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**Q49. When and why did the Muslim observe the Day of Deliverance on the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam? (Board 2014)**

**Ans. Day of Deliverance:**

In 1937 Congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the

Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam faced these conspiracies gallantly. At last, congress resigned from ministries. Therefore, on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1939, Quaid-e-Azam put out an appeal to observe the day as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanksgiving as a mark of relief.

## LONG QUESTIONS

**Q3. Evaluate the main points of 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947 Plan.**

(Board 2016,17)

**Ans. Background**

Muslim League joined the interim government as a political expedience, but Quaid-e-Azam decided not to participate in constituent assembly. This deflated both Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission that resulted into suspension in legislation. In view of growing country level riots, British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee announced on February 20, 1947 that British Government will terminate its rule till June 1947 and, along with it, deployed Mountbatten as a new Viceroy in place of Lord Wavell. After the announcement of the British Prime Minister, the Admiral Scout of the British Royal Navy, Mountbatten, reached Delhi on March 22, 1947 as 19<sup>th</sup> and last Viceroy of the Sub-continent.

**Negotiations with Political Leaders**

The British Prime Minister dispatched Lord Mountbatten with clear instructions, who held meetings and negotiations with prominent leaders of all the parties of India in the first place. He called on Nawabs and Rajas of Local States. The point under consideration was how to lay out rules of partition. Congress leaders also started to understand the reality of two-nation theory one after another. Taking partition as inevitable, Lord Mountbatten chalked out the partition plan in collaboration with congress and obtained approval from the British Government. This plan is also called 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan or Mountbatten Plan.

**All Parties Conference**

Lord Mountbatten held the All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Baldev Singh participated in it. The viceroy explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with the leaders of each party.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947, the second session of the conference was conducted. All the parties approved the plan.

**Main Points of 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947 Plan**

The British Government made the decision of partition the sub-continent and laid down the principles for marking the boundaries of both countries. The main points of 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947 Plan are given below.

### 1. The Punjab and Bengal Province

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If any of the two decided in favour of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint a boundary commission to demarcate the Province.

### 2. The North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

A referendum would be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether they join Pakistan or India. The political issues of the Tribal Areas would be settled by the Government that is formed after the referendum. The Governor-General would conduct a referendum for this



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purpose, he would have the co-operation of the Provincial Government.

### 3. Sindh

Sindh Assembly would decide the future status of the province through the majority of vote. It would be decided whether the province wished to join Pakistan or India. The European Members of Sindh Assembly would not have the right to vote.

### 4. Balochistan

Balochistan had not been given the status of province till then. According to Plan, the opinion of the Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga would be sought. The official members would not be included in voting.

### 5. District Sylhet

District of Sylhet in Assam had Muslim majority population. According to the Plan, it was decided to hold referendum in Sylhet. The referendum would be conducted after the partition of Bengal into two parts. If the majority of the people decides to join the East Bengal, they would form a part of Pakistan.

### 6. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces

The whole of Assam excluding Sylhet would become a part of India. Likewise Bihar, Orissa, U.P, Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras would be included in India.

### 7. Princely States

There were 635 such states in the Sub-continent as were ruled by Nawabs or Rajas. Some important states include Jammu & Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad Deccan, Sawat, D. Patiala, Bahawalpur and Junagadh, these states were also given the option to decide their future and join the country of their own choice.

### Conclusion

Lord Mountbatten sketched 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan secretly with Congress leaders as a conspiracy and deprived the Muslims most of the Muslim majority regions, so that in wake of weak Pakistan Muslims will be constrained very soon to live with India again, but with the grace of Allah Almighty, Quaid-e-Azam with his vision and leadership qualities, set Pakistan on its feet just within the time span of 13 years and the dreams of Congress leaders shattered into pieces.

**Q4. Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.**

(Board 2013,18)

**Ans. Introduction:**

The 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in the historical park "Iqbal Park" on 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 1940. It was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (R.A). Great personalities like Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Chaudhary Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Qazi Muhammad Issa, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Moulana Abdul Haamid Badayooni were present in this session. A large number of the Muslims from all over the Sub-continent participated in the session. A resolution named "Lahore Resolution" was presented in the session by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque. It was passed unanimously among the cheers. Thus on this historical day, the Muslims identified their destination.

### Background of Pakistan Resolution

The basic reasons on which Muslims of sub-continent demanded a separate state are the following:

#### i. Demand for Hindu Raj:

The Muslims wanted to secure themselves against the domination of Hinduism. The Hindu parties were making demand for Hindu Raj. If the united sub-continent had got freedom, it would have been a permanent form of Hindu Authority. It was a must to get rid of the dominance of the Hindus and it was possible only if the Sub-continent was divided.

#### ii. Sectarian Riots

Inspite of the presence of the British Rule, the blood of the Muslims was shed mercilessly in



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sectarian riots.

### iii. Status in the Society

The Muslims were given less status in the society. They could not lead a dignified and graceful life in the Hindu Society that believes in caste system, colour and creed and the Hindus could never agree to give the Muslims equal social status.

### iv. Danger to the Muslim Culture

In the second half of the nineteenth century and during the beginning of the twentieth century, the Hindus continued their attempts to wipe out the language, culture and the civilization of the Muslims. It seemed clear that if India got freedom as a single country, the culture, civilization and the language of the Muslims would always be in danger.

### v. Establishment of Islamic State

The Muslims wanted to establish a state in the name of Islam where they could lead their individual as well as collective lives freely in accordance with the principles laid by Islam.

### vi. Suggestions for Partition

In different periods, different visionaries gave the signs about the partition of the Sub-continent. All these suggestions were the basis of Pakistan Resolution.

### vii. Allama Iqbal

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A), while presiding over the annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930 presented a clear plan in a forceful and argumentative manner.

### viii. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali prepared a pamphlet "Now or Never" and distributed it among the participants of third Round Table Conference being held in London.

### ix. Sindh Muslim League

Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in the favour of partition.

### x. Demand of the Millat

In 1940, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) got the Resolution of Pakistan passed and formed it as a demand of the Millat.

### Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) Presidential Address

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under.

- The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. In spite of the fact that they had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.
- The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England; Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as a result of the partition. The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such.
- British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

### Test of the Resolution

The Resolution declared: "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". It further reads, "That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in



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the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political and administrative and other rights of the minorities, with their consultation. Arrangements thus should be made for the security of Muslims where they were in a minority”.

### Reaction to the Resolution

The Congress leaders began to express their views against the Resolution. The Resolution was ridiculed / Gandhi and the Congress opposed the Resolution absolutely.

#### i) Hindu Press:

The Hindu Newspapers “The Hindustan Times”, “Modern Review” and “Amrita Bazar Patrika” wrote editorials against the plan of partition. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as “Lahore Resolution” but the Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as “Pakistan Resolution”. The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called “Pakistan Resolution”.

#### ii. British Press:

The British Press called this Resolution “The Pakistan of Jinnah.”

### Conclusion

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan Resolution was the result of Two-Nation Theory. The Hindu leaders were against it because they wanted to keep the Muslims under their slavery but this resolution became a milestone in the achievement of Pakistan.

**Q5. Why were the Elections of 1945-46 held? How did the results of these election benefit the Muslim?**

**Ans. Background**

After the failure of Simla Conference, it was necessary to estimate the position of political parties in the eyes of the people and which party can run the future of the Sub-continent. In these circumstances, in order to discover the public trends, the British Government announced of holding the General Election. It was decided that the Central and Provincial Legislature elections would be held in December 1945 and January, 1946 respectively. All the political parties of India announced to contest the elections.

#### Manifesto of Congress

It was the manifesto of Congress that South-Asia will be liberated as a single unit. No scheme of partition will be acceptable to them. Congress claimed itself to be the representative of all the communities and sections of the people living in the sub-continent and that the Muslims also agreed to the view point of the Congress.

#### Manifesto of Muslim League

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) affirmed that the General Elections will prove plebiscite regarding Pakistan. If the Muslims stood with the Muslim League, it meant they wanted Pakistan. Otherwise the demand for a separate homeland should be considered as rejected.

Muslim League wanted the partition of South-Asia in accordance with the Pakistan Resolution. So the Muslims could have full authority in the areas having Muslims in majority.

#### Election Campaign of Congress

All the political parties launched huge election campaigns Congress wanted to frustrate Muslim League at any cost. Its leaders toured the length and breadth of India.

#### Congress Elections Alliances

Congress made Election Alliances with Unionist Party, Ahraar, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind and other Muslim parties and took every possible step to create obstacles in the way of the Muslim League.

#### Election Campaign of Muslim League

On the other hand, since the Elections were an issue of life and death for the Muslims, the leaders of the Muslim League toured countrywide. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), in spite of his falling health,



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made stormy tours to make the Muslims aware of the need of the hour. Muslim League began to gain popularity rapidly. Many Muslim leaders disaffiliated themselves from their political groups and joined Muslim League.

### Challenge of Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), in his public meetings, challenged the Congress openly and bluntly that Muslims League will prove its demand for Pakistan in the elections and the Muslims of Sub-continent will not be satisfied until they get Pakistan. The Muslims expressed their sentiments enthusiastically. The Muslim students also came forward. The groups comprising of Muslims League Workers spread in each corner of the country.

### Election Slogans of Muslims

The atmosphere echoed with the slogans “*Ban kay rahay ga Pakistan*”, “*Lay kay rahain gay Pakistan*” and “*Pakistan ka matlab kia, La Ilaaha Illallah*”. With every passing day, the stand-point of Muslim League became stronger.

### Result of the Election of Central Legislature Assembly

The Central Legislature election were held in December, 1945. These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the Sub-continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the thirty reserved seats. Thus, Muslim League got cent per cent success.

### Result of the Election of Provincial Legislature Assemblies

The Provincial Legislature elections were held in 1946. In all the Provincial Legislatures, altogether 492 seats were reserved for the Muslims. Muslim League captured 428 seats. Thus, Muslim League got splendid victory at provincial level too.

### Conclusion

Many political parties had supported Congress in elections, the Muslim League defeated them all. The results of the elections strengthened the foundation of Pakistan. No power in the world could stop the creation of Pakistan now.

**Q6. Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam in the creation of Pakistan.** (Board 2013,15)

**Ans. Introduction**

The personality of Quaid-e-Azam changed the fate of the Muslims in South Asia. He compelled the British as well as the Hindus for the partition of India. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1876 in Karachi. After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln's Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practicing law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896. He joined All-India Muslim League in 1913. Afterwards, he got busy with changing the course of history of the Muslims. His intellectual politics eradicated the British Colonialism. After Pakistan came into being, he was appointed as the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

### Role of Quaid-e-Azam:

Following points the role of Quaid-e-Azam for creation of Pakistan:

#### 1. Ambassador of Peace

In 1916, Quaid-e-Azam united both nations, the Hindus and the Muslims under Lucknow Pact. He got the right of separate electorate for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.

#### 2. Constitutional Reforms

He alongwith Hindu leader, Gokhale demanded new constitutional reforms in 1913. Again in 1919, his efforts for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are of great significance.

#### 3. Rowlatt Act

In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt passed an act, named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The



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administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were uprooted. Quaid-e-Azam raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in time of peace, forfeits its claim to be called a civilised government."

#### 4. Delhi-Muslim Proposals

In Delhi-Muslim Proposals, 1927 Quaid-e-Azam withdrew the right of separate electorate from the Muslims and told the Muslims to cooperate with Congress but it could not be fulfilled.

#### 5. Fourteen Points

Quaid-e-Azam rejected Nehru Report in 1928 and presented his own famous Fourteen Points in 1929. These points determined the goal of the Muslims of Sub-continent.

#### 6. Round Table Conferences

Quaid-e-Azam participated in the Round Table Conferences (1930-31) in England. During those conferences, he maintained the national identity and dignity of the Muslims.

#### 7. Guidance to Freedom Movement

Being a wise and foresighted political leader, he injected a new life into the dead body of the Muslim League in 1935-36 and guided the freedom movement in the right direction.

#### 8. Day of Deliverance

In 1937 Congress formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces. They inflicted social and political injuries to the Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam faced their conspiracies for two years. At last, Congress resigned from ministries in 1939. Quaid-e-Azam told the Muslims to observe 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1939 as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanks giving as a mark of relief.

#### 9. Lucknow Session

In October, 1937, Quaid-e-Azam was unanimously accepted as a leader in the Muslim League session at Lucknow. He toured the length and the breadth of the Sub-continent on emergency basis.

#### 10. Explain Two Nation Theory

Pakistan Resolution was presented in 1940 at Lahore. He presided over that session of Muslim League. In his address, he explained Two Nation Theory and explained the basis of the demand of Pakistan.

#### 11. Reconciliation Role

From 1940 to 1945 on, one side he made many efforts for reconciliation between the Government and political parties, and on the other side, between the Muslim League and the Congress. Among them, Cripps Mission, Jinnah-Gandhi Talks and Simla Conference are worth-mentioning.

#### 12. Elections 1945-46

It was the fruit of his efforts that the Muslim League met with success in 1945-46 Elections. He made all the conspiracies of the Hindus and the British unsuccessful. At last, Lord Mountbatten presented 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947 Plan promising to establish Pakistan.

#### Conclusion

As a conclusion we can say that Quaid-e-Azam was such a leader that he did not care for his health but worked day and night for the creation of Pakistan. Such leaders are born in centuries. He died on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

#### Q7. Narrate the British Colonial System in India.

(Board 2016,18)

#### Ans. Background

The British came to the Sub-continent for the purpose of trade. They wanted to get a big market for their products. They also saw that they could get manpower and raw material from here for their industry. Firstly, they looted the local people on the name of trade. Then they began to set their feet by fortifying trade centres. In this way they established their colonies. They ruled over



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sub-continent till August 1947. They only considered the sub-continent a market for their products. They did not pay any attention towards its development. A brief history of the colonial rule is given as under.

### 1. What is Colonialism?

The system of government developed by the European nations after they had established their authority over Asia and many countries of Africa is called Colonialism.

### 2. Purpose of Colonialism

Colonialism was basically established to protect and extend the interests of the foreign rulers. Its main purpose was to establish authority over other countries and utilize their resources for own interest. They found market for their commodities. They also got cheap man-power and raw material from here for their industry. They also wanted to show their authority and superiority over the other nations of the world.

### 3. The Portuguese

Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese navigator. He arrived at Calicut, a sea-port of South Subcontinent, with the help of an Arab sailor. The Hindu Raja of Calicut gave him many privileges for trade. Gradually, the Portuguese began to settle here.

There was no unity among the local rulers in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Their military power was very weak. So they could not face the mechanisation of Portuguese. The Portuguese occupied Goa and the coastal areas around it. They fortified themselves and made much money.

### 4. Other European Nations

Other nations of Europe especially the Dutch, the Spanish, the French and British also started to settle in other continents. They looted the local people in the name of trade. Then they began to set their feet by fortifying trade centres. In this way they established their colonies.

### 5. The French

The French began to settle on the coastal areas of Pandi Chari. They began to establish their authority in the Sub-continent. They fortified themselves and occupied vast area. But the French could not succeed against the British. The British drove the French out of the Sub-continent.

### 6. East India Company

The British East India Company got permission from Mughal Emperor Jehangir for trade in the Sub-continent. They looted the local population in trade. Slowly they got power and established their outpost at Surat. Then they established more outposts on the coast of Chennai.

### 7. War of Palasi

During 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the British took the benefit of disunity of local rulers and occupied most of the areas of the Sub-continent. In 1757, in Palasi War, the British defeated ruler of Bengal, Nawab Siraj-ud-Doula. There from started rapid expansion of their colonial rule.

### 8. War of Buxer

In 1764, the British defeated Mughal ruler Shah Alam Sani and Mir Qasim in the battle of Buxar. Then Bengal and Oadh were occupied by the British.

### 9. Haider Ali

Haider Ali was the ruler of Mysore. It was a powerful Muslim state. He manfully resisted against increasing force of the British. The British could not get that state from the Muslims in his life.

### 10. Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan became the ruler of Mysore after the death of his father Haider Ali. He continued jihad against the British. The British formed an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marhattas in 1799. Sultan Tipu fought bravely like a lion but was martyred in the battle. With this the British not only occupied Mysore but also expanded their authority to many other areas. By the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the British had reached to the West of the Sub-continent i.e. Punjab and KPK.



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## 11. War of Freedom

The inhabitants of Sub-continent tried to restore their freedom. They fought War of Freedom against the British. They had no leaders, limited sources and lack of organization. So they had to face the failure. With this, the colonial rule of the British was established hand and foot in the Sub-continent.

The East India Company came to an end in 1858 and the Sub-continent was given under the direct control of the British Crown.

## 12. Strategy of the British

- To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.
- To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic power acknowledged by the World.
- To use the Sub-continent as a markets for British manufactures.
- To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.
- To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and Rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

## Conclusion

As a conclusion we can say that Colonialism was basically established to protect and extend the interests of the foreign rulers. Its main purpose was to establish authority over other countries and utilize their resources for own interest. They found market for their commodities. They only considered the sub-continent a market for their products. They did not pay any attention towards its development. They wanted to show their authority and superiority over the other nations of the world.

**Q8. Write the salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946. (Board 2015,17)**

**Ans. Background:**

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India. Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

**Members of Mission:**

The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

- Sir Stafford Cripps
- Mr. A.V. Alexander
- Lord Pethick Lawrence

**Purposes of Mission:**

This mission had two basic purposes:

- The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government.
- The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslim and the Hindus, and try to convince to Muslims to live in the united India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

**Talks with different Political Leaders:**

The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Sub-Continent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too. Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear viewpoints. Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Sub-continent and the creation of Pakistan. On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the South Asia. It negated the Two-Nation theory and denied the idea of Pakistan.

**Proposals of Cabinet Mission:**

On 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1946 the members of the Cabinet Mission announced a plan of their own. The



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salient features of the plan were as under:

### 1. Sub-continent, A Union:

The Sub-continent should be a Union consisting of many provinces and several states. A federation should be formed. The Union should deal with the subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Union should have the powers to raise the finances required for the above subjects. All subjects other than the union subjects shall be vest with the provinces.

### 2. Formation of Provincial Groups:

The provinces of India were to form three groups:

**Group A:** Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa.

**Group B:** Muslim majority Provinces like Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Balochistan and Sindh.

**Group C:** Bengal and Assam

It should be a Union of new nature forming Central organization, Provincial Organization and Group Organization. The powers of Union and provinces were explained in the proposals of the Cabinet Mission but so far as the distribution of powers between Provincial and Group Organizations was concerned, it was said that these will be decided by the Provincial and Group Organizations themselves. The provinces and states will be given seats in the Central Legislature as well as in the cabinet on the basis of their population. Keeping in view the proportion of population, each province will be given representation.

### 3. Elections of the Central Legislature:

The members of the Provincial Assemblies will elect the Central Legislature. The Central Legislature will frame the constitution for the whole of the country. After the Central Constitution is framed, all the three provincial groups will prepare their own constitutions.

### 4. Interim Government:

An Interim Government would be set up immediately. This government will run the system till the constitution is framed. The Interim Government will consist of the representatives of major parties. All the ministers in the Interim Government will be local. No British will be included in the cabinet. The cabinet will have autonomy in administrative affairs. After the Central Constitution is framed, any province could change its group if it thought necessary. Every Province would be empowered to join the group of its own choice.

### 5. Separation from Union:

If one or two provinces from the three groups of provinces decided to separate from the Union, they could do so but after ten years. This point granted the right to the Muslim majority areas of Group B and Group C to make Pakistan after ten years. Thus, the process of partition will complete automatically.

### 6. Veto Power:

To appease and calm down the Congress, a point was added to the proposals made by the Commission that if a political party dislikes the proposals given by Cabinet Mission, it can veto it. However, the right to join the Interim Government will be given to only political party which accepts the proposals. They thought that as the demand of Muslim League "Pakistan" is not being accepted, so it will reject the proposals. Thus, Congress will approve the Cabinet Mission Plan to form the Central Interim Government alone.

### Reactions of Political Parties:

#### i) Congress:

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan much. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of Interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.



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## ii) Reaction of Muslim League:

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam to make final decision. Contrary to expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan. Quaid-e-Azam asked the Viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the Plan as a whole because a major party i.e., Muslim League had accepted it. The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the Interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced Direct Action. Muslim League declared 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946 as Direct Action Day.

### Conclusion

If would not be an exaggeration to say that Cabinet Mission Plan was a step in right direction toward establishment of Pakistan because Quaid-e-Azam put the congress leaders in deep water by accepting the plan at the point of separation of provinces from the Union. Hindus who were not in favour of given Muslims a separate state even after the 10 years of approval of plan did not realize that a visionary man like Quaid-e-Azam would be able to achieve it in no time and thus in this way Pakistan appeared on the map of the world within one year and three month after the Cabinet Mission Plan.