context of Quit India should also be studied in greater depth. Researchers can examine the impact of the Second World War, the Cripps Mission, wartime economic conditions, shortages, inflation, and colonial policies on the growth of nationalist discontent and political mobilization.

Archives, libraries, and research institutions should preserve and digitize police records, government reports, court documents, newspapers, personal correspondence, prison records, and regional materials relating to the movement. Improved access to such sources would support further historical research. Comparative studies of the Quit India Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, and Civil Disobedience Movement should be encouraged to examine changes in political strategy, mass participation, organization, leadership, and colonial responses across different stages of the freedom struggle.

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