

Modern Indian History Class 33

13th January, 2024 at 9:00 AM

INA/ AZAD HIND FAUJ (09:07 AM)

- INA trials and INA agitation (*read from the handouts).
- Fund was collected to fight the cases for the prisoners of war captured by the British after the failed Imphal campaign of INA supported by the Japanese army.

RAJAJI FORMULA 1944

- Also called CR Formula.
- The goal of Purna Swaraj was going on the backdrop.
- To repeat the Lucknow pact of 1916, giving joint demands to the British.
- Given by C Rajagopalachari
- Goal of INC- unity by giving joint demands to the British for smooth and faster transfer of power and territorial integrity of India. (*like LP 1916)
- Proposals=
 1. (*swaraj) ML should support Purna swaraj.
 2. (*POP) INC- ML coalition government proposal, at the center, the central government of India.
 3. (*Unity) plebiscite after the war in MMP on the question of partition and if the vote was in favor then a weak common center and strong provinces i.e confederation or Pak within India plus Link Sayyed Ahmad Khan two nations one state theory plus later link CMP 1946 (cabinet mission plan).
- Or Article 370 for MMP like accepted by INC @ Cripps 1942 debates
- 4. Result= MG Jinnah talks on CR formula failed as Jinnah wanted -
- Voting based on separate electorates.
- Not weak common center but independent Pakistan (two nations two states)
- Implement the above Before the British leave (* fear of men like Patel)

DESAI LIAQAT PACT 1945 (10:06 AM)

- Desai- Liaqat (50- 50 crackjack)
- Vision= same as CR formula
- Failed because Jinnah refused knowledge of fact (*he tested how far can INC bend)

WAVELL PLAN 1945 (10:27 AM)

- Discussed in Shimla conference 1945
- Held after QIM 1942- 45
- Based on Desai Liaqat pact 1945
- Churchill wanted to progress at the rate before elections in Britain.
- Wavell 4347 proposed (diagram on smart board)
- Failed because ML wanted Muslim ministers only from ML while INC argued that INC was not a Hindu Organisation.
- Wavell 4347 announced failure as ML could not be convinced.
- This meant an implicit veto to ML.
- The prestige of ML was boosted and ML did well in December 1945 elections to PLA.

CABINET MISSION PLAN (CMP) 1946

- Background:
- 15th August 1945- WW2 ended
- Earlier June 1945- INC leaders released after the defeat of the Germans in WW2. Then Shimla Conference in June 1945 where Wavell 4347 plan was discussed.
- July 1945- Clement Atlee= PM
- 1945- INA trials began with a trial at Red Fort of- Prem Sehgal, Shah Nawaz, and Gurbax Singh Dhillon.
- This helped communal unity in INA agitations (1945- 46)
- December 1945 elections @ PLA
- INC got a majority everywhere except Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.
- (*in NWFP support of Frontier Gandhi Red Shirt+ Assam participated in NCM, CBM, and mainly Sylhet district Muslim majority)
- INC- Akali- Unionist party coalition government in Punjab.
- ML did well in Muslim seats+ and got a majority in Bengal, Sindh.
- February 1946- Cabinet Mission arrived- Naval mutiny
- After QIM-1942-46- INA agitation 1945-46 and INA 1942-45- Naval mutiny 1946- British realized that the next movement would overthrow them violently.
- As they no longer had confidence in the Indian military.
- (*British on INA- no issue in the past generated such sympathy)
- Only proposal that offered united India with Purna Swaraj (Unity, swaraj)

- British realised that independence is inevitable + in 3 decades- WW1, GD 1929, WW2- weakened British.
- Partition would be a diplomatic failure.
- The British wanted a strong friend in South Asia Cold War (1945-91).
- March 1946, anti-partition statement by Atlee a minority won't be allowed a veto over the majority.

PROPOSALS (11:14 AM)

- No two CA constituent assemblies (*unity)
- No veto to ML but the British will not accept a COI not based on INC-ML consensus.
- The goal was peaceful TOP (transfer of power) (Executive at center) and to set a CA for COI for independent India.
- Two nation one state solution i.e weak common center having defense, communications, and foreign affairs plus provincial autonomy over all other subjects plus residual powers with provinces.
- Article 370 for all provinces (all three sections and to each PS +link 14 demands March 1929)
- Provinces to be divided into 3 sections-
 - 1. Hindu majority provinces
 - 2. MMP of West (MMP- Muslim majority provinces)
 - 3. MMP of east
- Each section will frame its groups constitution (section = provinces, group = representatives)
- Union constitution on three subjects to be framed by CA having nominees of 565 PS and elected members from PLA.
- CA= group A +B+ C+ nominees of 565 PS
- Max constitutions possible equal to 565 plus 4
- Minimum = four
- After General elections a province may come out of a group (* i.e group constitution that not binding on this province)
- Future changes to constitutions only after 10 years.
- Immediate TOP (transfer of power) at the center of an interim government (*setup in 1946 under PM Nehru)
- Full independence once COI is drafted.
- CA to be populated by August 1946

- Debate:@ CMP 1946
- ML wanted the right to question COI immediately instead of after 10 years
- (COI will say united India)
- INC argues that grouping is not compulsory
- December 1945- INC in power in NWFP, Assam
- INC wanted elected representatives from 565 PS in CA (* like it wanted @ Cripps 1942)
- ML 1906 argued- that grouping is compulsory and therefore partition is implicit and if this is correct then accept else reject CMP 1946.
- INC decided- NWFP, Assam won't join groups B and C.
- Therefore ML rejected CMP 1946, the interim government, CA.
- Gave a call for direct action by Muslims for the creation of Pakistan on 16 August 1946
- Therefore communal riots e.g. in Calcutta 5000 died in a week.
- Later ML joined the interim government as feared INC having executive power. got finance ministry and did not allow the government to function.
- Choice to each PS to sign or not sign IOA.

ATTLEE STATEMENT 1947 (11:47 AM)

- March 1946- no veto to minority
- Pro Balkanisation statement- like Cripps 1942
- By June 30, 1948, the British will leave India even if no COI therefore used the fear of anarchy to force INC and ML into a compromise
- Unity, 565 PS not to be under any future Gol (*i.e 565 independent PS)
- (*unity) power will be transferred
- Interim government at center (of Nehru) and to provincial governments for which CA is not representative.
- Mountbatten (*MTB) will replace Wavell 4347.
- This is equal to victory for ML and now widespread violence and coalition government of INC in Punjab overthrown by Direct action.

PLAN BALKAN (11:56 AM)

- April 1947 by MTB
- (* equal to US model)
- Give independence to each province and each PS
- Give option to them to join or not join CA
- Nehru opposed therefore not discussed
- 3 June plan/ MTB plan 1947
- Context-
- Within 2 months MTB realized that CMP 1946/ united India was impossible due to Jinnah.
- British National Interest = influence in South Asia post-decolonisation therefore better to have two dominions friendly to Britain instead of risking an unfriendly future Pakistan created by direct action.
- Partition was avoidable if the British had acted against communal violence but they played the passive role of mediators @ ML and INC.
- The MTB plan gave dominion status that allowed India and Pak into a commonwealth that was important for British trade and Business.
- Therefore it was a political victory for the British government among the British people.
- Since INC agreed to partition and dominion all other INC demands were accepted.
- India was to be divided but Pakistan was to be as small as possible and an informal promise that 565 PS not be independent plus a strong center.
- Strong center (*Nehru report 1948) plus to British to exit India in 72 days i.e 15 August or 1 year in advance of 30 June 1948.
- In Punjab and Bengal- a simple majority of either Hindu or Muslim MPLA in favor of partition would lead to partition
- Plebisice in Sindh- a referendum in NWFP, Sylhet plus voting by political leaders in Balochistan- on the question of joining India/ Pakistan
- If the vote is in favour of Pakistan then two CA for two dominions and POP to two centers by 15th August.
- INC, and ML both accepted plus voted everywhere in favor of partition and Pakistan.
- Two boundary commissions under Radcliffe- a British jurist setup for demarcating borders in west and east

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947 (12:23 PM)

- **Gave legal status to MTB plan**
- **CA of two dominions could pass constitutions that end dominion status**
- **End of the jurisdiction of the British Parliament on British India and of paramountcy over 565 PS on the appointed day/ 15 August.**
- **Paramountcy not to be transferred to any government in two dominions.**
- **No use of the title of emperor of India.**
- **Till passage of constitutions, GOI 1935 to apply.**

The syllabus of modern Indian history is completed.