

Q1. Read the source below and answer the question.

It was not prepared to wait until the war was over and wasn't sure that it trusted the British to deliver their promises. Gandhi called the proposals "a post-dated cheque on a failing bank". Congress knew that the British were desperate and intended to exploit this.

H.W

a. What was the Cripps Mission? (4 minutes)

[4]

Sir Stafford Cripps led the Cripps Mission as he came to India in March 1942 to win support of Indians in WW2 against Japan. Indians were promised independence after winning war & to join executive council. AIML & Congress both rejected because Congress wanted immediate transfer of power while League wanted reference of establishment of Pakistan.

2. Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? (7 minutes)

[7]

Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942 led the failed Cripps Mission. Congress & AIML had both rejected for major reasons. Firstly, Dominion Status was to be given to India however Congress wanted immediate power hence they didn't settle for dominion status.

Secondly, provinces which didn't approve of Dominion status can opt out & ~~form~~ become an individual province. AIML

rejecting the mission gave them a chance to be separate however, Congress didn't want Muslims to have a separate status, consequently they rejected the Mission.

lastly, Jinnah had rejected because he wanted a clear cut reference to Pakistan's formation but that was not ensured. Remaining with Hindus in Dominion status, Muslims would not be heard & be a minority. Moreover, equal number of representatives from Congress & ML in constituent assembly would leave with Muslims underrepresented. Hence, the Cripps Mission had failed.

2

7) What happened on Direct Action Day? [4]

On 16 August, 1946, Muslim League called for Direct Action Day to show strength of Muslim feelings to British & Congress. It was to be done through peaceful demonstration however in Calcutta it turned into violence as 4000 people died in the 'Great Calcutta Killings'. This day was organised to show Muslim solidarity & to stop British giving in to Congress.

7) Describe the Quit India Resolution. [4]

May 1942, Gandhi originated the idea of non-violent protests against British to drive them out in order to reduce threat of Japanese invasion. However the resolution was passed on 8 August, 1942. However, soon enough Gandhi, Nehru & other Congress leaders were arrested & Congress party was banned. British lost control of some areas but restored power only after used aerial bombing & machine guns. League opposed this campaign as an attempt of Congress to gain control over India.

10) Explain why the Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 did not reach an agreement. [7]

The talks failed because Gandhi first wanted support of AIML to drive British out of India and then he was willing to discuss the partition. Jinnah knew that he had to seal the partition deal before British left because Congress would not agree later on. Congress gave the impression that he didn't support the Two-Nation theory, though that was official League policy.

Secondly, Gandhi wanted control of key areas like defense & foreign policy in hands of central government but Jinnah wanted provincial autonomy.

Lastly, Gandhi claimed to be speaking for whole of India, but he was only speaking for Congress (Hindus). He totally disregarded other minorities. This was even clearly seen when Gandhi wanted Hindi to be the

official language, but Jinnah wanted Urdu. Due to constant disagreements talks were bound to fail.

11) Were the Gandhi-Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the subcontinent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The struggle behind Pakistan from 1940-47 was the result of intense work from Muslims & AIML. Many events led to it, such as Pakistan Resolution, Cabinet Mission plan, Direct Action Day & the talks. I agree that Gandhi-Jinnah talks were the most significant.

Throughout September 1944, Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held at Jinnah's residence. Gandhi was seeking support of AIML in effort to drive out British from India; he wanted partition to be discussed later. He gave the impression that he wasn't in favour of the Two-Nation theory. Jinnah was

clever to know that he should seal the deal of partition before British left. Two Nation Theory was official league policy. Gandhi wanted control of key areas in hands of central government, though Jinnah wanted Provincial autonomy. Gandhi claimed to speak for all of India but only spoke for Congress & disregarded minorities. The talks failed but they were important as it gave Jinnah a vivid idea of the Congress' intentions & plans. It made League strive for Pakistan even more & these talks encouraged many other events.

Other factors include Pakistan Resolution that was passed on 23rd March 1940. Muslims clearly stated that they will ~~not~~ their want for Pakistan officially. Jinnah had finally accepted the idea. This resolution was basis of any further negotiations with British or Congress. It strengthened Muslims' stance that they won't accept any

ideas that don't contain a clear-cut reference to Pakistan. Moreover, the 1945-46 elections played a major role in increasing the will power of Muslims. The results of the elections were in favour of the Muslims. It demonstrated that they had finally gained control over Muslim votes. Muslims became an equal force against Congress and their demand of separate state could no longer be ignored. The elections were important in uniting the Muslims. It improved their political position greatly.

Furthermore, after the elections, in March 1946, three man delegation was sent to India called the Cabinet Mission. They found zero similarities of ideas between Congress & League. They gave the solution of an interim government while British prepared to leave.

All India Commission would be set up to discuss partition after withdrawal of British. This idea was rejected by both parties so

The plan was modified to a three-tier system: provinces, provincial groupings & central. Muslim League accepted this to an extent but Congress didn't as they said they wouldn't follow it once British leave. This event made Muslims realise that they need to work harder & put more effort ^{to show their power}. Hence leading to the Direct Action Day. This was held on 16th August, 1946. League called for this day to show strength of Muslim feelings to British & Congress. To show the solidarity of Muslims through peaceful demonstrations, in order to stop British to give into Congress. In Calcutta, it turned violent & ~~to~~ 4000 people died in the 'Great Calcutta Killings'. This day was important as British then soon began arrangements for partition.

In conclusion, Gandhi-Tinnah talks was important to give Muslims an evident understanding of where they

stood. It even increased prestige of Jinnah as the talks were held at his house. Muslims became an equal force to Congress & their demands were no longer going to be ignored.

12) What was the Radcliffe Award? [4]

The Radcliffe award established the ^{new} borders of India & Pakistan in 1947.

Specially Bengal & Punjab. It was chaired by Sir Cyril Radcliffe who had ~~to~~ four assistants; two nominated by AIML and two by Congress. It was announced on 16th August 1947.

b. What problems were involved in partitioning the British India after the 3rd June Plan? 6 / [7]

The 3rd June Plan held in 1947. It was led by Mountbatten, he came to India in March 1947, and he met political leaders and found out that a partition was needed. According to the plan two states were to be set up with interim constitution of Government of India Act 1935, each state was to have Dominion Status and have an Executive responsible to a Constituent Assembly and Muslim majority areas were supposed to vote either to stay in India or go to Pakistan. mention princely states

Yet, there were some problems after the 3rd June Plan, problems were that there was still a need to draw boundaries between Muslim and Non-Muslim areas specially Punjab and Bengal. Mountbatten appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe to head a Boundary Commission. Many Muslim majority areas were given to India one of them is Calcutta, and Radcliffe was forced by Mountbatten to change his mind and give Ferozepur to India as well, and India shared border with Kashmir (reason behind further Indo-Pak disputes). Jinnah told Pakistanis that these awards were "unjust". Further, the issue of Princes was to be solved that whether they go to India or Pakistan, the division of assets (army, finance etc.) was still undecided.

Add this in the first paragraph

Other unsettled issue was that Pakistan's relationship with Britain. As Jinnah was Pakistan's Governor-General and Mountbatten was India's Governor-General. Now both the countries were allowed to pass any law and Government of India Act was to be followed until states devised their own. But at last Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947.

Division of assets???????

Good answer

c. Do you agree that during the Second World War there was no significant progress towards independence in the sub-continent? Give reasons for your answer. 9/ [14]

Don't start your answer directly with yes or no...

I disagree that there was no significant progress during the Second World War, as there were some events which led to the independence. Some events are such as Day of Deliverance, Pakistan Resolution, Cripps Mission, Quit India Resolution, Gandhi-Jinnah Talks and the Simla Conference. These all events took place between 1939-1945.

Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22-December 1939. When British announce the War with Germany, it also announce that India was part of it but Congress rejected and resigned from

governmental jobs. It was celebrated by Muslims because it was the end of Congress Rule which threatening to Muslims culture and identity. The other important event was the Pakistan Resolution which was passed on 23rd March 1940, it was held in Lahore. It was led by Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. It was a big step to the independence, now Muslim of the subcontinent had finally got their rallying call and the years of oppression from the British and the Hindus were to be put behind them. Now they actually needed to work for their separate home land.

There were some other attempts too, but they were a failure. The Cripps Mission was one of them, in which British sent Sir Stafford Cripps a member of the Cabinet in March 1942. It purposed that after the War Constituent Assembly should frame a new constitution and elections for the Constituent Assembly would be held immediately after the war moreover an Indian Union would be set up with Dominion status. This was rejected by both League and Congress, League denied as it contain no reference to the establishment of Pakistan and Congress refused as it was now demanding immediate control of India's affairs, hence it was a failure but played a part towards independence. Another failure was the Simla Conference, it was led by Lord Wavell in June 1945. In it there ware leaders of Congress, Muslim League, Scheduled castes, Sikhs and other groups, (Congress deliberately included Muslims to show that not all Muslims were part of league). It proposed that an Executive Council should be set up to govern the country and it would contain equal members of Muslims and Hindus, apart from the Viceroy and member controlling defense. But it was rejected by Jinnah as Sikhs and Scheduled Castes would Vote for Hindus, and he objected that it could nominate Muslims as well as Hindus, and he pointed that League was undisputed voice of Muslims. Hence it was also a failure but it was an important event.

Quit India Movement and Gandhi-Jinnah Talks were also a part of 1939-1945 events. Quit India Movement encouraged immediate withdrawal of British. And Gandhi and Jinnah Talks proved that Hindus and Muslims both were different nations and Congress believed that League was an important

organization. Generally, they all were not a success but all played a vital role towards independence and they did make some progress during Second World War.

Why is there no conclusion written? There are events explained and answer ended.

1. Read the source below and answer the question (a).

During the summer of 1946 the Muslim League became increasingly worried that the British might simply withdraw from India and leaves it to the Indians to sort out the problems that they had left behind. What followed was called the Direct-Action Day.

a. What was the Direct-Action Day?

4/[4]

Direct-Action Day was held on 16 August 1946. When Muslim League declared that it's the final struggle against both British and Congress and to show the strength of Muslim feelings. In many places many people demonstrated peacefully to show Muslim solidarity whereas in Calcutta the demonstration turned to violence in which up to 4000 people died in the "Great Calcutta Killing"

c. Which of the following contributed the most to the establishment of a separate homeland for Muslims?

- (i) Gandhi-Jinnah Talks;**
- (ii) Simla conference;**
- (iii) Cabinet Mission plan?**

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

11/ [14]

There were several steps taken by Muslims for the establishment of a separate homeland. Most of them were failures but all did built a little ground for separate homeland. I agree that Gandhi-Jinnah Talks contributed the most. There were more things which were contributed too but Gandhi-Jinnah Talks were the most helpful and it gave an idea to Muslims that what Hindus think about them and an idea to Hindus that what Muslims think about them. Good introduction

After The Quit India Movement Gandhi was arrested but was released by the new Viceroy, Lord Wavell in May 1944 for medical reasons. Gandhi suggested to Jinnah that there should be meetings regarding the future of India after British withdrawal from India. Whole September there were meeting in Jinnah's residency in Bombay. There was discussion on many topics and both Jinnah and Gandhi had different perspective. They discussed about the partition and Gandhi disagreed whereas it was League's official policy. Gandhi considered himself as spokesman of India but Jinnah said that he only spoke for Hindus. So the talks broke.

Simla Conference was also a step towards partition, the conference was called in Simla in June 1945. It was led by Lord Wavell, and he proposed that an Executive Council should be set up to govern the country under the present constitution until a new constitution could be agreed on and the Executive Council would contain equal numbers of Muslims and Hindus and be entirely Indian, apart from the Viceroy and a member controlling defense. There were several leaders from different political parties, Congress deliberately included Muslims to show that not all Muslims are with League. All the parties agreed with the principle of an Executive Council. But it was a failure as there was lack of agreement that who will be on the Council. Jinnah rejected as Sikhs and others Non-Muslim parties will vote for Congress and it could nominate Muslims as well as Hindus. Hence, it was a failure as there was no solution to the problem. The other failure was the Cabinet Mission, which came on 24th March-1946 in New Delhi. It was a three men delegation from British as final efforts to settle the differences within

India. Jinnah purpose for the information of Pakistan but Congress opposed the partition. The Cabinet

Mission made a different approach, they announced their plan in May-1946, and it rejected the idea of establishing Pakistan, instead there were supposed to be three different parts to a post-British India and each part would be able to make its own Constitution and foreign affairs, defense and communication would be managed by a central Indian Union. Yet it was rejected as it would not be able to move towards the partition.

These two points could be discussed in a separate paragraph making 5 paragraphs in all.

At last Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, in which Gandhi wanted the League to give immediate support to Congress in its struggle to remove the British but Jinnah wanted to secure the partition before the British left because Congress would not agree on the partition after British leave. Therefore, this contributed the most as from now on Congress accepted that the League was an important organization and spoke for Muslims and was strong enough to represent Muslim views to the Government. Now Muslim were very close to the partition.

Good conclusion

Q1. (a) What was the Cabinet Mission Plan?

[4]

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It was a 3 man delegation in March 1946 sent by British of Sir Stafford Cripps, A.V Alexander, Lord Pethick. They wanted a solution to future India but due to deadlock between Gandhi & Jinnah there was no success. The commission tried a different approach by setting interim government based on 3 states to form: Hindu majority territories, Muslim western provinces & Bengal & Assam. ~~But~~ Jinnah was ready but then he wasn't sure if Congress would maintain it after British.

c) Was Direct Action Day more significant in the creation of Pakistan than other key events of the 1940s? Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

The struggle behind Pakistan was from 1940-47 was the intense work of League & Muslims. Many events like Pakistan Resolution, Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement, Gandhi-Tinnah talk etc. led to Pakistan. In my opinion, Gandhi-Tinnah talks had most significance towards Pakistan.

Gandhi wrote to Jinnah to discuss future of India. They held meetings at Jinnah's residency ^{in Bombay} throughout September. However they couldn't reach an agreement. Gandhi wanted to drive British out then discuss partition, Jinnah knew he had to secure it before British left. Gandhi wanted central government to have key areas like foreign policy & defence but Jinnah wanted that matter with provinces. Gandhi claimed he was speaking for all of India but Jinnah reminded him that he was only speaking of Congress. Gandhi clearly was not in favour of partition but was official League policy. The talks was a huge step towards Pakistan.

Moreover, Pakistan Resolution of 23rd March 1940, was the

first official demand of Muslims for separate nation. Their rallying call had been answered. The Cripps Mission in March 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps was to secure support of Indians in WWII. It proposed that after war Indian Union would be set up under Dominion Status & individual provinces can opt out. ~~The~~ Constitution Assembly should frame a new constitution & election will be held immediately after war. This was rejected because Congress wanted immediate transfer of power & ~~Partis~~ League wanted clear reference of Pakistan. Due to this failure Gandhi launched Quit India Movement of non-violent protest to remove British due to threat of Japanese invasion. On 8 August, 1942 Quit India Resolution was passed. British arrested Gandhi & Nehru & used strong measures to settle riots. League objected to movement as anti-Muslim. Direct action day was held in 1946 to show strength & solidarity of Muslims that they can't be ignored. The Cabinet Mission was to ~~be~~ again find solution to India but ~~be~~ it failed as League & Congress didn't agree to terms of states & foreign policy.

importance of the

The Gandhi-Irwinah talks increased prestige of Muslim League was considered equal force as Congress. Muslim demands could not be ignored as they earned authority. Hence, the talks were a ~~very~~ major step to Pakistan.

9/24