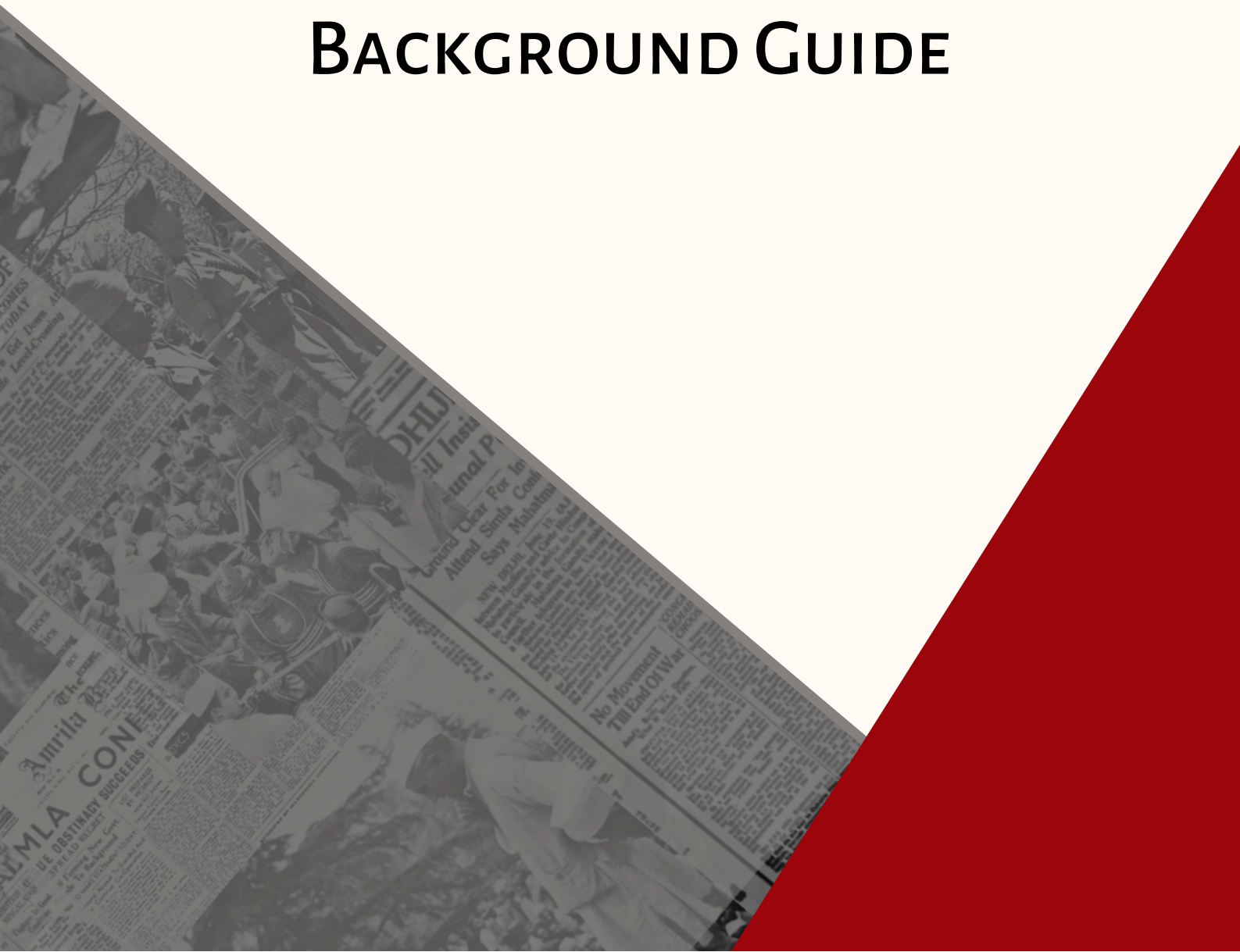




DEENS MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2022

HISTORIC ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET

BACKGROUND GUIDE



LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings Delegates,

We trust you are doing well during these unprecedented times. It's a pleasure to serve as your Executive Board for Deens Academy MUN 2022. We hope you understand the significant role you play as a member in this influential committee and that our objective is primarily to ensure that you consider this an amazing learning experience which hones your leadership skills, while having fun all the way through. We look forward to having you in our committee and hope that you find this background guide helpful for your extensive research.

Our committee this year is going to be a little different from the usual, in that, our topic will be the Deliberation on the Socio-Political events around the Indian Independence movement and the establishment of an effective Indian run government, making it a historic committee. Each of you would be representing a prominent Indian personality, whether it be a politician, defence officer or any other portfolio that had a hand with emancipating India from centuries of British tyranny.

Each of you is governed by a set of powers and possesses a set of resources, so it is imperative that everyone is mindful of their capabilities as a portfolio. Please note that the freeze date for the start of this committee will be 25 June 1945. Nothing that happened in real life (history) after 1159 PM on 24 June 1945 will stand valid in committee. The power to rewrite history is in your hands, members of the house.

To develop a foundation for you with your research, we have prepared this background guide so that you are familiar with the agenda and its nuances. Please note this guide is to merely provide you with a basic overview of the agenda, so it is a must that you go beyond this guide and research thoroughly, with special emphasis on the historical context of British Rule in India and how it's changed through the years.

We will function as a semi-crisis committee. Delegates will receive crisis updates throughout the sessions that will alter the course of the committee at a rapid pace. The large majority of these updates will be in response to the actions and directives. The frequency of the updates will be totally up to the chair's discretion.

To those of you who might have queries, feel free to contact us and we will get back to you at the earliest.

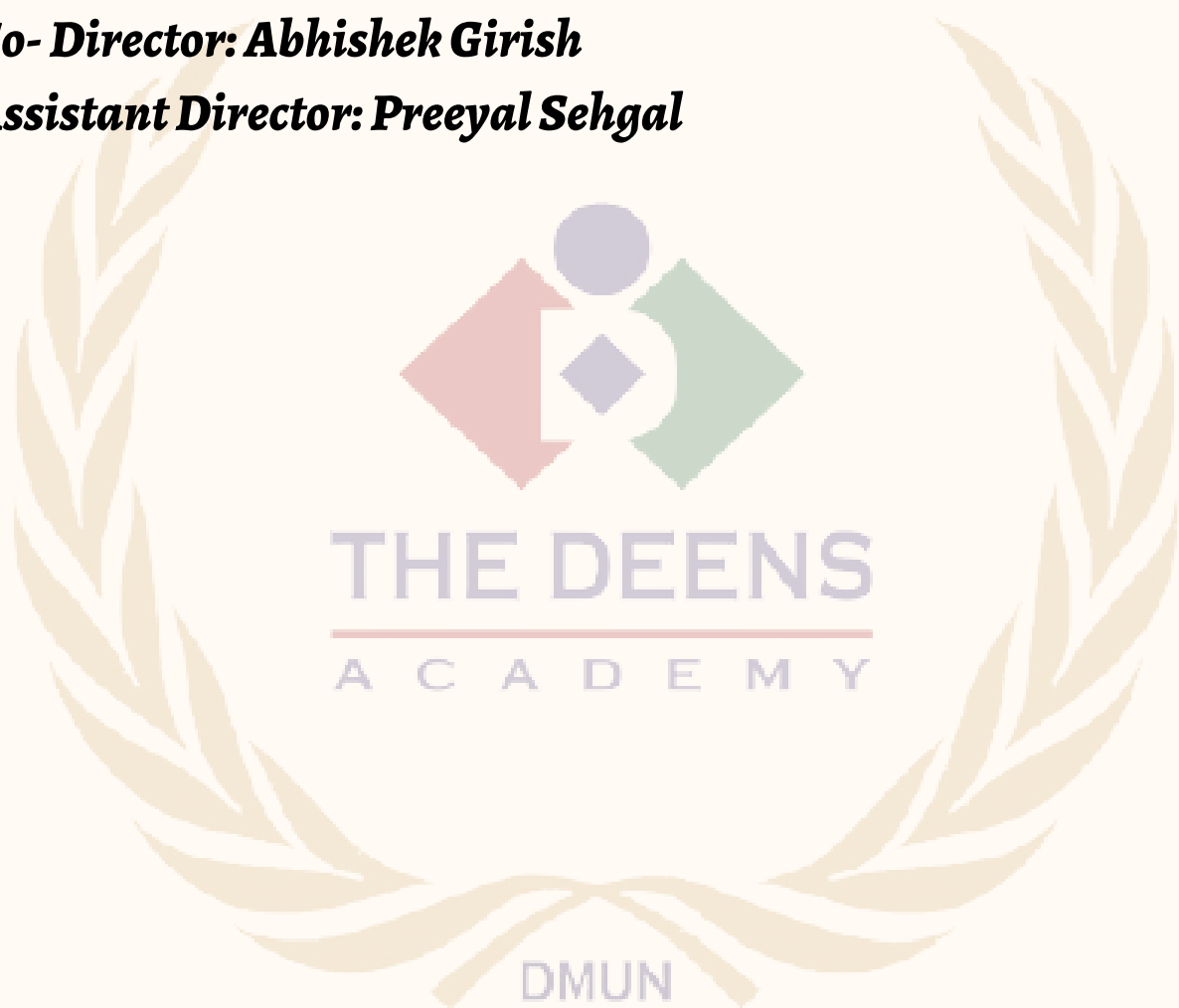
Yours sincerely,

The Executive Board

Co- Director: Aakash Dwivedi

Co- Director: Abhishek Girish

Assistant Director: Preeyal Sehgal



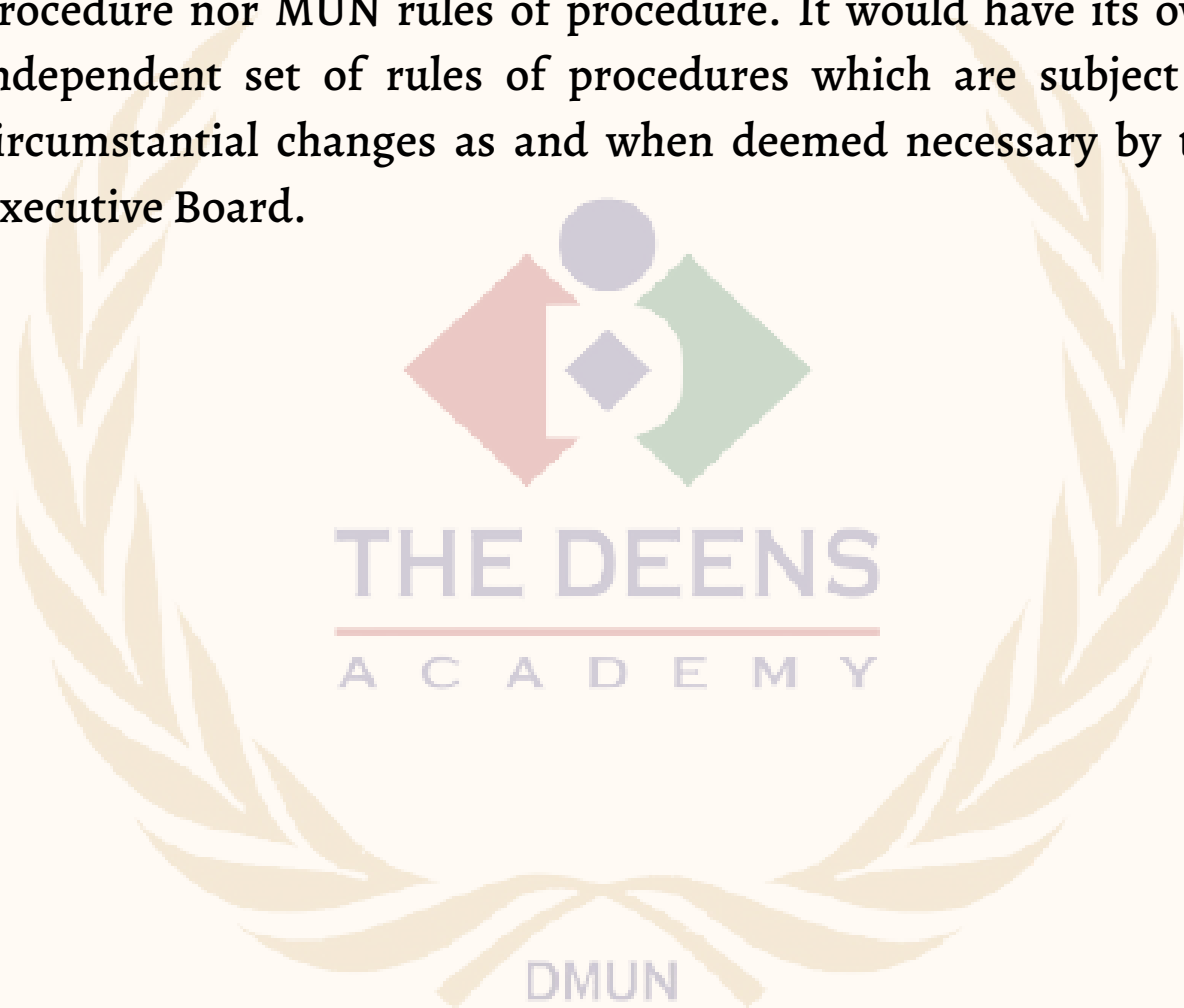
INTRODUCTION TO COMMITTEE

AIPPM is an acronym for All India Political Parties Meet. It was created for Indian politicians so that they may engage in public debate, discussion, and deliberation without having to succumb to the intricate mandate and procedure of Parliament of India, also known as the Lok Sabha House of the People, or "legislative functions of the parliament." Typically called before the session of the Parliament or before the introduction of a bill, this committee aims to arrive at a consensus before the sessions begin. It is a supplementary body to the Parliament without any legislative provisions. It is a non-technical yet powerful committee for unconstrained political debate.

For the purposes of this conference, the All India Political Parties Meet will be a historic one, set in 1945, at the beginning of the Simla Conference. Delegates must note that this timeframe is perhaps when the Indian Independence Movement peaked at its highest, and was also at the precipice of answering its most significant question- will India partition? Riots were as commonplace as chai shops, violence was at an all time high, communalism and religious hatred took a front seat in Indian politics and people across castes, religions, economic backgrounds and walks of life had one common factor to them: hardship.

Bearing in mind this tense political and economic climate in India, the members of this house have been tasked with planning the future of India.

This meet will adhere to neither Indian parliamentary rules of procedure nor MUN rules of procedure. It would have its own independent set of rules of procedures which are subject to circumstantial changes as and when deemed necessary by the Executive Board.



INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS

1. Directives

Members of the committee can send in directives to the EB if and when the floor is opened for the same, highlighting what they want to do next in response to crises and recent updates. The EB will have complete discretion over the passage of directives & other crisis notes.

Delegates must keep in mind the capabilities & powers of their portfolio while sending in their crisis notes. Any crisis note that is practically not feasible, jeopardises the flow of committee or goes beyond the calibre of the nation shall be scrapped.

Tip: Collaborate while draing directives, considering you are portfolios with little executive power of your own, in order to pool your resources and hence to increase the likelihood that your directives will be passed.

- *Overt Directive*: This is a type of directive wherein the details concerning contents of the directive & the sender of the directive shall be revealed to the committee.
- *Covert Directive*: This is a type of directive where the details concerning contents of the directive & the sender of the directive will be kept a secret and not revealed on the committee floor.
- *Joint Directive*: Two or more delegates can send in a Joint Directive together. This is generally used to show support for a delegate's plan of action and to provide military or any other assistance to them.

INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS

- *Committee-wide Directive*: As the name suggests, committee wide directives are sent by the committee as a whole. A committee directive must be introduced via a motion, formally debated & deliberated upon and called to vote via a motion to move into voting procedure. The EB will decide upon the number of signatories necessary for each directive on a case-to-case basis. A simple majority is required to pass committee wide directives.

Format:

Covert/Overt Directive (Give a Title)

From: (Author/Authors)

To: (The EB/Receivers)

Signatories: (Only in case of Joint & Committee-wide Directives)

Objectives: (Main reason to send directive)

Plan of Action: (Detailed explanation on execution of objectives)

Outcome: (Expected outcome should the directive pass)

INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS

2. *Communiques*

Communiques are tools used to contact entities outside the committee in order to involve them with the crisis at hand. They are written as formal correspondence to outside actors that aren't under your direct control but are pertinent & imperative to the actions that the delegate/delegates want to take. Communiques aren't limited to the powers of the State represented by a delegate.

- *Committee Communique*: Committee Communiques can be written by any delegate but representing the committee collectively. It does not require signatories. It has to be formally introduced & voted upon just like committee wide directives.
- *Private Communique*: Private communiques can be sent by an individual delegate to any external entity, be it a person or an organisation. They are not introduced in committee & voted upon.

Format:

Communique

From: (Author/Authors)

To: (The EB, external entity)

(Content)

INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS

3. *Press Releases*

Press releases can be written by any delegate in committee and they make their statement as representatives of their country, ie, they portray their nation's stance on the issue. They do not require signatories.

Format:

Press Release

From: (Author)

(Content)

THE DEENS
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TIMELINE OF EVENTS

NOTE- This is a summarised version of most important events between 1931 and the start date of the committee (1945). Delegates need to be well aware of other happenings during these years and cannot cite this background guide as their sole source of history.

1931

Second Round Table conference begins. Gandhi arrives in London to attend it. Led to the Gandhi-Irwin pact that ends the civil disobedience movement and grants some political rights to Indians. Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru executed (in Lahore Case).

23rd August, 1935

The Government of India Act, 1935, having now received assent from the King, enacted a large amount of reforms for British Raj, which include:

February, 1937

In the Elections that were held as per the Government of India Act, 1935, the Indian National Congress was able to win a majority in eight provinces (the exceptions being Punjab and Sindh).

1st September, 1939

World war II begins as Nazi Germany invades Poland.

3rd September, 1939

The United Kingdom of Britain and France declare war on Germany. The Government of India does so too, but without consulting the Congress or the Elected Members of the Central Legislature.

14th September, 1939

The Congress Working Committee Meets at Wardha to decide the Congress's stance on the war.

17th October, 1939

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India replied to the INC's demand for independence in exchange for war support by promising that at the end of the War, the British would enter into negotiations with the "representatives of several communities, parties, and interests of India, and with the Indian Princes"

23rd October, 1939

Hearing Lord Linlithgow's policy of refusing to give reasonable Autonomy to India, the Congress rejected the Viceregal Statement as a reiteration of the Old Imperial Policy and announced that the INC would not support the War effort and would immediately resign from the Governments.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1939-1942

The Indian non-cooperation with the British War effort led several Allied Leaders to seek active cooperation of the Indians with the war effort.

March, 1942

Dispatch of the Cripps mission

14th July, 1942

The Congress Working Committee at Wardha officially accepted the idea of a struggle. This decision would now be ratified by the All India Congress Committee in August.

7th August, 1942

The AICC ratified the call for a “Quit India Movement”.

February, 1943

The Calcutta Famine spreads at a rapid rate, causing a large wave of anti-British sentiment amongst the Indian People and worsening their economic condition.

October, 1943

The provisional Government of India was established by Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore. At his commencement Address, Bose declared "It will be the task of the Provisional Government to launch and conduct the struggle that will bring about the expulsion of the British and their allies from the soil of India".

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

He also took control of the Indian National Army from Mr Rash Behari Bose, and announced that he would work closely with the Japanese to train the army and create a strong fighting force capable of destroying the Raj.

9th September, 1944

M. A. Jinnah begins talks with M. K. Gandhi, with the hopes of reaching an eventual compromise on the Muslim League's demand for an independent Pakistan.

6th December, 1944

Lord Wavell decided to meet Jinnah and convinced him to abandon his demand for Pakistan and support a United India. Jinnah retorted by saying that a United India was a British invention, and a United India had never existed and that he would never be okay for a United India for his Muslim brothers.

25th June, 1945

Lord Wavell hosts the Simla Conference and calls upon all important political and defence stakeholders.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The factors contributing to the introduction of the Wavell plan were manifold, the Raj was primarily motivated to grant self government to its Indian subjects due to the waging war in Europe which made maintaining its overseas colonies all the more difficult and expensive. Especially in the midst of a drastic increase in civil disobedience and revolutionary activity.

Furthermore, the indian political arena was defined by the power struggle between the INC and the Muslim League, or in hindsight, as a struggle between Gandhi and Jinnah and their conflicting visions for the future of the subcontinent and their approach to push their agenda forward.

The nation as we know it did not exist, the Indian colonies stretched far and wide, and held in its bosom many different sub-national identities that crystalised along the lines of religion and caste (and princely states). The idea of an independent India was less pertinent then, than the idea of a fragmented India. The future remained unclear, and the Simla Conference was a last-ditch effort at a compromise, as all else had failed.

AUGUST OFFER-1940

An offer made by Viceroy Linlithgow promising the expansion of the Executive council of India to include more Indians, giving weight to minority opinion as well as the promise to be able to draft their constitution after the war. This however was in exchange for full cooperation of the Indian populace to British war efforts. This quid-pro-quo was rejected by both the INC and the Muslim League as the former was not assured of autonomy from undue pressure by the AIML and the latter wished for a guarantee for the establishment of Pakistan.

One demand of the INC which is often forgotten is that Indians must have a say in the conduct of the British war machine, in exchange for their endorsement of the same. Hence, the August offer also contemplated an Indian war advisory council composed of princes and politicians. The Congress however in its 21st August Wardha meeting rejected the offer, demanding Purna Swaraj.

CRIPPS MISSION, MARCH 1942

The Cripps Mission was a failed attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by a senior minister Sir Stafford Cripps, who was also the leader of the House of Commons and a part of the Pro-India labour party.

The purpose of the mission was to negotiate with the Indian National Congress a deal to obtain total co-operation during the war, in return for devolution and distribution of power from the crown and the Viceroy to an elected Indian legislature. The mission was also fueled by a much more pragmatic need of the allies, who needed Indian cooperation to use the subcontinent as a logistical launch pad for aid to China and to fuel their wars in the region. Cripps hence worked to keep India loyal to the British war effort in exchange for a promise of elections and full self-government (Dominion status) once the war was over.

The talks failed, as they did not address the key demand of a timetable of self-government and of the powers to be relinquished, essentially making an offer of limited dominion-status that was unacceptable to the Indian movement. In August 1942, the congress working committee launched the Quit India movement and declared that if their call wasn't conceded, the congress would resort to civil disobedience and call the people to resist and violate government authority.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT, AUGUST 1942

Considering the vast and significant nature of this topic, the Executive Board would want you to research this by yourself, however a brief overview will be given. It was officially launched by the Indian National Congress (INC) led by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 and was supposed to be a large-scale, non violent movement of civil disobedience. The resolution was passed by the CWC in Bombay.

It stated the provisions of the movement as:

1. An immediate end to British rule over India.
2. Declaration of the commitment of free India to defend itself against all kinds of imperialism and fascism.
3. Formation of a provisional government of India after British withdrawal.
4. Sanctioning a civil disobedience movement against British rule.

The reasons for the launch of the movement were primarily due to apprehensions that the British did not possess the competence or the political will to defend India from axis invasions. These apprehensions reached their peak when the Japanese invasion of Burma was successful, and the imperial army, along with Subhash Chandra Bose's INA, was on a war path towards British India. These anxieties were further fueled by the fall of British Singapore, the country's single biggest setback in the war, as well as its retreat from Rangoon.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT, AUGUST 1942

British response:

The congress was declared an unlawful organisation. The British government responded to the call of Gandhi by arresting the entirety of the INC top brass the very next day. Gandhi, Nehru, Patel were arrested. With the use of fifty-seven army battalions, the government weakened the movement by brutal repression.

By the end of 1943, 208 police outposts, 332 railway stations, and 945 post offices had been (p.249) destroyed or severely damaged; there had been 664 bomb explosions. Over 1,00,000 people were arrested in connection with this movement.. There were mass floggings and lathi charges. Even women and children were not spared. About 10000 people died in police firing in total, however figures are contested.

THE POLITICAL DEADLOCK BETWEEN INC AND AIML

The Indian political scene was permanently marked by intercommunity killings between Hindus and Muslims beginning in the 1900s. This tension is widely believed to have been exacerbated by the British colonial philosophy of divide and rule, which empowered minority groups to act as loyal deputies. This was further emphasized by the constant rivalry between the Indian National Congress Party and the All-India Muslim League

ECONOMIC SITUATION

First, the Second World War (1939-45) catastrophically affected the Indian economy, leading to massive economic imbalances due to currency exchange problems and a drop in Indian currency value. Inflation was the major cause of India's entire economic crisis, as huge amounts of treasury were used to finance various military activities. Secondly, although India's foreign trade rose steeply, imports rose much more steeply than exports. In addition, British economic policies also negatively impacted Indian society as a whole, mainly due to high taxes, which left many poorer and prone to famines. The Indian economy was in a severely weakened condition due to these reasons and others.

FAST FORWARD TO 1943.

Lord Wavell, who became the Viceroy in '43, was charged with presenting a formula for the future government of India that would be acceptable to both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, allowing for a smooth transition of power. The Wavell plan was draed towards the same effect. Lord Wavell invited 21 political leaders including Mahatma Gandhi and M A Jinnah to Shimla, the summer capital of British India to discuss the Wavell Plan on June 25th, 1945.

This brings us to your freeze date.

IMPORTANT:

Your freeze date, 25th june, is before not after the Wavell conference, as was displayed in the instagram post.

Please excuse this mistake. Act and research accordingly.

DMUN

RELEVANT LEGAL PARAPHERNALIA

- 1) The Sapru Committee report
- 2) Government of India act, 1919
- 3) Government of India act, 1935
- 4) Indian Penal Code, 1860
- 5) Government of India Act, 1912
- 6) Defence of India Act, 1915
- 7) Rowlatt Act, 1919
- 8) Official Secrets Act, 1923
- 9) Indian Slavery Act, 1843
- 10) Regulating Act of 1773
- 11) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- 12) Government of India Act, 1858
- 13) Ilbert bill, 1883
- 14) Indian councils act, 1892
- 15) Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907
- 16) Indian Councils Act, 1909 / Morley-Minto Reforms
- 17) Indian Press Act, 1910
- 18) The Official Secrets Act, 1923

Other non-legal sources such as INC and Muslim league resolutions do hold weight as they influence policy, and must be looked into.

INTERNATIONAL STANCES

During the 1940s, the global political landscape was much different from what it is today. The world, especially Europe and the USA, is still going through a bloody deadly World War. The world's most powerful leader, Adolf Hitler committed suicide less than 2 months back. No one knows how much longer the war is going to last. Bearing all this in mind, it is important to understand that all these powerful countries (USA, UK, France, Germany, Soviet Union, Republic of China, Japan etc.) had their own vested interests in India and hence had variable thoughts on Indian independence.

While some felt that partition was unnecessary and India was better off being one country, many others felt that creation of a separate State for the Muslims is paramount for cordial relations between the two most practised faiths. For the purposes of our committee, though international stances don't have much of a bearing in an Indian freedom setting, it is important to note that international opinions do have a lot of weightage in terms of political capital and International media.

This can massively affect crises and sway committees in a different direction. Therefore, members of the house are expected to be thorough with international affairs of the time in order to be adept to deal with any crisis thrown at them.

QARMAs (QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER)

- 1) Will the Muslim league and the INC strike a compromise in the Simla conference?
- 2) Will representation to the council be based on the principles of proportional representation?
- 3) How will elections to the potential executive councils be held?
- 4) What will be the extent of the legislative powers of such a council?
- 5) Will India's eastern provinces be safe from an axis offensive?

Debate in the committee will crystalize around the aforementioned QARMAs, however it is important to note that said questions may be influenced by crisis updates as well as the actions that you as delegates, and as a committee, choose to take.

RESOURCES AND ADDITIONAL RESEARCH LINKS

<https://theconversation.com/how-the-partition-of-india-happened-and-why-its-effects-are-still-felt-today-81766>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Muslim-League>

<https://www.sciencespo.fr/mass-violence-war-massacre-resistance/en/document/india-1900-1947.html>

<https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/history/indias-role-in-world-war-ii-and-its-impact>

<https://farbound.net/jinnah-and-gandhi-bombay-september-1944/>

<https://www.insightsonindia.com/modern-indian-history/freedom-to-partition-1939-1947/august-offer-1940/>

<https://cdn1.byjus.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Wavell-Plan-and-Shimla-Conference.pdf>

<https://www.open.ac.uk/researchprojects/makingbritain/content/cripps-mission>