

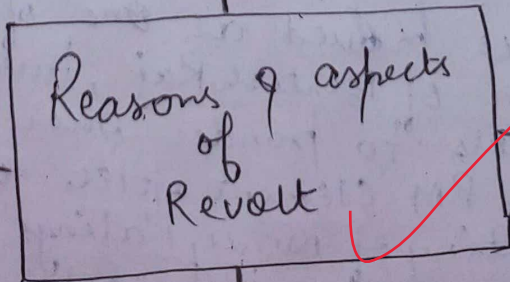
due The Naval mutiny was the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspiration. Explain?

The 1946 naval mutiny came at a time when the Indian nationalist sentiment had reached fever pitch across the country. The 'first war of independence' or the great Indian 'Sepoys mutiny' of 1857 left a very deep mark on the British Imperialism's psyche. Then after various struggle movements like Swadeshi & Boycott movement (1905), Non-cooperation movement (1919), demand for Purna Swaraj, civil disobedience movement (1932) & Quit India movement (1942) clearly showed that Indian's want freedom & World war II obviously weakened the British Army.

Very Intro

INA
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Trials
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Rise in Nationalism

18 Feb 1946 at Bombay RIN Mutiny began & then spread to other parts of India. The RIN Mutiny started as a strike by ratings demanding better food & accommodation. Infuriated the Commanded of HMIS Talwar, FM King, addressed ratings as "sons of Coolies & Bitches" which inflamed the situation further.



Trial of INA officers at Red fort

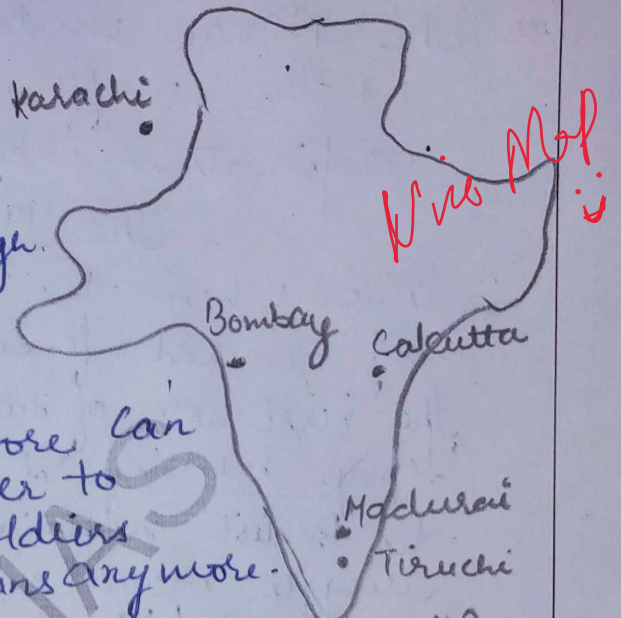
Unsuitable food for Indians

Racial discrimination with respect to Payment

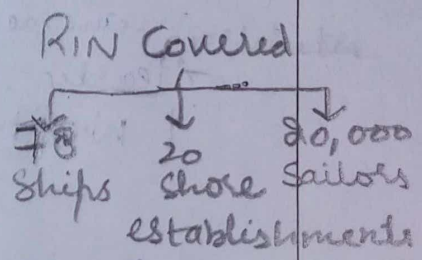
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Role of naval mutiny in ending British colonial aspirations :-

- ① Communal unity :-
 Hindu, Muslim unity was high.
 JML, CPI & INC flags raised together in same flag masts.
- ② British realised they no more can cable to use our own finger to poke our eyes as Indian soldiers would not attack on Indians anymore.
- ③ No more white men race superiority theory as during mutiny British nationals were forced to light down from their vehicle, salute tricolour & say Jai hind.
- ④ Growing militant nature :- The rise of INA was an indication of growing militant nationalism in Indian independence movement. The defeat of Jial forces could not stop the militant trend & instead it spread across British forces in form of naval Ratings.



SPREAD OF REVOLTS



This Mutiny shook the foundation of the British empire proved as one of the last nails in the coffin of British Raj, thus compelling the colonial rulers to ponder over leaving India land. British PM Clement Atlee once admitted that this Mutiny of Navy Ratings in Feb 1946 paved the way for the early departure of Britishers. RIN Mutiny often called the forgotten mutiny. Prof. Deshpande wrote a Book 'HOPE & Despair: Mutiny, Rebellion & Death in India 1946'.

Very Rare
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