



# **STUDY GUIDE:**

# **ICC**

(INDIAN CRISIS  
CABINET)

**HFSMUN 2023**



# INDEX

Topic:

Pg no.:

1. LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	1
2. AGENDA - 1947 DIVIDING A NATION: THE PARTITION OF INDIA AND THE BIRTH OF PAKISTAN	2
3. A TIMELINE OF EVENTS	13
4. COMMITTEE INFORMATION	17
5. CRISIS PAPERWORK GUIDELINES	18
6. POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES	23
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	24



# LETTER FROM THE EB

Dear Delegates,

We welcome you to this year's HFSMUN and its Indian Crisis Cabinet.

Taking a page from our history books, we'll be taking this committee in the past, to the era of pre-independence India, a sight none of us were lucky to witness. To make up for that, we have you, stimulating the process of the independence of our beloved country from the clutches of the British, and also facing the hardships that accompanied the partition of Pakistan that came along with it.

The partition of India and Pakistan still remains as a very important gear in the history of South Asia and World Politics alike. The subject matter is bound to evoke strong emotions rather than relying solely on logical reasoning, and the council members contribute further to this lively discussion with their well-researched insights and passionate arguments, guaranteeing an exciting exchange of ideas. We're standing at a pivotal juncture where the stakes have surged to unparalleled levels. It's a moment of great significance and gravity, unlike anything we've ever encountered.

Delegates are expected to be very well versed with the agenda and its contents. It'd suffice to say that the initial partition was a direct outcome of the intense conflicts between different religious and ethnic communities within the country.

It doesn't take a lot of looking into to decipher that the decision was an unfortunate and rushed one. Thus, delegates are expected to debate and decide the path they will take. We welcome you to the committee, and help us in making it a delightful experience for everyone involved.

Sincerely,

Your Executive Board

Abhimit Suman - Director, ICC

Nikhil Bhatia - Director, ICC

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# AGENDA - 1947 DIVIDING A NATION: THE PARTITION OF INDIA AND THE BIRTH OF PAKISTAN

## **Introduction:**

The Partition of India was the process of dividing the subcontinent along sectarian lines, which took place in 1947 as India gained its independence from the British Raj. The northern, predominantly Muslim sections of India became the nation of Pakistan, while the southern and majority Hindu section became the Republic of India.

The first partition of Bengal in 1905 brought that province to the brink of open rebellion. The British recognised that Bengal, with some 85 million people, was much too large for a single province and determined that it merits reorganisation and intelligent division. The line drawn by Lord Curzon's government, however, cut through the heart of the Bengali-speaking "nation," leaving western Bengal's bhadralok ("respectable people"), the intellectual Hindu leadership of Calcutta, tied to the much less politically active Bihari- and Oriya-speaking Hindus to their north and south. A new Muslim-majority province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was created with its capital at Dacca (now Dhaka). The leadership of the Congress Party viewed that partition as an attempt to "divide and rule" and as proof of the government's vindictive antipathy toward the outspoken bhadralok intellectuals, especially since Curzon and his subordinates had ignored countless pleas and petitions signed by tens of thousands of Calcutta's leading citizens. Mother-goddess-worshipping Bengali Hindus believed that partition was nothing less than the vivisection of their "mother province," and mass protest rallies before and after Bengal's division on October 16, 1905, attracted millions of people heretofore untouched by politics of any variety.

The new tide of national sentiment born in Bengal rose to inundate India in every direction, and "Vande Mataram" ("Hail to Thee Mother") became the Congress's national anthem, its words taken from Anandamath, a popular Bengali novel by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, and its music composed by Bengal's greatest poet, Rabindranath Tagore (1861– 1941). As a reaction against the partition, Bengali Hindus launched an effective boycott of British-made goods and dramatised their resolve to live without foreign cloth by igniting huge bonfires of Lancashire-made textiles.



Such bonfires, re-creating ancient Vedic sacrificial altars, aroused Hindus in Poona, Madras, and Bombay to light similar political pyres of protest. Instead of wearing foreign-made cloth, Indians vowed to use only domestic (Swadeshi) cottons and other clothing made in India. Simple hand-spun and hand-woven saris became high fashion, first in Calcutta and elsewhere in Bengal and then all across India, and displaced the finest Lancashire Lancashire garments, which were now viewed as hateful imports. The Swadeshi movement soon stimulated indigenous enterprise in many fields, from Indian cotton mills to match factories, glassblowing shops, and iron and steel foundries.

The overwhelming, but predominantly Hindu, protest against the partition of Bengal and the fear, in its wake, of reforms favouring the Hindu majority, now led the Muslim elite in India, in 1906, to meet with the new viceroy, Lord Minto, and to ask for separate electorates for Muslims. In conjunction, they demanded proportional legislative representation reflecting both their status as former rulers and their record of cooperating with the British. This led, in December 1906, to the founding of the All-India Muslim League in Dacca.

Although Curzon, by now, had resigned his position over a dispute with his military chief Lord Kitchener and returned to England, the League was in favour of his partition plan. The Muslim elite's position, which was reflected in the League's position, had crystallised gradually over the previous three decades, beginning with the 1871 Census of British India, which had first estimated the populations in regions of Muslim majority. (For his part, Curzon's desire to court the Muslims of East Bengal had arisen from British anxieties ever since the 1871 census, the first comprehensive census there; and in light of the history of Muslims fighting them in the 1857 Mutiny and the Second Anglo-Afghan War—about Indian Muslims rebelling against the Crown.) In the three decades since that census, Muslim leaders across northern India, had intermittently experienced public animosity from some of the new Hindu political and social groups. The Arya Samaj, for example, had not only supported Cow Protection Societies in their agitation, but also—distracted at the 1871 Census's Muslim numbers—organised "reconversion" events for the purpose of welcoming Muslims back to the Hindu fold. In the United Provinces, Muslims became anxious when, in the late 19th century, political representation increased, giving more power to Hindus, and Hindus were politically mobilised in the Hindi-Urdu controversy and the anti-cow-killing riots of 1893.



In 1905, when Tilak and Lajpat Rai attempted to rise to leadership positions in the Congress, and the Congress itself rallied around the symbolism of Kali, Muslim fears increased. It was not lost on many Muslims, for example, that the rallying cry, "Bande Mataram", had first appeared in the novel Anand Math in which Hindus had battled their Muslim oppressors. Lastly, the Muslim elite, and among it Dacca Nawab, Khwaja Salimullah, who hosted the League's first meeting in his mansion in Shahbag, was aware that a new province with a Muslim majority would directly benefit Muslims aspiring to political power.

### **The World War 1 and its aftermath:**

In August 1914, Lord Hardinge announced his government's entry into World War I. India's contributions to the war became extensive and significant, and the war's contributions to change within British India proved to be even greater. In many ways—politically, economically, and socially—the impact of the conflict was as pervasive as that of the mutiny of 1857–59.

The initial response throughout India to Lord Hardinge's announcement was, for the most part, enthusiastic support. Indian princes volunteered their men, money, and personal service, while leaders of the Congress Party—from Tilak, who had just been released from Mandalay and had wired the king-emperor vowing his patriotic support, to Gandhi, who toured Indian villages urging peasants to join the British army—were allied in backing the war effort. Only India's Muslims, many of whom felt a strong religious allegiance to the Ottoman caliph that had to be weighed against their temporal devotion to British rule, seemed ambivalent from the war's inception.

Support from the Congress Party was primarily offered on the assumption that Britain would repay such loyal assistance with substantial political concessions — if not immediate independence or at least dominion status following the war, then surely its promise soon after the Allies achieved victory. The government of India's immediate military support was of vital importance in bolstering the Western Front, and an expeditionary force, including two fully manned infantry divisions and one cavalry division, left India in late August and early September 1914. They were shipped directly to France and moved up to the battered Belgian line just in time for the First Battle of Ypres. The Indian Corps sustained extraordinarily heavy losses during the winter campaigns of 1914–15 on the Western Front. The myth of Indian racial inferiority, especially with respect to courage in battle, was thus dissolved in sepoy blood on Flanders fields.



In 1917 Indians were at last admitted to the final bastion of British Indian racial discrimination—the ranks of royal commissioned officers

In the early months of the war, Indian troops also were rushed to eastern Africa and Egypt, and by the end of 1914 more than 300,000 officers and men of the British Indian Army had been shipped to overseas garrisons and battlefronts. The army's most ambitious, though ill-managed, campaign was fought in Mesopotamia. In October 1914, before Turkey joined forces with the Central Powers, the government of India launched an army to the mouth of the Shatt

al-Arab to further Viceroy Curzon's policy of control over the Persian Gulf region. Al-Baṣrah (Basra) was taken easily in December 1914, and by October 1915 the British Indian Army had moved as far

north as Al-Kūt (Kūtal-'Amārah), barely 100 miles (160 km) from Baghdad. The prize of Baghdad seemed within reach of British arms, but, less than two weeks after General Sir Charles Townshend's doomed army of 12,000 Indians started north in November 1915, they were stopped at Ctesiphon, then forced to fall back to Al-Kūt, which was surrounded by Turks in December and fell in April 1916. That disaster became a national scandal for Britain and led to the immediate resignation of India's secretary of state, Sir Austin Chamberlain.

Edwin Montagu, Chamberlain's successor at Whitehall's India Office, informed the British House of Commons on August 20, 1917, that the policy of the British government toward India was thereafter to be one of "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration...with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the Empire." Soon after that stirring promise of political reward for India's wartime support, Montagu embarked upon a personal tour of India.

During his tour, Montagu conferred with his new viceroy, Lord Chelmsford (governed 1916–21), and their lengthy deliberations bore fruit in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report of 1918, the theoretical basis for the Government of India Act of 1919.



## **The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:**

The unit's commander ordered his men to open fire on the unarmed crowd, killing more than 1,000 protesters. When word of the Amritsar Massacre spread around India, hundreds of thousands of formerly apolitical people became supporters of the INC and Muslim League.

## **Mohandas Gandhi:**

The Muslim quarter of India's population could hardly be expected to respond any more enthusiastically to Gandhi's satyagraha call than they had to Tilak's revivalism, but Gandhi laboured valiantly to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity by embracing the Ali brothers' Khilāfat movement as the "premier plank" of his national program. Launched in response to news that the Treaty of Sèvres had dismembered the Ottoman Empire in 1920, the Khilāfat movement coincided with the inception of satyagraha, thus giving the illusion of unity to India's nationalist agitation. Such unity, however, proved as chimerical as the Khilāfat movement's hope of preserving the caliphate itself, and in December 1920 Mohammed Ali Jinnah, alienated by Gandhi's mass following of Hindi-speaking Hindus, left the Congress Party session at Nagpur. The days of the Lucknow Pact were over, and by the start of 1921 the antipathetic forces of revivalist Hindu and Muslim agitation, destined to lead to the birth of the independent dominions of India and Pakistan in 1947, were thus clearly set in motion in their separate directions.

## **The Two Nation Theory:**

Two-Nation theory is the basis of creation of Pakistan. It states that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations from every definition; therefore Muslims should have a separate homeland in the Muslim majority areas of India, where they can spend their lives according to the glorious teachings of Islam. If Muslims of the sub-continent comprise an Islamic nation then they have the right to have separate homeland as Muhammad Ali Jinnah, (in his address to the annual session of Muslim League) mentioned and I quote: "History has presented to us many examples, such as the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, of Czechoslovakia and Poland. History has also shown us many geographical tracts, much smaller than the subcontinent of India, which otherwise might have been called one country, but which have been divided into as many seven or eight sovereign states. Like-wise, the Portuguese and the Spanish stand divided in the Iberian Peninsula."



One of Punjab's greatest Urdu poets, Sir Muḥammad Iqbāl (1877–1938), while presiding over the Muslim League's annual meeting in Allahabad in 1930, proposed that “the final destiny” of India's Muslim should be to consolidate a “North-West Indian Muslim state.” Although he did not name it Pakistan, his proposal included what became the major provinces of modern Pakistan—Punjab, Sindh, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (until 2010 North- West Frontier Province ), and Balochistan. Jinnah, the Aga Khan, and other important Muslim leaders were at the time in London attending the Round Table Conference, which still envisaged a single federation of all Indian provinces and princely states as the best possible constitutional solution for India in the aftermath of a future British withdrawal. Separate electorate seats, as well as special guarantees of Muslim “autonomy” or “veto powers” in dealing with sensitive religious issues, were hoped to be sufficient to avert civil war or any need for actual partition. As long as the British raj remained in control, such formulas and schemes appeared to suffice, for the British army could always be hurled into the communal fray at the brink of extreme danger, and the army had as yet remained apolitical and — since its post-mutiny reorganisation—untainted by communal religious passions. In 1933 a group of Muslim students at Cambridge, led by Choudhary Rahmat Ali, proposed that the only acceptable solution to Muslim India, the Congress and the British raj.

India's internal conflicts and problems would be the birth of a Muslim “fatherland,” to be called Pakistan (Persian: “Land of the Pure”), out of the Muslim-majority northwestern and northeastern provinces. The Muslim League and its president, Jinnah, did not join in the Pakistan demand until after the league's famous Lahore meeting in March 1940, as Jinnah, a secular constitutionalist by predilection and training, continued to hope for a reconciliation with the Congress Party. Such hopes virtually disappeared, however, when Nehru refused to permit the league to form coalition ministries with the Congress majority in the United Provinces and elsewhere after the 1937 elections. The Congress had initially entered the elections with the hope of wrecking the act of 1935, but—after it had won so impressive a victory in most provinces and the league had done so poorly, mostly because it had inadequately organised itself for nationwide elections—Nehru agreed to participate in the government and insisted there were but “two parties”.



Jinnah soon proved to Nehru that the Muslims were indeed a formidable “third” party. The years from 1937 to 1939, when the Congress Party actually ran most of British India’s provincial governments, became the seed period for the Muslim League’s growth in popularity and power within the entire Muslim community, for many Muslims soon viewed the new “Hindu raj” as biased and tyrannical and the Hindu-led Congress ministries and their helpers as insensitive to Muslim demands or appeals for jobs, as well as to their redress of grievances. The Congress’s partiality toward its own members, prejudice towards majority community, and jobbery for its leadership’s friends and relations all conspired to convince many Muslims that they had become second-class citizens in a land that, while perhaps on the verge of achieving “freedom” for some Indians, would be run by “infidels” and “enemies” to the Muslim minority. The league made the most of the Congress’s errors of judgement in governance; by documenting as many reports as it could gather in papers published during 1939, it hoped to prove how wretched a Muslim’s life would be under any “Hindu raj.” The Congress’s high command insisted, of course, that it was a “secular and national” party, not a sectarian Hindu organisation, but Jinnah and the Muslim League responded that they alone could speak for and defend the rights of India’s Muslims. Thus, the lines of battle were drawn by the eve of World War II, which served only to intensify and accelerate the process of communal conflict and irreversible political division that would split British India.

### **The Cabinet Mission:**

Prime Minister Clement Attlee appointed one of Gandhi’s old admirers, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, to head the India Office. With the dawn of the atomic age in August and Japan’s surrender, London’s primary concern in India was to find a political solution to the Hindu-Muslim conflict that would permit the British raj to withdraw its forces and to extricate as many of its assets as possible from what seemed to the Labour Party to have become more of an imperial burden and liability than any real advantage for Great Britain.

The Cabinet Mission to India was to consist of Sir Stafford Cripps, AV Alexander and Lord Pethick. On the eve of their departure, Clement Atlee, then Prime Minister of England, stated in Parliament that “My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavours to help her attain her freedom as speedily and as fully as possible.



What form of Government is to replace the present regime is for India to decide: but our desire is to help her to set up forth with the machinery for making that Mission". Essentially, the Cabinet Mission had three tasks to fulfil. Firstly, it wanted to hold talks with elected representatives in order to obtain its second objective, which was to create a method of framing a constitution for an independent India. Finally, the Cabinet wanted to set up an interim government to hold office while the constitution was being written out. The mission reached Delhi in March 1946 and immediately began work by interviewing various political parties. Maulana Azad represented the Congress as its President, while Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the spokesman for the Muslim League. Mahatma Gandhi was present by special invitation. Mohammad Ali Jinnah insisted on the recognition of his two nation theory and the formation of two separate constitution making bodies. The Congress did not accept the theory of division and expressed their approval of a federal scheme with federal subjects limited and completely autonomous provinces.

A conference began at Shimla on the 5th of May 1945. The representatives of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League met with the Cabinet to deliberate the future of the country. The talks however, did not lead to an agreement between the Congress and the League. On May 16th, the Mission published a statement stating that an interim government would be set up at once in order to carry on the administration of British India while a new constitution would be drafted. It recommended that the constitution should take the following shape:

- There should be a Union of India and the States which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign affairs, defence and communications and should have the powers necessary to raise the finances necessary for the required above subjects.
- The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British Indian States , representatives. In questions, raising a major communal issue in the Legislature it should require for its decision majority the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.
- All subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces.
- The States shall retain all subjects and powers should vest in the Provinces.



-The Mission stated that it was important for them to make these recommendations in order to get the two major communities to come together in order to set up a constitution. After much debate, the plan conceived a long term solution and a short term one and also conceded certain facts of the Indian situation.

- The idea of dividing India into Hindu India and Muslim India was rejected.

-Large numbers of Sikh minorities in Punjab and Hindu minorities in Bengal could not be compelled to join in the Pakistan of the League. They could never be expected to bear the rule of a League majority.

-A common centre of defence, foreign affairs and communications was envisaged as any decision here would be exposing India to foreign attacks.

-To satisfy the League demand, the Mission grouped provinces on a communal basis and a similar composition for the constituent assembly of India.

The Indian National Congress abhorred the idea of separating the country into groups on the basis of religion. The Muslim League, however, would not accept anything less as their main aim was to safeguard Musalmans from Hindu rule. This led the Mission to propose another plan on the 16th of June, 1946. The plan was an alternative which proposed the division of India into Hindu-majority India and Muslim majority Pakistan. It also stated that the princely states would be granted the permission to achieve Independence or to accede to either of the two nations.

The Congress, while accepting the mission's long term plan, rejected the proposals of June 16th for an interim government, which the Muslim League accepted. The mission, however, felt that since both sides had accepted the long-term proposals, there was no point going ahead with the formation of an interim government and decided to scrap its proposals of June 16th and make a fresh attempt at the formation of an interim government. Jinnah was very angry about this decision and accused the mission of breach of faith. It is clear that the Congress's acceptance of the mission's proposals was a conditional one and that Jinnah had publicly denounced it. It is necessary to highlight this because it is believed that the League withdrew its acceptance of the mission's proposals because of an outburst by Nehru, who took over the Congress presidency from Maulana Azad on July 6th 1946. Speaking at a press conference, Nehru stressed that the constituent assembly was a sovereign body and that in all probability there would be no groups at all.



The non-Pakistan provinces would decide against grouping and so would the North West Frontier Province and Assam, leading to the collapse of the other groups as well. Later that month, Lord Pethick-Lawrence in the house of lords and Sir Stafford Cripps in the commons repeated the cabinet mission's interpretation of the grouping formula and rejected the Congress interpretation. This proved too little, too late as Jinnah convened the Muslim League in Bombay on July 27th where the League decided to withdraw its acceptance of the mission's proposals and passed another resolution authorising its working committee to draw up a plan of 'direct action'.

The Congress working committee met in Wardha in August 1946 and passed a resolution seeking to allay the Muslim League's misunderstandings. The effort was futile as the committee stated, "The Committee wishes to make it clear that while they do not approve of all proposals contained in this Statement (May 16th), they accepted the scheme in its entirety. They interpreted it so as to resolve the inconsistencies contained in it and fill the omissions in accordance with the principles laid down in the Statement". After making an announcement that an interim government would be formed by the Congress alone, Viceroy Wavell visited Calcutta to acquaint himself with the violence that erupted on the 'direct action' day of August 16th. While in Calcutta, Lord Wavell met Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, an eminent Muslim League leader, who suggested that if the Congress could yet unequivocally accept the grouping formula and the The British government and their viceroy declare that no other interpretation would be countenanced save that authoritatively put forth by the mission, the Muslim League might retract its resolution withdrawing its earlier acceptance of this mission's plan. He also made a suggestion regarding the League's participation in the interim government.

The viceroy was impressed by Nazimuddin's suggestions and on his return he handed to Gandhi and Nehru the draft of declaration which he wanted the Congress to accept. The declaration was not accepted and Nehru said that the Congress was prepared to abide by the verdict of the federal court on the dispute relating to grouping of provinces. There was a serious deadlock between the Muslim League and the Congress with regard to the grouping of provinces. In a statement by the British government on the 6th of December, the government urged the Congress to accept the cabinet mission's interpretation. The last paragraph of the statement was very important, "There has never been any prospect of success for the Constituent Assembly except upon the basis of the agreed procedure. Should a Constitution come to be framed by the Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population had not been represented, His Majesty's Government could not,



of course, contemplate forcing such a Constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country'. Nehru criticised this statement as a variation of the mission's proposals. The Congress working committee in its resolution of December 22nd criticised this statement of December 6th and expressed its eagerness to abide by the decision of the federal court.



## A TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1905	(16th October) Partition of Bengal
1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jugantar formed</li><li>• (30th December) Muslim League was formed in Dacca</li></ul>
1907	Surat Split
1908	Alipore Bomb Case
1909	Morley-Minto Reforms
1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cancellation of the Partition of Bengal</li><li>• Third Delhi Darbar</li><li>• British Transport Capital from Calcutta to Delhi</li></ul>
1912	Delhi Conspiracy Case
1913	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ghadar Party Formation</li><li>• Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize in literature</li></ul>
1914	Hindu -German Conspiracy
1915	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ghadar Conspiracy</li><li>• Provisional Government of India formed in Kabul</li><li>• Mahatma Ghandi Returns</li></ul>
1916	Lucknow Pact
1917	Champaran Satyagraha And Kheda Satyagraha
1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre</li><li>• Montague-Chelmsford Reforms</li><li>• Rowlatt Act is Passed</li></ul>



1920	<b>Non -Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement</b>
1922	<b>(5th February) Chauri Chaura Incident</b>
1924	<b>Hindustan Socialist Republican Association Is Formed</b>
1925	<b>(9th August) Kakori Train Incident</b>
1927	<b>(November) Simon Commision</b>
1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Central Assembly Bombed by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt</b></li><li>• <b>Purna Swaraj Resolution</b></li></ul>
1930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Salt Satyagraha and the Civil Disobedience Movement Begin with the Dandi March</b></li><li>• <b>First Round Table Confrence</b></li></ul>
1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Gandhi-Irwin Pact</b></li><li>• <b>(23rd March) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru Martyred</b></li><li>• <b>(September-December) Second Round Table Confrence</b></li></ul>
1935	<b>Government of India Act of 1935</b>
1937	<b>Indian Provincial Elections, 1937</b>
1938	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>(July) Gandhi Jinnah negotiation for the settlement of the Communal Problem, which began in February, Fail.</b></li><li>• <b>(December) The Muslim League forms a committee of enquiry into alleged Congress persecution of Muslims</b></li></ul>
1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>(3rd September) Viceroy Linlithgow announces that India is at war with Germany</b></li><li>• <b>(18th October) Viceroy's Statement on War Aims and the War Effort: reiterates that the goal of British policy is Dominion status for India, but that the 1935 Act is open to modification at the end of the war, in the light of Indian opinion. Offers association of Indian opinion in war effort through consultative groups representing the major political parties in British India and the princes.</b></li></ul>



1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• (October) Resignation of Congress Ministries</li><li>• (22nd December) Observed as 'Deliverance Day' from Congress rule by the Muslim League</li></ul>
1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• (23rd March) Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League demands a separate state for the Muslims of India</li><li>• (May) Churchill becomes the Prime Minister in Britain</li><li>• (7th August) Viceroy makes a statement on India's constitutional development - the August Offer - and announces that more places would be open to representative Indians in an expanded Executive Council and on a new War Advisory Council</li><li>• (September) Congress and League reject the August Offer</li><li>• (17th October) Congress launches the Civil Disobedience Movement</li></ul>
1941	(December) Congress Civil Disobedience prisoners set free
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Subhash Chandra Bose forms the Indian National Army</li><li>• (11th March) British Government announces its decision to send Sir Stafford Cripps to India</li><li>• (30th March) Cripps proposals published</li><li>• (2nd April) Congress and League reject the Cripps proposals</li><li>• (8th-9th August) Congress launches the 'Quit India Movement and is declared an unlawful organization; Gandhi and all members of the Congress Working Committee are arrested</li></ul>
1943	(October) Wavell succeeds Linlithgow as Viceroy
1944	(9th-27th Sep) Gandhi-Jinnah talks end in failure



1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• First trial of the Indian National Army men opened</li><li>• (7th May) Germany surrenders</li><li>• (15 June) Imprisoned Congress leaders released (</li><li>• 26 July) Labour Government comes into power in Britain</li><li>• (14th August) Japan surrenders</li><li>• (December-January) General Elections in India</li></ul>
1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• (23th March-29th June) Cabinet Mission visits India</li><li>• (16th May) Cabinet Mission announces its constitutional scheme</li><li>• (6th June) Muslim League accepts Cabinet Mission's constitutional scheme</li><li>• (16th June) Cabinet Mission presents scheme for the formation of an interim government at the centre</li><li>• (25th June) Congress rejects 16 June proposals for an interim government but accepts 16 May scheme, agreeing thereby to join the proposed Constituent Assembly. Muslim League accepts the 16 June scheme and agrees to join the interim governmen</li></ul>
1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 29th July Muslim League passes resolutions retracting its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission plan and calling upon Muslims to observe 16 August as 'Direct Action Day'</li><li>• (16th August) 'Direct Action Day'</li><li>• (16th-18th August) The 'Great Calcutta Killing'</li><li>• (2nd September) Congress forms the interim government with Nehru as the Vice-President</li><li>• (13th October) Muslim League decides to join the interim government</li><li>• (25th October) Interim Government reconstituted</li><li>• (3rd-6th December) Aborted London conference of major Indian leaders</li><li>• (9th December) Constituent Assembly meets without Muslim League members</li></ul>



## COMMITTEE INFORMATION

This is where the time freezes, and the Indian Crises Cabinet begins. Delegates are needed to debate and come to a conclusion, should the proposed partition take place, or not.

Delegates are obligated to align themselves with their political ideologies at the start of the committee, but do note that this might not last the entirety of the committee, or even the first session. The ICC is a very dynamic committee, which relies heavily on improvisation, however not on the cost of the individual viewpoints of the concerned delegate.

This background guide is only meant to be a starting point for further research. In order to excel in committee, council members are expected to be well versed with the agenda, the ideal research for which extends far beyond the scope of the background guide.

It would do well for the delegates to know that their assigned portfolio, under the obligation of a ratified communique or press release, may be removed or deemed irrelevant in committee, for a multitude of reasons. In these circumstances, the delegate will be assigned a new portfolio, for which they will be given adequate time to research and lobby.



# CRISIS PAPERWORK GUIDELINES

## A. Communiqués:

In crisis committees, one of the most important pieces of paperwork are the communiqués. A communiqué is a written request which is sent to be read, modified, ratified, or denied, by the Crisis Coordinator/s. They serve as the main apparatus for you to deal with crises, and what you write affects the crises and/or the people in the committee.

Communiqués will be sent strictly on a google doc via mail to the coordinators, the details of which will be provided to you on the day of the MUN itself.

In order to maximise the likelihood of your communiqués being approved by the coordinators, it is crucial to ensure that they are written in a clear, concise manner. Their primary aim is to advance the objectives of your cabinet or your own personal goals. As some of the actions you wish to accomplish through communiqués may involve intricate processes with multiple steps, it is important to gradually build up towards your desired outcome.

Communiqués hold no weight unless they receive approval from the crisis coordinators. Whether you intend to communicate with a delegate from another cabinet, mobilise your troops, spy on another portfolio, establish espionage networks, hire personal security, release official statements, or carry out an assassination within your cabinet, all such actions must be executed through communiqués.

Any requests or instructions conveyed within a communiqué do not become effective unless you receive a positive response from the coordinators or witness the outcome of your communiqué in the following crisis update.



A Crisis Update is a summary of all the ratified communiques following the introduction of a crisis, thus describing all the actions that have passed through committee in the given time period. A good crisis update, will likely put an end to the crisis given previously, or stir things more and stretch the crisis thin, making it more controversial. Playing the extreme ends, that's how we prefer an ICC to run.

Coming Back to communiques, they have two types.:

### **Overt Communiques:**

These are communiques, which when ratified, are announced to the delegates along with the name of the delegate who submitted it. These communiques are used to showcase the stance of a delegate in committee, and used to show the other delegates what the delegate is willing to do to modify the crisis to their advantage.

### **Covert Communiques:**

These are communiques, which when ratified, are announced to the delegates, whilst keeping the name of the delegate who submitted it as confidential. These communiques are used to carry out actions without revealing your involvement to your allies and/or opposition.

Format of a Communique:

Title: Memorable Title (can be funny or serious, but needs a name)

From: Your Portfolio

Type of Communique: Overt/Covert

Specific orders or actions that you would like to see undertaken. What you expect/hope will be the result (So the Crisis Coordinators can figure out what the result will be if they don't understand your goal).

Attached in the Link Below are examples of Communiques and Crises Updates (kindly ignore the format in the examples, we'll be following the one given above only)

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1t3OSgB7MZN2MKmKMubvwqC2cXLeBeZ53?usp=sharing>



## **B. Press Releases:**

Another important aspect of crisis committees is Press Releases. Press Releases are tools used by individuals to inform “the public” involved in the crisis about certain facts, or to spread misinformation about the ongoing crisis. Often, delegates may use these to try to influence public opinion against certain plans to help their own, to encourage the public to be safe, to stop protesting, or even to get involved with the crisis somehow.

### **Main Components of a Press Release:**

- Header stating that it is a Press Release
- Descriptive Headline
- Information that you want the public to have and react to
- Publisher of Press Release (Author Delegate/s)

### **Goals:**

- To inform/ misinform the public about the crisis to get the public to react in a certain way
- To share information with the committee that was previously classified
- To encourage a response from the opposite party
- Variable as it fits the committee’s needs

### **EXAMPLE:**

Continues.....



## Press Release

### **American Aid Workers Successfully Rescued in Joint US-Libyan Effort**

*Washington, D.C.:* In a joint statement made this morning by US President Barack Obama and Libyan ambassador to the United States, both parties announced the successful retrieval of two American aid workers who were held hostage in Libya. The workers, who have now been identified as Bridget Campbell and Sophia Swarsky, were captured by members of Al Qaeda while serving with Doctors Without Borders three hours south from Tripoli, the nation's capitol.

The two workers underwent emergency medical treatment in Libya, as well as follow up treatments and counseling in America, the statement read. Libyan troops were also able to capture the kidnappers, which are, according to the Libyan government, being put through the justice system to pay for their crimes.

"This is a great day for US-Libya relations," said President Obama in the statement. "This is a sign that we can work together to keep our citizens safe while abroad, and do so with the help and cooperation of foreign governments. Peace is not a unilateral goal, but a global process. This is an excellent start"

Signed: Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior

### **C. Directives:**

Rather than writing Draft Resolutions, crisis committees write and pass multiple Directives. Directives do not have a formal layout or formatting, and the content of a Directive is normally a set of instructions. For example, if there is a gas shortage crisis, national cabinets could enact rationing and price control measures by passing a Public Directive. Public Directives are instructions for the public or instructions to government institutions or private institutions that affect the public.

A committee may also have a Private Directive. For example, a national cabinet may pass a Private Directive instructing its military or clandestine services to execute a set of instructions. While the committee authorises the action by passing the Private Directive, the public may not necessarily be made aware of the action. Thus, a directive will be the main instrument for advancing the crisis arc and responding to crisis updates. However, the most commonly used Directives that we prefer to see in ICC are Joint Directives and Cabinet Directives



Joint directives are directives submitted on behalf of a few delegates. Usually written by only one crisis delegate, joint directives are usually used to pool resources or are sent by portfolios with joint responsibilities. However, joint directives can also be sent by delegates in different cabinets if they have a reason to be working together (for example one delegate is looking to jump ship to another cabinet or they have a third party they are trying to impact). Joint directives usually fall under cabinet goals, but can also fall under individual goals.

Cabinet directives are also usually written by one to two delegates but must be approved by the entire cabinet, or at least the chair. These directives almost always serve the cabinet goals. They are often large scale directives, like battle plans or taxation reforms.

The format of Directives is as follows:

Title: Memorable Title (can be funny or serious, but needs a name corresponding to your actions)

From: Your Portfolio

Specific orders or actions that you would like to see undertaken. (Examples for purpose: Information Request, Correspondence Between Delegates, Deals/Negotiations, Spying, Assassinations, etc.)

What you expect/hope will be the result (So the Crisis Coordinators can figure out what the result will be if they don't understand your goal).

Directives in a layman's sense look a lot like communiques, except for the differences mentioned above, and are comparatively more detailed than them.

Check out this website for very versatile examples, but only pay heed to the ones we have mentioned that we will accept in committee.

<https://www.wisemee.com/how-to-write-mun-crisis-directive/>



## POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

A position paper offers a debatable viewpoint on a subject. The purpose of a position paper is to persuade the audience that your viewpoint is credible and deserving of their attention. You must carefully study the concepts you are considering before deciding on a topic, formulating your argument, and setting up your paper. Making sure you cover all aspects of the topic and present it in a way that is simple for your audience to understand is crucial. It is crucial to back up your allegations with proof, as well as to address the counterclaims to demonstrate that you are well-informed about both sides.

In the context of a Model UN committee, it is only a document that describes your country's stand on an agenda, or your "position" on a certain scenario, and is presented to the Executive Board prior to the conference. We ask for this because it gives us a head start on judging a delegate's quality and demonstrates how well they understand the subject.

Guidelines to be followed:

1. The text should be in Times New Roman with font size 12
2. It should be sent in a PDF format
3. Should be 1.5- 3 page limit
4. Submissions should be done latest by the 2nd of August 11:59 PM IST.
5. They must be mailed to [icchfsmun23@gmail.com](mailto:icchfsmun23@gmail.com)



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