

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي
خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
وَالَّذِي يُضَوِّبُ الْمَوْتَى
إِنَّ رَبَّهُ لَسَدِيدٌ
إِلَىٰ عَرْشِهِ الرَّحِيمُ
الَّذِي يُرْسِلُ الرِّيَّاحَ
تُضَوِّبُ السَّحَابَ الْمَوْبِقَ
الَّذِي يُسْقِطُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ
مِثْرًا مَاءً بَارِدًا
وَسَحَابًا مَسَكُومًا
وَالَّذِي يُنَزِّلُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ
الْمِثْرَ الْوَابِقَ الَّذِي
يُنزِّلُ مِنْهُ الْمَاءَ
الَّذِي نَحْنُ بِهٖ حَيًّا
وَالَّذِي يُصَوِّرُ الْإِنسَانَ
فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ
ثُمَّ يَرْجِعُهُ فِي سَفَلٍ
أَعْمَىٰ
إِنَّ رَبَّهُ لَسَدِيدٌ
إِلَىٰ عَرْشِهِ الرَّحِيمُ

Class 9th

Time: 30 Mints

Cripps Mission 1942

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Previous Knowledge

- 1. What was the political condition of sub-continent in 1942?**
- 2. Who was British Viceroy in Sub continent in 1942?**
- 3. Who was British Prime Minister in 1942?**
- 4. Who was president of All India Muslim League?**
- 5. Who was Cripps?**

BACKGROUND

The Second World War started in 1939. The British Viceroy had declared participation in the war without consulting Indians. The congress resigned from Provincial Government on this basis. In this critical situation of Sub Continent, British Government announced to send a mission.

Cripps Mission 1942

The mission was headed by a senior minister Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons. Cripps was also a member of the coalition War Cabinet led by the Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Cripps after analyzing the Indian condition gave some proposals for solution.

Main Proposals:

- i. These proposals included India's independence at the end of war.
- ii. Newly constitution adheres to the principles of federation and defends the rights of minority.
- iii. He proposed that after the war a constituent Assembly would be formed, members of which would be elected by the member of lower houses of Provincial assembly autonomous states will also be given representation.

- iv. Constitution framed by the Assembly would be acceptable of the British Government.
- v. An agreement would be made between the Constituent Assembly and the British Crown for the settlement of all the issues.
- vi. It was proposed that any province would be given a right to opt out the Union.
- vii. During the War total responsibility of defense would be in the hands of the British Government.

Reaction of Political Parties:-

The congress rejected these on the ground that there were no immediate steps for Indian Independence but the time was given after the war and opposed the non-acceding clause under which the provinces had an option to stay out of the proposed Union.

The Muslim League also rejected the proposals made by Cripps on the ground that the demand for Pakistan was not instantaneously accepted in clear words. The Muslim League had the observation that they were not taken into confidence in discussion.

Why Cripps Mission remained unsuccessful?

Cripps Mission returned unsuccessful but there was a positive step towards Muslims interest that the British Leaders for the first time accepted the Principles of Indian Partition by giving right of separation to the provinces from the Indian Union. Thus the possibility was seen that in future, a separate homeland for the Muslims would be established in the western and eastern regions of India.

Question Session

Have you any Question relevant to
above topic.....?????????

Activity / Home Work

- i) When Cripps reached in sub continent?
- ii) To whom Cripps mission met in sub continent?
- iii) Why Cripps mission remained failed?



THANK YOU