



*Communal politics*

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# Communal politics

- *What Is Communal Politics?*
- *Religion is the basis for society and a primary source of social division, and it governs all of a person's other claims. This applies to **social, political, cultural and economic interests** Communal Politics supports the idea that people with a **common religion** have similar interests and their religion is above other religions*

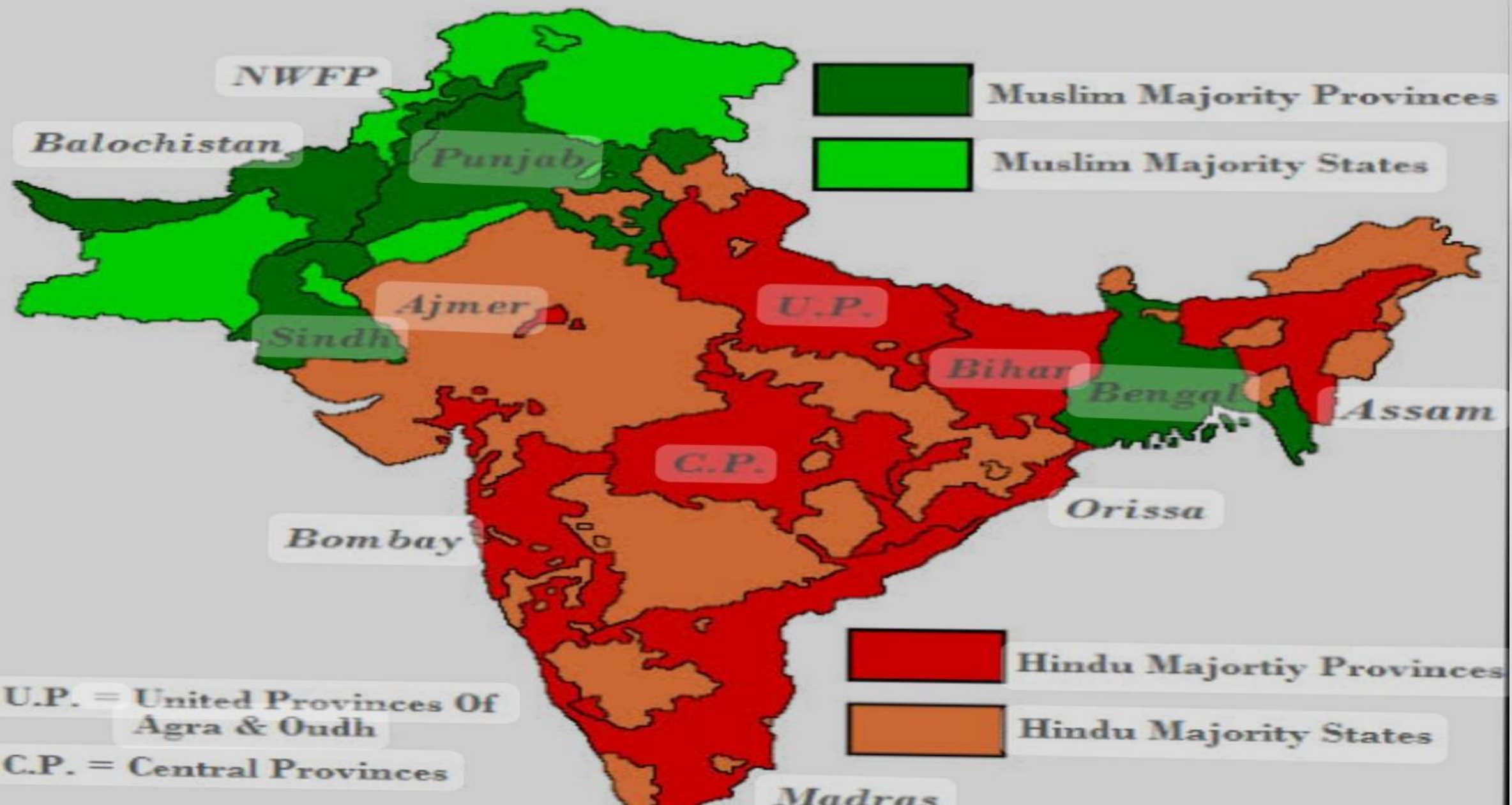


# *Cause of rise of communal politics*

- *Muslim lost sovereignty*
- *Backwardness of Muslims*
- *The **wahabi movement***
- *British divide and rule policy*
- *Diplomacy of **lord minto***
- *Separate educational institutions of various communities*
- *Foundation of muslim league*
- *Educational institutions by various communities*

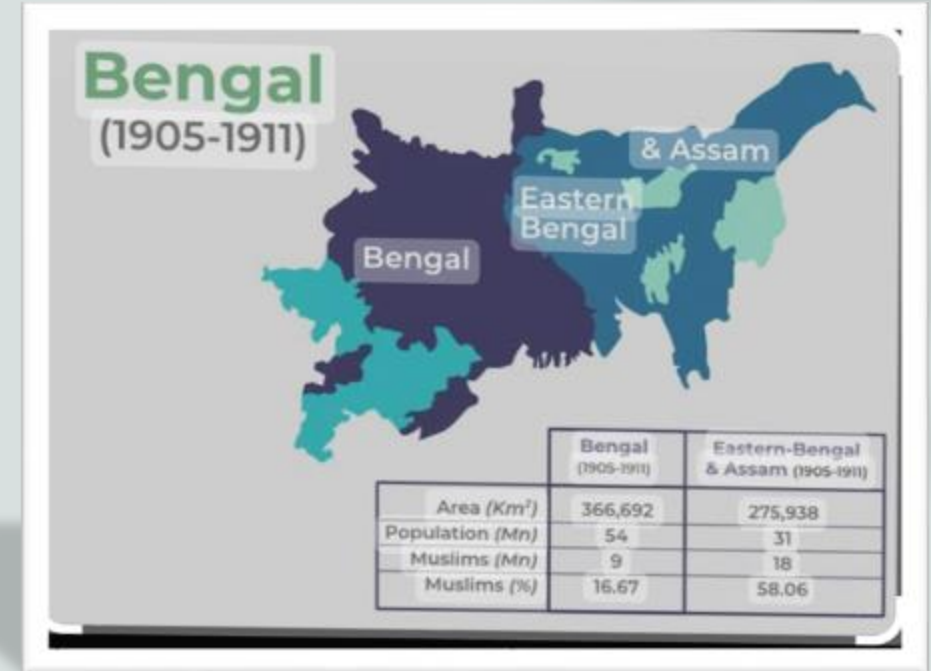


# India Demographic: 1947



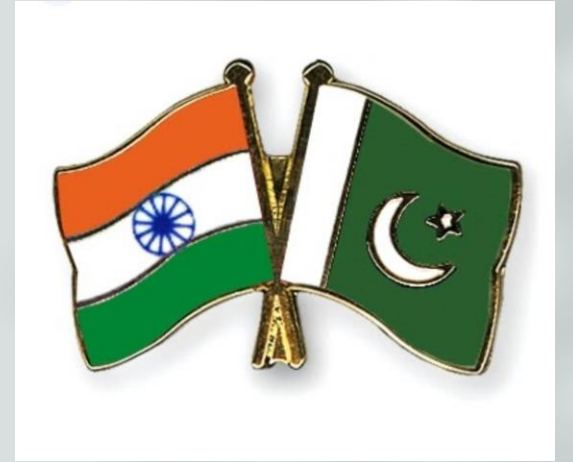
## • Partition of Bengal

- In **1905**, viceroy, **lord curzon**, **divided** the largest administrative subdivision in British India, **Bengal** Presidency, into the Muslim-majority province of East Bengal and Assam and the Hindu-majority province of Bengal (present-day Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha)
- .The pervasive protests against Curzon's decision took the form predominantly of the Swadeshi (buy Indian") campaign and involved a boycott of British goods.



# Growth of communal politics

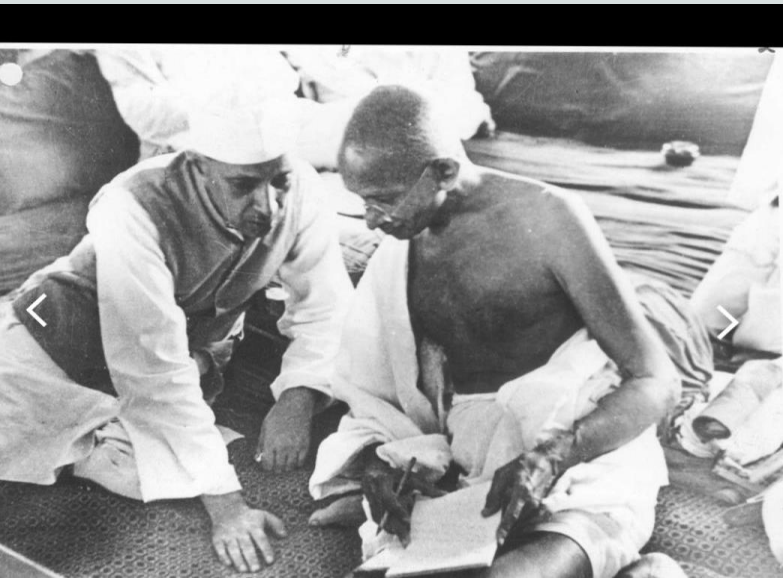
- *Partition of **bengal***
- ***Separate electorate***
- ***Nehru report and congress league difference***
- ***Jinnah 's fourteen point** program*
- *Election **of 1937***
- ***Demand of Pakistan by** muslim league*



# QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



# Quit india movement



- **Bharat chodo andolan** , was a movement launched at the **bombay** session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on **9 august 1942**, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India.



# Circumstances leading to movement

- Formation of congress ministers
- Muslim league observes day of deliverance
- Peasants and labours movement
- Development of socialistic idea
- State people movement
- **August declaration of 1949**
- **Cripps mission**



# First phase of movement

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- On **9 th august** , eminent Congress leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, **Maulana abul kalam azad** etc were arrested.
- The All India Congress was declared unlawful associations and banned it.
- The assembly of public meetings were prohibited.
- ➤ Gandhiji requested for **non -violence movement** once again in jail.

# Second phase of movement

The arrest of Gandhi and the Congress leaders led to mass demonstrations throughout India.



> Next it became a **terrorist movement**.

> The British swiftly responded with mass detentions.

# Women participation

> Gandhiji referred woman "as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom".

**Usha mehta** set up a radio transmitter, called the "**Voice of Freedom to** disseminate information in quit india movement

**Matangini Hazra, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani**



# Cause of failure

- The revolt of 1942 lasted for 3 months only It failed in its attempt to paralyze the government machinery in order to seize power. **There were three** causes of failure according to Dr.Amba Prasad are
  - 1.Tactical mistakes of organization and planning
  - .2Loyalty of the services
  - Superior physical strength of the government

# PARTITION OF INDIA

Reasons for the Wavell Plan

Reaction to the Wavell Plan

Clauses of the Cabinet Mission Proposals

The Mountbatten Plan

The Indian Independence Act of 1947

# THE WAVELL PLAN- [LORD WAVELL REPLACES LINLITHGOW AS VICEROY

## REASONS

### Reasons

Pressure from the Allies to seek further support from India in the war.

•Threat of Japanese invasion in India, forcing the British

Due to famines the condition had worsened

## FEATURES OF PLAN

British to start negotiating on the new constitution for India once the war was over.

All the subjects would be in hand of indian ministers,

The executive will function like provincial government

# Reactions to wavell plan

## **REACTION OF CONGRESS**

Congress objected to the plan because it was treated as a Hindu dominated party.

.It wanted to nominate members of all castes and religions including Muslims

## **REACTION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE**

Muslim League objected to the plan because it wanted all the Muslim representatives in the council to be nominees of the League.

- It wanted veto power in the council to use if decisions taken by the council were not in favour of the Muslims



# THE CABINET MISSION

*The mission consisted of*

- **Pethick Lawrence**, the Secretary of State for India
- **Stafford Cripps**, the President of the Board of Control for India Affairs
- **A.V.Alexander**, the First Lord of Admiralty.
- *It arrived in India in 1946 to have discussions with leaders of various parties on issues of the interim government and the procedure and principle on which the Constituent Assembly would frame the new constitution.*



# PROVISION OF CABINET PLAN

## **\*\*REJECTION OF THE IDEA OF PARTITION**

- WHY? -

- Pakistan if formed would contain a large non-Muslim population, for example the North West Frontier Province had a large number of non- Muslims..
- The division of Bengal and Punjab would upset regional ties.
- There would be difficulty in communication between West and East Pakistan.
- Division of the army was not a good idea
- Britain wanted a strong and united India

# ATTLEE'S DECLARATION

THE BRITISH DECIDED TO **GO WITHOUT THE LEAGUE AND FORM THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT WITH JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AS THE HEAD.**

● THE MUSLIM LEAGUE LATER WAS PERSUADED TO JOIN IN.

BUT IT KEPT OBSTRUCTING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE

GOVERNMENT.

● **THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE WAS TEMPORARILY AVERTED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE REGARDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH FROM INDIA.**



# GROUPING OF PROVINCES

- **The British provinces were grouped into three sections -**

- **SECTION A** - Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.

- **SECTION B** - Punjab, North West Frontier Province, and Sindh.

**SECTION C** Bengal and Assam

. After the first general elections, a province was free to come out of the group.

# MOUNT BATTEN PLAN

On **JUNE 3 1947** mount batten sought british government 's  
Accenptance and declared the plan for division of the country which  
was accepted by political parties

THE DECLARTION SAID ;

India would ne partitoned into two parts : **INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

**Punjab and bengal** would be partitioned

Indian States would be free either to join india Or Pakistan

# REASON OF ACCEPTING MOUNT BATTEN PLAN

- PEACEFUL AND IMMEDIATE TRANSFER OF POWER
- GETTING RID OF UNDEMOCRATIC MEANS LIKE SEPARATE ELECTORATE. - COMMUNAL SITUATION VERY CRITICAL IN THE COUNTRY
- -MUSLIM LEAGUE'S NEGATIVE TACTICS TO DISRUPT WORKING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
- THREAT TO THE UNITY OF INDIA IF PRINCELY STATES ARE GIVEN INDEPENDENCE
- • CONGRESS BELIEVED THAT A SMALLER INDIA WITH A STRONG CENTRE WAS BETTER THAN A LOOSE FEDERATION WITH A WEAK CENTRE.
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- - NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN WOULD FURTHER DELAY TRANSFER OF
- 
- POWER AND INCREASE THE RISK OF A CIVIL WAR.

# INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT

On 15 August 1947 A.D. There would be **two dominions: India and Pakistan**

2. Each Dominion would have the right to frame its own constitution

3. The Act ended the British Paramountcy, on 15 August 1947 equal powers would be handed over to the Legislative Assemblies of both the countries.

4. Each Dominion **would have a Governor-General, if** both wanted they could have the same person as the Governor-General for both the Dominions

5. The native states would have the discretion to join India or Pakistan or remain independent.

The Act came into force on 15 August 1947 A.D. And on that day India was divided into dominions Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's amazing capability; annexed hundreds of native states into INDIAN

