



Presents

NITMUN 2018

Round Table Conference

Peaceful Separation of States under Dominion
of India.

(Transfer of Power and Partition of state)

Introduction to The Literary Circle

Literary Circle is the club in NIT Durgapur, which gives the college an extra dimension of creative expression in the midst of technical unilateralism and gives the students of the college an opportunity to transcend the ordinary and mundane.

This club conducts Verve, Literary cum Youth Festival of the college and the biggest of its kind in eastern India. The Literary Circle has successfully pulled off 14 editions of Verve. Flagship events in the fest have become the matter of college folklore.

The club also prints its annual literary magazine *Déjà Vu* every year, with over 4000 copies distributed inside the college as well as all over metropolitan cities.

The club is known to be highly selective in its admission of new members, with only about 10 students inducted out of the entire batch of 900 each year.

Great believers of the phrase 'quality over quantity', the members selected every year are the best of the best in the field of expression and creativity.

Come, step into the Circle!

Introduction to NITMUN

NITMUN is a forum convened by the members of the Literary Circle for discussion and analysis of global issues. It seeks to bring out motivated delegates from all over the country for brainstorming over significant international issues. Organised by the Literary Circle, NITMUN promises a challenging yet entertaining time to all delegates. It requires the entire workforce of the club to come up with a topic or a committee that really instigates each and every delegate to ponder. And then, the best executive boards from all over the country are brought together to make sure that every delegate grows and becomes better at the end of the conference. Our greatest goal is to make sure that each delegate learns how to tackle world issues better at the end of the conference as the world is in dire need of young leaders now. Currently in its 7th edition, NITMUN has been extremely successful in providing the perfect experience to each delegate. Over the years, we have entertained more than 800 delegates in total. Delegates arrive from all corners of India for an experience they never forget.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The British Raj is planning to leave the Dominion of India, and the question arises of how India will function as an independent nation. The committee will essentially function for the purpose of deciding if India will stay unified, or whether it would separate based on communal factions. Different states, religions and communities in India strive for their independence and delegates will have to show flexibility in serving everyone's interests. The committee will strive to enact partition better than it actually happened and equip the nations that arise from it.

India's long standing independence movement has grown and gained tremendous momentum. After years of quelling protests, Great Britain must face the realities regarding the widespread impact of the nonviolent movement. At the same time, major questions regarding the Hindu /Muslim conflict, the ownership of the independently run princely states in the region, and the future of the British Empire come onto centre stage. Debate will be driven by these complex and deeply rooted issues, and delegates must guide this debate towards ultimately creating a treaty that will determine the fate of hundreds of millions of lives for the foreseeable future. The delegates will serve as representatives from the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, and the Princely States. The committee will be chaired by the representatives of the British Raj. These delegates will all convene in a general assembly that will be in charge of building a plan for the future of the Indian subcontinent. Though there are centuries of major differences among the relevant parties, there is great hope that this committee will successfully start the next chapter in history for the long subjugated people of the subcontinent.

TIMELINE

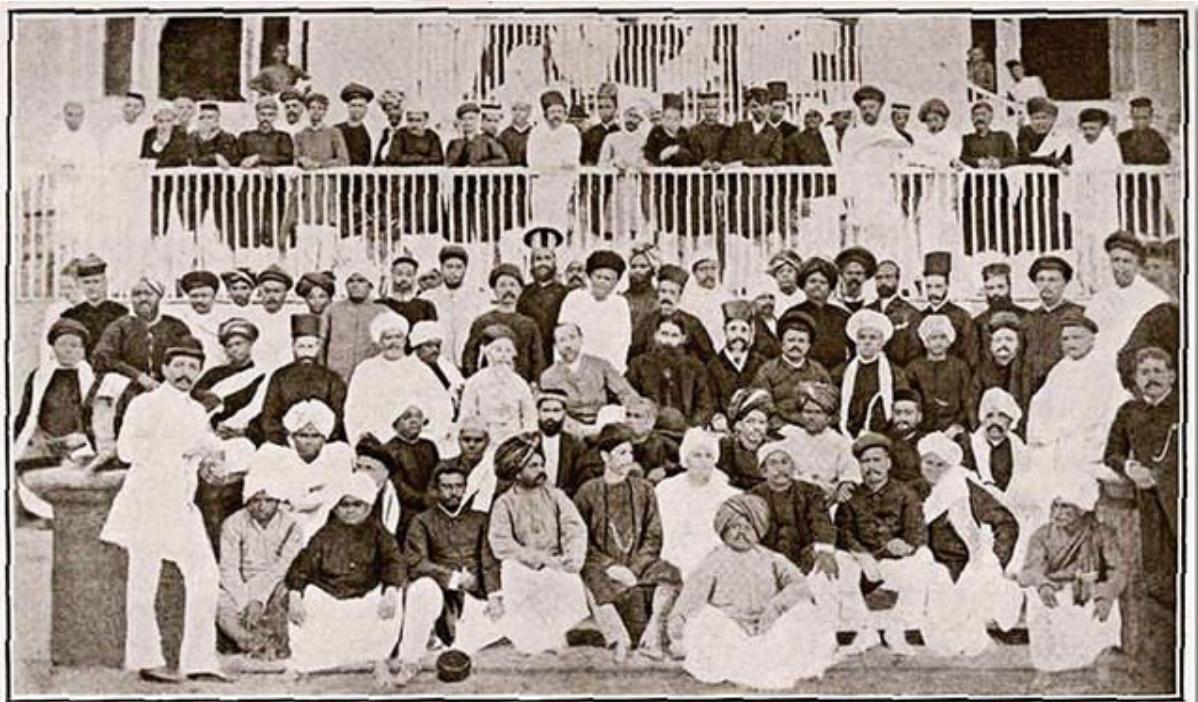
1774 - Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor-General of Bengal by the East India Company. Having just defeated the existing Mughal governor in the Battle of Plassey (1757), the Company had to develop an immediate form of government. The post was new, and British mechanisms to administer the territory were not fully developed. Regardless of his title, Hastings was only a member of a five-man Supreme Council of Bengal, thus making it difficult to pinpoint the actual constitutional position that Hastings held.

1857 - The Sepoy Rebellion began on May 10th, in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles northeast of Delhi. It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions that spread across central India. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20 June 1858. On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities formally to have ended until 8 July 1859. This was the first organized rebellion that had occurred against the existing British government.

1858 - The British government began ruling India via an Indian Viceroy, called the British Raj. The system of governance was instituted in 1858 when the rule of the East India Company was transferred to the Crown in the person of Queen Victoria (who in 1876 was proclaimed Empress of India). This system came as a response to the Sepoy Rebellion, and the British felt disenchanted with Indian reaction to social change. Until the rebellion, they had enthusiastically pushed through social reform. It was now felt that traditions and customs in India were too strong and too rigid to be changed easily. Consequently, no more British social interventions were made, especially in matters dealing with religion, even when the British felt very strongly about the issue.

1885 - Burma became an Indian Province. Previously, Burma had lost Arakan, Manipur, Assam and Tenasserim to the British in the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–1826). In 1852, the British easily seized Lower Burma in the Second Anglo-Burmese War. King Mindon Min tried to modernise the kingdom, and in 1875 narrowly avoided annexation. The British, alarmed by the consolidation

of French Indochina, annexed the remainder of the country in the Third Anglo-Burmese War in 1885.



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

1885 - The Indian National Congress was formed, and conducted its first session in Bombay from 28–31 December 1885 at the initiative of retired Civil service officer, Allan Octavian Hume. The party's aim was to obtain a greater share in government for educated Indians, and to create a platform for civic and political dialogue between them and the British Raj. Hume took the initiative, and in March 1885 a notice convening the first meeting of the Indian National Union was issued.

1905 - Partition of Bengal; first attempted splitting of a province of India by the British colonial government. This was a response to the primarily Bengal-based rising nationalist movement that was challenging the colonial rule. A new Muslim-majority province of 'East Bengal and Assam' was conceptualised alongside the existing province of Bengal. Partition along religious lines led to the development of Muslim separatism. In the following years, this was facilitated by hopes of greater employment opportunities for middle-class Muslims and by class antagonisms between a predominantly Muslim poor peasantry and a primarily Hindu landlord class, specific to Bengal. However,

nationalist campaigns increased in intensity, spread for the first time to a major portion of the rest of the country and lead to the annulment of partition and the reunification of Bengal in 1911. The Partition of Bengal led to a massive upsurge among the people, and a call for *swadeshi* goods, leading to a boycott of British-manufactured goods. The Congress eventually called for Swaraj (self-rule).

1906 - All-India Muslim League founded in Bengal by 'men of property and influence' from North India, with the primary aim of securing adequate Muslim political representation based on separate electorates for Muslims and Hindus. Separate electorates conceded by the colonial government in 1909.

1911 - Bengal Partition annulled, announcement that the capital of India to shift from Calcutta to Delhi.

1914 - World War I. The Indian Army fought against the German Empire in German East Africa and on the Western Front. Indian divisions were also sent to Egypt, Gallipoli and nearly 700,000 served in Mesopotamia against the Ottoman Empire. While some divisions were sent overseas others had to remain in India guarding the North West Frontier and on internal security and training duties. The Indian Army contributed a large number of divisions and independent brigades to the European, Mediterranean and the Middle East theatres of war in World War I. Over one million Indian 6 troops served overseas, of whom 62,000 died and another 67,000 were wounded. In total at least 74,187 Indian soldiers died during the war.

1914-18 - Congress and Muslim League, now radicalised by a new leadership drawn from the intelligentsia, join forces and make a joint demand for a significant devolution of political power to Indians after the war in exchange for supporting the Allies in the war against Germany. As the contribution of Indian soldiers to the defence of the British Empire is recognised by the British Cabinet in London, campaigns for Indian 'home rule' intensify and many Muslim leaders, including Jinnah, become members of both political parties.

1915- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India from South Africa where he set up an ashram in Ahmedabad, which would shift to the site of the Sabarmati ashram two years later.

1919- Britain seeks to introduce the Rowlatt Act, imposing severe curbs on civil rights. Indians protest. Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar; 400 men, women and children, who had gathered to protest peacefully against the Act, are brutally murdered.

1920 - Mohandas Gandhi became the leader of the Indian independence movement and the Indian National Congress. After the First World War, the party became associated with Gandhi, who remained its unofficial spiritual leader and icon. He formed an alliance with the Khilafat Movement in 1920 to fight for preservation of the Ottoman Caliphate, and rights for Indians using civil disobedience or satyagraha as the tool for agitation. As a result of prevailing nationalism, Gandhi's popularity, and policies aimed at eradicating caste differences, untouchability, poverty, and religious and ethnic divisions, the Congress became a forceful and dominant group. Although its members were predominantly Hindu, it had members from other religions, economic classes, and ethnic and linguistic groups.

1919-1922 - Gandhi launches the Civil Disobedience Movement, calls for boycott of British goods. Calls off movement a year later due to Chauri Chaura killing where a mob killed policemen. Attempt at forging a permanent Hindu-Muslim nationalist political alliance, led by Gandhi who is now the dominant force within Congress. With post-war constitutional reforms offered by the British falling well short of home rule and dominion status, combined with increased repression of the nationalist movement, Gandhi launches his first campaign of 'non-cooperation' with British rule with the objective of attaining *swaraj* (home rule) within a year. It involves non-payment of taxes and boycott of the new 'reformed' councils and of the civil service, police and army, as well as of British goods, and reaches out for the first time to the rural peasantry. Crucially, he secures the participation in the civil disobedience movement of significant sections of the Muslim population by supporting their religious leaders' demand for defeated Turkey's continuing control over the Muslim sacred places in the Middle East (the *Khilafat* issue). However, Jinnah views this approach as too radical, breaks with Gandhi and resigns from Congress. In 1922, Gandhi calls off the campaign, viewed by the British as an existential threat to colonial rule, following outbreaks of violence in defiance of

his insistence on peaceful, non-violent agitation. He is promptly arrested and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

1923-28 - Suspension of non-cooperation leads to renewed competition between Hindu and Muslim political elites for seats in the new provincial councils and to a deterioration of relations at all levels most visibly expressed in increasing communal riots. Muslim leaders begin to move away from Congress as it comes under mounting pressure from Hindu-interest organisations not to make concessions to Muslim political demands. As the prospect for further constitutional reforms emerges, Congress adopts a report calling for an end to separate electorates and for limiting Muslim representation in any future central government assembly to a quarter, rather than a guaranteed 'weightage' of a third as demanded by Muslim political organisations.

1924 - Moplah riots between Hindus and Muslims.

1927 - The British government appoints the Simon Commission to recommend political reforms in India; no Indian is part of the Simon Commission. The Commission is boycotted when it visits India the following year.



The Dandi March

1930 - Gandhi leads the Salt Satyagraha to protest against the British government's monopoly on salt, forcing the government to amend the law. The Congress boycotts the First Round Table Conference in London.

1931 - Second Round Table Conference leads to the Gandhi-Irwin pact that ends the civil disobedience movement and grants some political rights to Indians.

1932- Gandhi concludes the Poona Pact with Dr B R Ambedkar that does away with separate electorates for 'Untouchables,' but reserves some electoral seats for them.

1930-33 - Gandhi launches further all-India Civil Disobedience campaigns, now based on the demand for *purna swaraj* (full independence from British rule). This time Muslim participation is very low compared to 1919-22, with the exception of the North West Frontier Province where the radical *Khudai Khidmatgar* (Servants of God) movement of the local Pashtuns enthusiastically endorses civil disobedience. A day of peaceful protest in Peshawar is met with considerable violence from the British military resulting in over 200, predominantly Muslim, civilian deaths.

1935 - The Government of India Act was enacted, and granted of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India (ending the system of diarchy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919). It called for the establishment of a "Federation of India" to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states". The degree of autonomy introduced at the provincial level was subject to important limitations: the provincial Governors retained important reserve powers, and the British authorities also retained a right to suspend responsible government. The parts of the Act intended to establish the Federation of India never came into operation, due to opposition from rulers of the princely states. The remaining parts of the Act came into force in 1937, when the first elections under the act were also held.

1939 - The United Kingdom declared war on Germany and World War 2 began. Viceroy unilaterally declared India's participation in the war, leading to Congress ministries and the Congress boycotting the British in protest.

1940 - The leader of the Muslim League, Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanded that a new country be formed from India for the Muslims, which would be called Pakistan. During the Second World War, the Muslim League gained strength while leaders of the Congress were imprisoned, and in the elections held shortly after the war, it won most of the seats reserved for Muslims.

1941 - Subhas Chandra Bose escapes from India, joins hands with the Axis powers in fight against the British.

1942 - The British War Cabinet announces the Sir Stafford Cripps Mission to negotiate India's political status after the war. Gandhi meets Cripps, but call his proposals a 'post-dated cheque.' Congress rejects the proposals. The Congress leaders meet in Bombay and pass the 'Quit India' resolution calling for complete independence from the British rule. The Congress leadership is arrested; Gandhi is jailed at the Aga Khan Palace in Poona. Revolts break out across India as people defy the British and call for independence. Six hundred demonstrators lose their lives in clashes with the police.

1945 - World War II ended when United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

November, 1945— Committee

PAST RESOLUTIONS

Round Table Conference: In response to the inadequacy of the Simon Report, the Labour Government, which had come to power under Ramsay MacDonald in 1929, decided to hold a series of Round Table Conferences in London.

The first Round Table Conference convened from 12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931. Prior to the Conference, M. K. Gandhi had initiated the Civil Disobedience Movement on behalf of the Indian National Congress. Consequently, since many of the Congress' leaders were in jail, Congress did not participate in the first conference, but representatives from all other Indian parties and a number of Princes did. The outcomes of the first Round Table Conference were minimal: India was to develop into a federation, safeguards regarding defence and finance were agreed and other departments were to be transferred. However, little was done to implement these recommendations and civil disobedience continued in India. The British Government realized that the Indian National Congress needed to be part of deciding the future of constitutional government in India.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, met with Gandhi to reach a compromise. On 5 March 1931 they agreed following to pave the way for the Congress' participation in the second Round Table Conference: Congress would discontinue the Civil Disobedience Movement, it would participate in the second Round Table Conference, the Government would withdraw all ordinances issued to curb the Congress, the Government would withdraw all prosecutions relating to offenses not involving violence and the Government would release all persons undergoing sentences of imprisonment for their activities in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The second Round Table Conference was held in London from 7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931 with the participation of Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. Two weeks before the Conference convened, the Labour government had been replaced by the Conservatives. At the conference, Gandhi claimed to represent all people of India. This view, however, was not shared by other delegates. In fact, the division between the many attending groups was one of the reasons why the outcomes of the second Round Table Conference were again no substantial results regarding India's constitutional

future. Meanwhile, civil unrest had spread throughout India again, and upon return to India Gandhi was arrested along with other Congress leaders. A separate province of Sind was created and the interests of minorities were safeguarded by MacDonald's Communal Award.

The third Round Table Conference (17 November 1932 - 24 December 1932) was not attended by the Indian National Congress and Gandhi. Many other Indian leaders were also absent. Like the two first conferences, little was achieved. The recommendations were published in a White Paper in March 1933 and debated in Parliament afterwards. A Joint Select Committee was formed to analyse the recommendations and formulate a new Act for India. The Committee produced a draft Bill in February 1935 which was enforced as the Government of India Act of 1935 in July 1935.

Rowlatt Act: Also known as the Black Act, it vested the Viceroy's government with extraordinary powers to quell sedition by silencing the press, detaining the political activists without trial, and arresting without warrant any individuals suspected of sedition or treason. In protest, a nationwide cessation of work (*hartal*) was called, marking the beginning of widespread, although not nationwide, popular discontent.



Simon Commission Report: It proposed the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces. It also recommended that separate communal electorates be retained, but only until tensions between Hindus and Muslims had died down.

Nehru Report: The Nehru Report of 28-30 August, 1928 was a memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status constitution for India.

Jinnah's Fourteen Points: The Fourteen Points of Jinnah were proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah drafted by C Rajagopalachari as a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India. A comparison of the Nehru Report (1928) with Jinnah's Fourteen points had a political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus in India. Jinnah's aim was to get more rights for Muslims. He therefore gave his 14 points. These points covered all of the interests of the Muslims at heated time and in this Jinnah stated that it was the "parting of ways" and that he did not want and would not have anything to do with the Indian National Congress in the future. The League leaders motivated Jinnah to revive the Muslim League and give it direction. As a result, these points became the demands of the Muslims and greatly influenced the Muslims thinking for the next two decades till the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

Poona Pact of 1932: The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and M. K. Gandhi on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government.

Delegates are advised to be well versed with these resolutions to have a fair idea and basic knowledge as to what their role in the committee is.

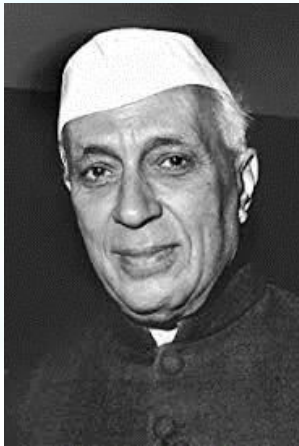
PORTFOLIO DESCRIPTIONS

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.

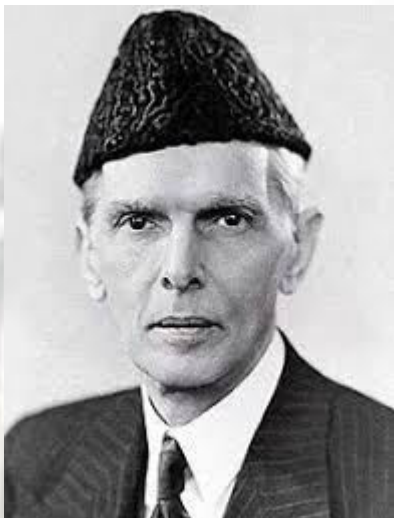
Do note that we all are sitting in the time of 1946 when discussion on the independence of India and the Partition was on, so you all are free to evolve your respective stances. While evolving your positions be careful of the manner and method of how you explore and express your stance. The information 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.

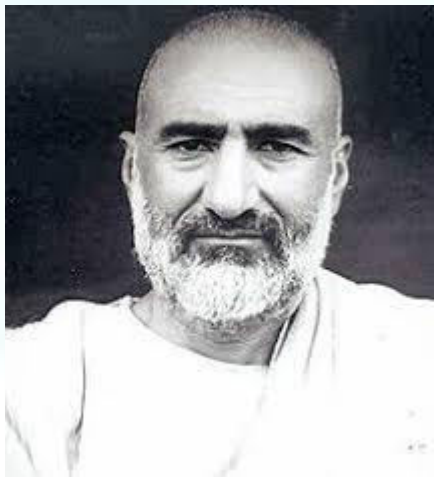
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad



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'.

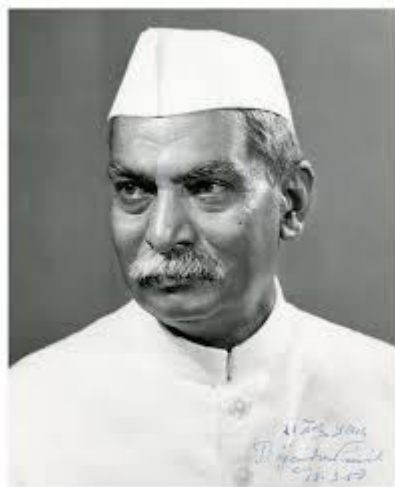
B.R. Ambedkar



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.

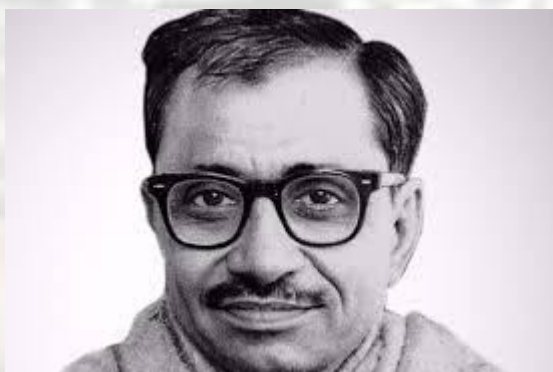
Rajendra Prasad



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.

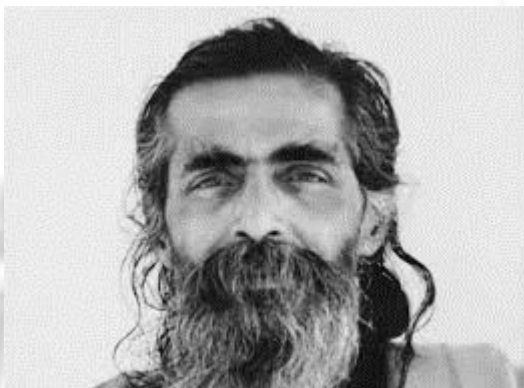
C. Rajagopalchari



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.

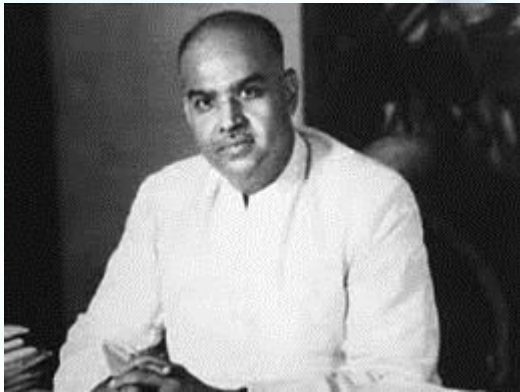
M.S. Golwalkar



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



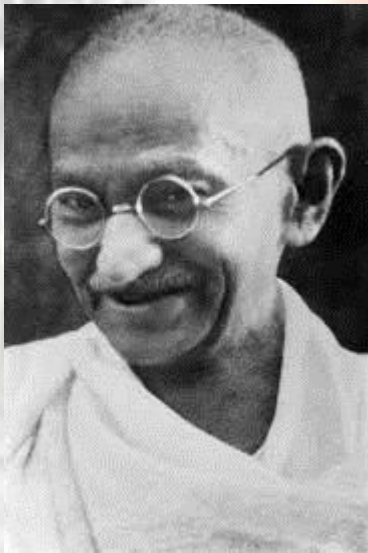
Maharaja Hari Singh

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

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