



Presents

NITMUN 2018

Round Table Conference

Peaceful Separation of States under Dominion
of India.

(Transfer of Power and Partition of state)

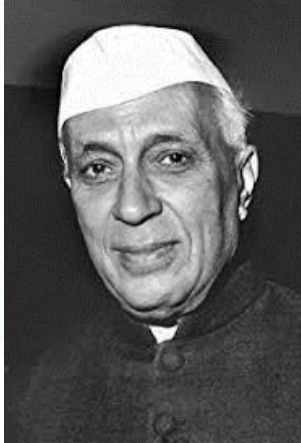
PORTFOLIO DESCRIPTIONS

Note:-

This section of the Guide aims to provide you all with the background of your respective portfolio and your stance on the issue at hand. But this guide in no way aims to restrict your thoughts to what is mentioned in the description. The description is given so as to channelize your thoughts and give you specific direction as to the ideology, political motivations and viewpoint of the individual you represent. You have the freedom to explore viewpoints and possible points of negotiations/hostility but within the reasonable restrictions of your portfolios. Restrictions in this domain are not there to hinder your growth/ learning experience but to inculcate an altogether new skill in all of you, which is to think from someone else's perspective, to understand what it feels to be in a situation with those circumstances prior to making a comment on someone else's action. In our day to day life, we often comment how misguided or ill-informed a person can be, what all they could have done in a particular scenario, but through this simulation, we aim to make you understand how despite the most comprehensive of knowledge and resources some decisions or viewpoints are best with respect to the circumstances and resources available at that point of time.

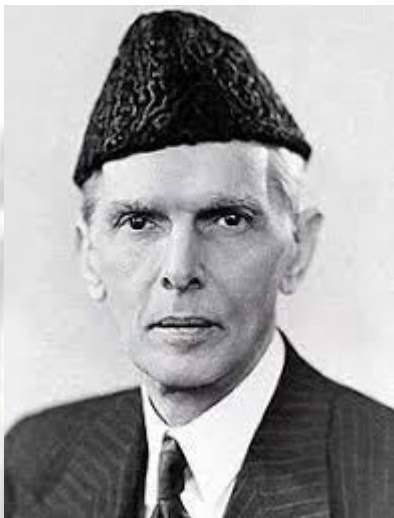
Do note that we all are sitting in the time of 1946 when discussion on the independence of India and the Partition was on, so you all are free to evolve your respective stances. While evolving your positions be careful of the manner and method of how you explore and express your stance. The information or the stance given in this guide is not conclusive nor is it something that should be treated as black or white. There exists a whole domain of politics and events that have been left for your exploration. Do research on your own portfolio in depth and do not rely just on this document. Also, do understand and research on other portfolios so as to facilitate the understanding of the agenda in a more holistic and inclusive way. Not only this, reading and researching on other portfolios will give you hints for block formation, document formation and consensus building. The more you read about yourself and the others, the more you are able to understand and know the reality and experience what these people experienced then.

Jawaharlal Nehru



Jawaharlal Nehru, recognised as Gandhi's successor was one of the eminent members of the Congress Party. Nehru whole heartedly embraced a political career only in 1919 in the wake of the Jallianwallah bagh Massacre. In 1936, Nehru was re-elected as the president of the Indian National Congress. Around 1940, Jawaharlal Nehru was started being seen by Indians as a natural heir to Gandhi, though it wasn't till 1941 that Gandhi said that Nehru would be his successor on record. In the 1942 Quit India Movement, Nehru vehemently rallied for 'Purna Swaraj 'or complete political independence for India. He was arrested on August 8 of the same year and was imprisoned till June 15, 1945.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah



Mohammad Ali Jinnah was one of the most influential political leaders in the Indian subcontinent during the British rule. Jinnah came up with the proposal of partition at the Muslim League conference in 1940 wherein he demanded formation of separate Muslim states. Around this time, Muslim league had an inclination towards the national league but in 1942, it changed its stance and sided with Jinnah on the issue of separation. Jinnah believed that Hindu Muslim unity was possible but came to the view that partition was necessary for the protection of Indian Muslims.

Baldev Singh



Baldev Singh was an Indian Sikh political leader as well as an Indian independence movement leader. He represented the Punjabi Sikh community in the processes of negotiations that resulted in the independence of India, as well as the Partition of India in 1947.

Singh reiterated the Sikh view that India should remain a united country with special protections for the rights of religious minorities. Singh also insisted that if Partition becomes inevitable, the division of the Punjab should happen in a way to offer territorial protection to the Sikhs from Muslim domination.

P.C. Joshi



Puran Chand Joshi was one of the early leaders of the communist movement in India. Joshi worked towards bringing a number of groups under the banner of the Communist Party of India (CPI).

The CPI as such has no decisive stands on Partition and protection of minorities remained their central issue at that point of time as well.

J.P. Narayan



Jayaprakash Narayan, was an Indian political leader and theorist. He led the Congress Socialist Party during the time of independence.

The Socialist Party was also against the notion of Partition as they thought that Partitions will not help India achieve the socialist ends if the society.

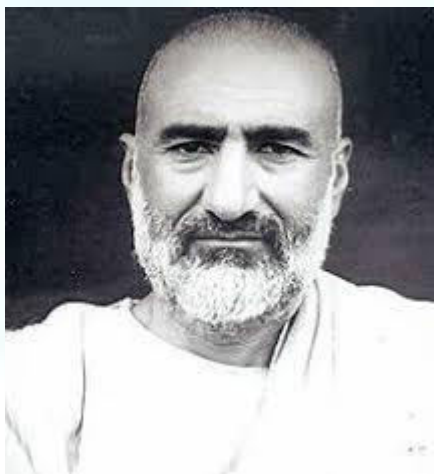
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad



Maulana Sayyid Abul Kalam Ghulam Muhiyuddin Ahmed Azad was an Indian scholar and the senior Muslim leader of the Indian National Congress during the Indian independence movement.

Azad was a strong proponent of a proposal that advocated for a federal system with a limited central government and autonomy for the provinces. Additionally, the proposal called for the "grouping" of provinces on religious lines, which would informally band together the Muslim-majority province in the West as Group B, Muslim-majority provinces of Bengal and Assam as Group C and the rest of India as Group A. He proposed this as an alternative to Partition.

Badshah Khan



Khan Abdul Ghaffār Khān, nicknamed Bādshāh Khān, was a Pashtun independence activist against the rule of the British Raj. He was a political and spiritual leader known for his nonviolent opposition, and a lifelong pacifist and devout Muslim. Bacha Khan founded the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement in 1929.

Khan strongly opposed the Partition of India. While many Pashtuns (particularly the Khudai Khidmatgars) were willing to work with Indian politicians, many other Pashtuns were sympathetic to the idea of a separate homeland for India's Muslims following the departure of the British. He had been receiving several physical threats as he was accused of being an Anti – Muslim.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel



Patel was born and raised in the countryside of Gujarat. He rose to the leadership of the Indian National Congress, in which capacity he organized the party for elections in 1934 and 1937 even as he continued to promote the Quit India Movement.

He was attracted by Gandhian policies of non-violence, spirituality, discipline, moral strength and became part of the all-India freedom struggle. He was against Partition and wished to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity through the Gandhian constructive programme. He envisioned a nation state as 'democratic in structure, nationalistic in foundation and welfarist in spirit and function'.

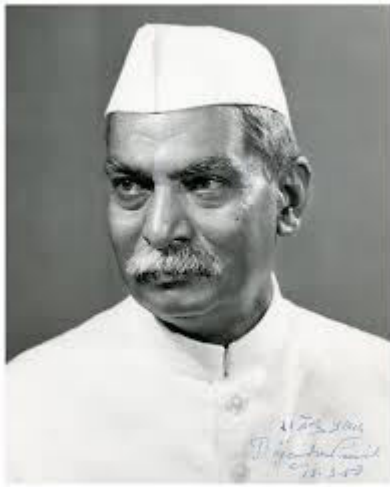
B.R. Ambedkar



Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956), popularly known, as Baba Saheb, inspired the Dalit Buddhist Movement and campaigned against social discrimination against Untouchables (Dalits), while also supporting the rights of women and labour.

B.R. Ambedkar was a strong proponent for a progressive state, and worked towards constructive secular and socialist ideals. His views on the Partition were always clear- any country or state should not be divided in a religious or fundamentalist way. Such divisions are an absolute threat to the development of a country, he believed.

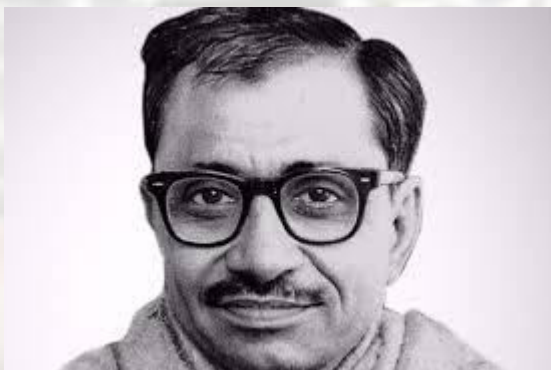
Rajendra Prasad



Rajendra Prasad (3 December 1884 – 28 February 1963) was an Indian political leader and a lawyer by training. He joined the Indian National Congress during the Indian independence movement and became a major leader from the region of Bihar.

He was a staunch opponent of the Partition and wanted both the communities to live peacefully.

Deendayal Upadhyay



Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay was an Indian politician. Upadhyaya conceived the political philosophy of 'Integral Humanism'. The philosophy of Integral Humanism advocates the simultaneous and integrated program of the body,

mind and intellect and soul of each human being. He visualised for India a decentralised polity and self-reliant economy with the village as the base.

He was against the idea of Partition and wanted India to be governed by Democratic principles.

V.D. Savarkar



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, commonly known as Swatantryaveer Savarkar was an Indian pro-independence activist, lawyer, politician, poet, writer and playwright. He advocated dismantling the system of caste in Hindu culture, and reconversion of the converted Hindus back to Hindu religion. Savarkar coined the term Hindutva (Hinduness) to create a collective "Hindu" identity as an "imagined nation".

Mr. Savarkar insisted that, although there are two nations in India, India shall not be divided into two parts, one for Muslims and the other for the Hindus; that the two nations shall dwell in one country and shall live under the mantle of one single constitution; In the struggle for political power between the two nations the rule of the game which Mr. Savarkar prescribes is to be one man one vote, be the man Hindu or Muslim. The Minority is to be no justification for privilege and majority is to be no ground for a penalty. The State will guarantee the Muslims any defined measure of political power in the form of Muslim religion and Muslim culture. But the State will not guarantee secured seats in the Legislature or in the Administration and, if the Muslims insist upon such guarantee, such guaranteed quota is not to exceed their proportion to the general population.

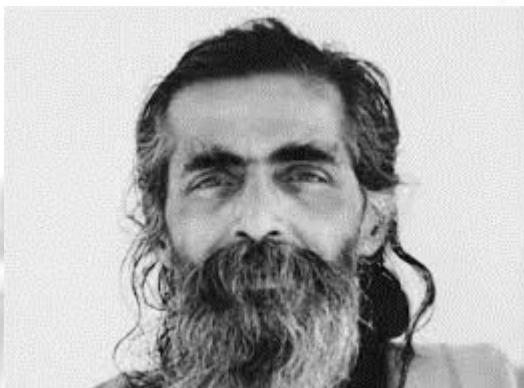
C. Rajagopalchari



Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (10 December 1878 – 25 December 1972) informally called Rajaji or C.R., was an Indian politician, independence activist, lawyer, writer and statesman.

C. Rajagopalachari was against the idea of Partition on religious line so he devised a proposal for the Congress to offer to the League. According to the proposal, Pakistan would be based on a plebiscite of all the people in the regions where Muslims made a majority. The formula was opposed within the Congress party but Gandhi used it as his proposal in his talks with Jinnah. However, Jinnah rejected the proposal and the talks failed.

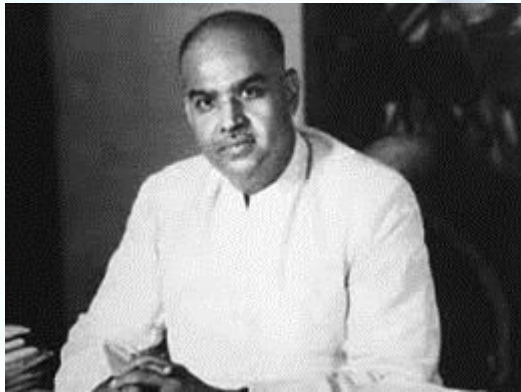
M.S. Golwalkar



Madhav Sadashiv Golwalkar, better known as Guruji in Sangh, was the second Sarsanghchalak (supreme leader) of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh..

Golwalkar vehemently opposed a secular Indian state. He was of the view that the non-Hindu people of Hindustan must adopt Hindu culture and language, must learn and respect and hold in reverence the Hindu religion, and must entertain no idea but of those of glorification of the Hindu race and culture. Simply put, they must cease to be foreigners, or may stay in the country, wholly subordinated to the Hindu nation, claiming nothing, deserving no privileges, far less any preferential treatment—not even citizens' rights. His views on the Partition can be indirectly inferred from his strong and staunch communal viewpoints.

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee



Shyama Prasad Mukherjee started his political career in 1929, when he entered the Bengal Legislative Council as an Indian National Congress (INC) candidate representing Calcutta University.

Dr. Mukherjee was initially a strong opponent of the Partition of India, but following the communal riots; he strongly disfavoured Hindus continuing to live in a Muslim-dominated state and under a government controlled by the Muslim League.

His stance on the Partition was "Bengal must be partitioned even if India wasn't partitioned."

A.K. Fazlul Huq



Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq popular with the title Sher-e-Bangla (Tiger of Bengal), was the first to advocate and present the Lahore Resolution, which called for the creation of sovereign Muslim-majority states in eastern and northwestern British India in 1940. After the Partition of Bengal in 1905, A. K. Fazlul Huq emerged as a leader and advocate of the Muslim community of Bengal. Huq was involved in the formation of the All-India Muslim League in Dhaka on 1906. He helped establish many educational institutions for Muslims that made him popular among the middle class. His politics was described as a unique blend of "secular nationalism, Bengali patriotism and Muslim populism".

Sarojini Naidu



Known as the "Nightingale of India", Sarojini Devi was a distinguished poet, renowned freedom fighter and one of the great orators of her time. Her formidable intellect, strong sense of justice and her impatience with chauvinism and parochialism

gave rise to a distinct type of nationalism.

She had a significant role in the Constituent Assembly and till her death argued for Hindu-Muslim unity. She favoured unity as she thought that Two-Nation theory had its roots in divide and rule policy and Partition may dim the freedom struggle. She also feared re-colonization of India if people stood divided.

Aga Khan III



Sir Sultan Muhammed Shah, Aga Khan was the 48th Imam of the Nizari Ismaili community. He was one of the founders and the first president of the All-India Muslim League (AIML). His goal was the advancement of Muslim agendas and protection of Muslim rights in India. He shared Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's belief that Muslims should first build up their social capital through advanced education before engaging in politics. Aga Khan called on the British Raj to consider Muslims to be a separate nation within India, then so-called 'Two Nation Theory'.

Despite direct role in the Partition, he had a significant influence in articulating the need for a separate nation by highlighting the difference between the two nations.

Nawab of Kashmir



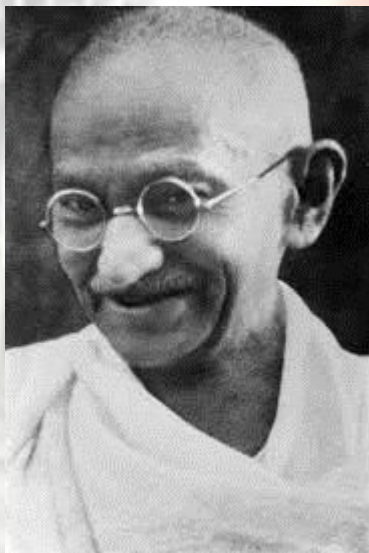
Maharaja Hari Singh

Hari Singh (September 1895 – 26 April 1961) was the last ruling Maharaja of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir in India. He made primary education compulsory in the state, introduced laws prohibiting child marriage, and opened places of worship to the low castes.

He wanted Partition that excluded Kashmir because of being a Princely State, as he wanted Kashmir to be an autonomous region and saw merger of Kashmir with either India or Pakistan as a threat to Kashmiri Identity.

Singh was hostile towards the Indian National Congress, in part because of the close friendship between Kashmiri political activist and socialist Sheikh Abdullah and the Congress leader Jawaharlal Nehru. He also opposed the Muslim League and its members' communalist outlook, as represented by their Two-Nation theory.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



Known as Mahatma Gandhi, he led the Indian National Congress and the Indians on various occasions to oppose British laws. He was the leader of the Indian Independence Movement. In addition to his incredible personal fame, his leadership of the Congress during the Quit India Movement and the non-cooperation movements won him political acclaim. A staunch pacifist, he remained the figurehead for the Congress and went to many lengths to try and avoid the bloodshed that followed Partition. He had no political role in the State of India.

Master Tara Singh



Leader of the Major Sikh Party and prominent Sikh political and religious leader, who was instrumental in establishing the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee in the 1920s. He was a leader of Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD), the largest Sikh political party, and served as a representative of the Sikh population of India in national politics.

Liaquat Ali Khan



Jinnah's close political associate in the years leading up to independence and later Pakistan's first Prime Minister. His major work was the Objectives Resolution which served as a precursor to Pakistan's first Constitution. He represented

the Muslims at all major conferences and was the central member of the All India Muslim League.

Osman Ali Khan



He served as the ruler of the Princely State of Hyderabad and Berar. He is considered the Richest Man in the World by Time Magazine, and is one of the most prominent members of royalty at this time. He does not have any preference for a United or Separated India, and wishes for the wealth and prominence of his own kingdom.

FLOW OF COMMITTEE

The failure of the Cripps Mission in April 1942 made it clear that Britain was unwilling to offer an honourable settlement and a real constitutional advance during the War, and that she was determined to continue India's unwilling partnership in the War efforts. Apart from British obduracy, there were other factors that made a struggle both inevitable and necessary. Popular discontent, a product of rising prices and war-time shortages, was gradually mounting. Combined with this was the impact of the manner of the British evacuation from Malaya and Burma. It was common knowledge that the British had evacuated the white residents and generally left the subject people to their fate.

The Quit India Movement was launched by the Congress in 1942, but even before they could proceed with the movement, all the top leaders of the congress were arrested and taken to unknown destinations.

The Congress leaders were released in 1945- during a time when the anti-British sentiments had heightened, strikes were taking place all over the country to stop the proceedings of the INA trials.

The Committee currently consists of the recently released Congress leaders who represent the outrage of the general masses and will push for complete sovereignty, the Muslim league leaders who will settle for nothing but a separate state, and the British officials representing The British Crown, which has suffered enough during the war, and wants a speedy solution to the Indian problem. The committee is to discuss all these recent events, and coming to a common consensus, which solves the problems faced by the three parties.

The committee begins in November, 1945. The committee will be working on an accelerated time frame and would span over a period of time. The delegates will receive real time updates as and when they happened and the committee would move forward in time to discuss over the update given. The delegates are supposed to propose their views on the issue being discussed keeping in the mind the views of the Political Party or the Princely state they represent.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

- Should the Independent State of India be divided on the basis of religious nationalism? If yes, how should this division be executed? Two-way partition? Three-tier federation?
- How would economic resources be divided in the case of partition?
- How would partition, or even Indian Independence as a whole, affect the Princely States?
- How will the partition of the nation affect the minorities? Will the new law incorporate special provisions for them?
- What are the short-term and long-term effects of mass migration? What could this mean for an overarching political and social dynamic?
- What is the best way to organize political parties, and make sure that the electorate is being well represented on the national stage?

FURTHER RESEARCH

<https://www.mkgandhi.org/biography/cabinetm.htm>

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