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Cabinet mission plan in urdu pdf

1946 conference between British and Indian leaders on India's transition to independence The cabinet's mission came to India, aiming to discuss the transfer of powers from the British government to the Indian leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence. Formulated on the initiative of Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Trade Council and A.V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India, did not participate in every step but was present. It proposed to divide into three administrative groups: A, B and C cluster. Towards the end of their rule, the British discovered that their temporary patronage of the Muslim League was colliding with their long need for Indian unity. The desire of a united India was a result of their pride of having politically unified the subcontinent and the doubts of most British authorities on the feasibility of Pakistan. [1] This desire for Indian unity was symbolized by the Cabinet Mission, which arrived in New Delhi on March 24, 1946,[2] sent by the British government,[3] where the subject was the form of a post-independent India. The three men who formed the mission, Stafford Cripps, Pethick-Lawrence and A.V. Alexander favored the unity of India for strategic reasons. [4] Upon arrival in the subcontinent the mission foundthe parties, the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, more involuntary than ever to reach a settlement. The two parties had performed well in the elections and emerged as the two main subcontinent parties, provincial organizations were defeated. This was because of the separate electorate system. The Muslim League had been victorious in about 90 percent of seats for Muslims. [5] After winning the Jinnah election, he gained a strong hand to negotiate with the British and Congress. [3] Having established the separate electorate system, the English could no longer reverse its consequences despite their authentic commitment to Indian unity. [5] Plan The mission made its proposals, after an unclusive dialogue with the Indian leadership,[4] seeing that the Congress opposed the request of Jinnah of a Pakistan that includes six full provinces. [3] The mission proposed a complicated system for India with three levels:[6] the provinces, provincial groupings and the center. [7] The power of the centre was to be limited to foreign affairs, defence,[4] to currency[7] and communications. [6] The provinces would have kept all the other powers and could have established three groups. [4] The main feature of the plan was the grouping of the provinces. Two groups would consist of predominantly eastern and western Muslim provinces. The third group included the mostly southern and southern southern areas. [6] So provinces like UP, CP, Bombay, Bihar,and Madras would make Group A,[4] B composed of Sind, Punjab, Frontier North-West and Baluchistan. Bengal and Assam would have made a group C.[8] The Princely States will maintain all the subjects and powers (not powers of the central government) other than those given to the Union. [1][2] Reactions Through the scheme, the British expected to maintain the Indian unity, as they wanted both Congress, and also provide Jinnah the substance of Pakistan. The proposals almost satisfied Jinnah's insistence on a great Pakistan, which would deviate Pakistan math-eaten without the mostly non-Muslim districts in Bengal and Punjab be divided away. Maintaining the provinces full of Punjab and Bengal, Jinnah could satisfy provincial leaders who feared losing power if their provinces were divided. [9] The presence of great Hindu minorities in Punjab and Bengal also provided protection for Muslim minorities remaining in the mostly Hindu provinces. [10][11] Above all, Jinnah wanted equality between Pakistan and India. He believed that provincial groupings could guarantee this. He said that Muslim India was an equally authorized "nation" to represent central representations such as Hindu India. Despite its preference for only two groups, the Council of the Muslim League accepted the mission proposals[10] on June 6, 1946 after securing a guarantee from Wavell that the League would be put in the interim government if Congress did not accept the proposal. [12] The onus was now at Congress. [13]the proposals, understanding that it is a repudiation of the question for Pakistan, and its position was that the provinces should be allowed to remain outside the groups that did not want to join, in the light of both the NWFP and the Assam that are governed by the governments of the Congress. However, Jinnah differed and saw the grouping plan as mandatory. Another point of difference was the position of the Congress that a sovereign constituent assembly would not be tied to the plan. Jinnah insisted that it was binding once the plan was accepted. [7] The grouping plan maintained the unity of India, but the leadership of the organization and, above all, always believed that the scheme would leave the center without the strength to achieve the ambitions of the party. The socialist section of Congress, led by Nehru, wanted a government that could industrialize the country and eliminate poverty. [13] Nehru's speech on July 10, 1946 rejected the idea that the provinces would be obliged to join a group[13] and stated that Congress was neither tied nor committed to the plan. [14] In fact, Nehru's speech crushed the mission plan and the possibility of keeping India united. [13] Jinnah interpreted the speech as another instance of betrayal of Congress. [15] With Nehru's speech on the groupings, the Muslim League rescinded its previous approval of the plan[4] on 29 July. [11] Provisional government and distribution Worried by the decrease in British power, Wavell was anxious to inaugurate a provisional government. Rescuing Jinnah's vote,He authorized a cabinet in which Nehru was the interim prime minister. [7] Sidelined and with his Pakistan of "groups" refused, Jinnah became distraught. To reach Pakistan that could not be deployed, he asked his supporters to use "direct action" to demonstrate their support for Pakistan, in the same way as Gandhi's civil disobedience campaigns, although he led to rioting and massacres for religious reasons in some areas. [16] The Day of Direct Action further increased Wavell's will to establish the provisional government. On September 2, 1946, Nehru's cabinet was installed. [17] Millions of Indian Muslim families flew black flags to protest against the installation of the Congressional government. [18] Jinnah did not join the Provisional Government, but sent Liaquat Ali Khan to play a secondary role. The Congress did not want to give him the important position of the Minister of the Interior and instead allowed him to take care of the Minister of Finance. Liaquat Ali Khan infuriated Congress using his role to prevent the functioning of Congressional ministries,[17] demonstrating (under Jinnah's instructions) the impossibility of a single government for India. [18] Britain tried to revive the plan of the Cabinet Mission by sending Nehru, Jinnah and Wavell to December to meet Attlee, Cripps and Pethick-Lawrence. The inflexible arguments are enough to bring Nehru back to India and announce that "we stopped looking for London". [18] Meanwhile, Wavellthe constituent assembly, which the league boycotted. he announced that the league would enter it as it had joined the provisional government. Instead, the congress became stronger and asked him to leave the Muslim League ministers. wavell was also unable to obtain a statement from the British government that would articulate their objectives. [17] in the context of the worsening situation, wavell drew up a distribution plan that provided for a gradual British ocit, but its plan was considered fatalistic by the cabinet. when he insisted on his plan, he was replaced with Lord mountbatten. [4] See also opposition to the partition of references of the india ^ ian talbot; gurmehar singh (July 23, 2009.) the partition of the india. cambridge university press. pp. 39–40. isbn 978-0-521-09783-3. ^ a b c d e f g ian talbot; gurmehar singh (July 23, 2009.) the india partition. 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