

TNPSC Group 1 Mains With Detailed Solution**CCSE – 10-08-2023 -Paper 1****1. “The Final phase of Indian Freedom Struggle was a phase of intense negotiations” – Discuss.**

The final phase of the Indian freedom struggle, often referred to as the period between the end of World War II in 1945 and India's independence in 1947, was indeed marked by intense negotiations.

Simla Conference (1945)

- Convened by the Viceroy Lord Wavell to discuss the formation of an interim government in India. Key leaders from the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League.

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

- Suggested a united India with a federal structure, grouping provinces into three sections, and setting up a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution.
- Accepted by Congress with reservations; Muslim League initially accepted but later rejected it, demanding a separate nation (Pakistan)

Direct Action Day and Communal Tensions:

- The failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan led to increased communal tensions
- Negotiations now had to address not just independence, but also the partition of India

Mountbatten Plan (1947):

- Mountbatten proposed a plan for the partition of India into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan.
- Both Congress and the Muslim League accepted the plan, leading to the partition and the announcement of the date for independence.

Princely States:

- Negotiations with over 560 princely states were crucial
- Sardar Patel led these negotiations to integrate the states into India

Boundary Commission:

- Intense negotiations and debates surrounded the drawing of boundaries between India and Pakistan

International Dimension:

- Negotiations also involved international players, particularly the United States, which pressured Britain to grant independence

These negotiations ultimately led to the end of British colonial rule and the birth of two independent nations, India and Pakistan. The period was characterized by significant political maneuvers, communal strife, and the reconfiguration of the Indian subcontinent's political landscape.