



Mathematical Simulation of The Activity of Debate on Formation of Interim Government as a Part of Transfer of Power From British Government To India : Part 2ⁱ

KEYWORDS

Modeling & Simulation of debate/discussion, Transfer of Power, Interim Government, Independence of India.

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ABSTRACT *The objective of the paper is to demonstrate as to how quantitative simulation of intensity of thoughts presented by members of a group holding discussion/debate/brain storming on some issue. This is based on approach proposed by Professor Sushil through his book on System Dynamics. The simulation is as regards part of the discussion which took place in the context of formation of interim government as one of the early steps which were required to be taken in the process of TRANSFER OF POWER BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO INDIA. The period under consideration is February 1946 to December 1946. Though the discussion has occurred in the past the approach proposed for quantitative/mathematical simulation of thoughts is being proposed only second time now. This novel concept is launched by the authors in the past for one meeting which took place in LONDON and is already published earlier.*

Such kind of simulation may become useful from the point of view of prognosis of outcome of any discussion for better planning for future on the part of leaders /administrators.

Though, presently the quantitative simulation is done adopting basis algebra and approach of control system the approach of application of FUZZY LOGIC appears to be more appropriate.

INTRODUCTION

In history when British Government started thinking about offering independence to India say approximately around 1942-43, lot of thinking on the part of leaders, Administrative Officers has gone in to decide what way this step of giving independence to be executed. The major considerations must have remained such as (i) by what time it is to be executed (ii) to what extent the independence be given (iii) whether the socio-economic conditions are appropriate in India, Britain and in rest of the world to execute this step (iv) the extent to which the people of India individually and social group wise be satisfied (v) what should be in future socio-economic advantage to Britain immediately and in future, so on and so forth.

The persons involved in this thinking process may be at a time forming a small group, medium size group (i.e. in a meeting), a big group may be the event is a conference respectively. The discussions might have taken place at different time durations during specific time interval, the discussions might have taken place at different places, some persons might have written articles on this issue, some might have written books.

All these events i.e. participating in a meeting, or a conference or a workshop or meeting of officials are the events of exchange of thoughts. THE ISSUE HERE IS THAT THE PHENOMENON IS OF EXCHANGE OF THOUGHT AND WE WISH TO SIMULATE THIS PHENOMENON QUANTITATIVELY. This phenomenon of exchange of thought is to begin with covering the period 1942-47. Hence, it will have to be dealt with from the point of view of such a simulation through several papers. This is the only second paper. The focus in this paper is to simulate this thought process as regards one phase of the entire phenomenon of transfer of power. This phase or aspect is formation of interim government. Even this aspect is so vast that this should be presented through several papers. The present paper is PART:2. Part 1 is presented through earlier paper [6]

2.0.EVOULATION OF A CONCEPT FOR SIMULATION OF THINKING PROCESS OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The idea of possibility of simulation of thinking process

(specifically, here the phenomenon is of thinking process or debate) is realized from the philosophy of "SYSTEMS DYNAMICS : A practical approach for Managerial Problems by Professor Sushil" [1]

Professor Sushil has demonstrated how this approach can be applied to (1) A MAN-MACHINE SYSTEM [2] and also for (2) Policy making [3], If this approach can be applied for the quantitative (or Alternatively Mathematical) simulation of the thinking process as regards POLICY MAKING, logically it can also be applied for quantitative simulation / Mathematical Modeling of phenomenon (i.e. activity) of thinking process or discussion. This is the thought which prompted the authors to arrive at a QUANTATIVE SIMULATION OF DISCUSSION ON FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

3.0 STEP WISE APPROACH FOR SUCH A SIMULATION

This approach stepwise could be enumerated as under :

- Step 1 : Collection of facts as regards how the discussion towards some issue took place in the past. In order to process this information further as per the approach of SYSTEM DYNAMICS, it is better to put entire information in a tabular form to crystallize the details of thinking process/discussion.
- Step 2 : Based on the details of such a table to develop a casual loop diagram [1].
- Step 3 : Presentation of the causal loop diagram sequentially into (a) sub-system Diagram (b) Policy structure diagram (c) Flow Diagram. Alternative to this is to form a block representation like the approach adopted for analysis of any FEEDBACK CONTROL SYSTEM [4].
- Step 4 : Conversion / Presentation of FLOW DIAGRAM or block diagram presentation of discussion similar to that of FEEDBACK CONTROL SYSTEM into equations.
- Step 5 : Either simulation of the EQUATIONS by DYNAMO SOFTWARE or to adopt the approach of block diagram representation of a system (off course with feed backs) and to form the equations as per this approach.

Formation of these equations is the simulation of the thought process.

4.0 SIMULATION OF DISCUSSION TOWARDS FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The thinking /Discussion Process covering the period Feb. 1946 to Dec. 1946 towards formation of Interim Government is presented point wise in Annexure-I. The same information in a Tabular form (Table 1) is presented in Annexure-II.

5.0SIMULATION OF EVENTS BY DIAGRAMING AIDS:

Article 4 enumerates the thirty five events during the period February 1946 to December 1946. The information is analyzed, crystallized and presented in a tabular form as shown in Table-1. Each event should now be presented in a form of a diagram. This is so because once the event is presented in a diagrammatic form it becomes very convenient to form the quantitative relationships amongst causes and effects

of any phenomenon (i.e. activity/happening) [4]. The issue here is simulation of thinking process. Though the support is taken of book of Professor Sushil [1] the diagramming aids he (i.e. Professor Sushil) proposes are to be slightly modified. Hence, a set of new diagramming aids need to be clearly made known before their implementation. Hence, the total substance under this article is presented in to two subsections viz. 5.1 Symbols of Diagrammatic Presentation of Thinking Process and 5.2 Illustration of Adoption of Symbols of Diagrammatic Presentation for 35 events about which brief mention is made in section 5.2.

5.1 Symbols of Diagrammatic Presentation of a Thinking Process or Debate or Discussion in a Meeting for Some Agenda.

These symbols are explained and presented in a tabular form given in Table -2

TABLE-2: SPECIFICATIONS OR MEANING OF SYMBOLS OF DIAGRAMMAING AIDS

Sr. No.	Symbol	Meaning	Justification
1		Proposal for some issue /issues X, Y, Z	Since the issues are at proposal stage, there is no definiteness or it is cloudy. Hence the symbol is similar to cloud is adopted.
2		This symbol in the form of a rectangle represents who are involved in the discussion. Here, it is assumed that four members A, B, C, D are involved in the discussion.	
3		This is ellipse with major axis, horizontal indicates thoughts proposed by members A/B/C -----LINES represent actual thoughts proposed	Since it is actual though proposed the outline of the ellipse is a continues for firm line with a definite shape
4		This is ellipse with major axis vertical indicates thoughts come to the mind of a discussion but not presented ----- dashed lines represent thought. Since the thought is not presented/spoken the outline of the ellipse is a broken line.	Since it is a thought not proposed but actually appeared in the mind f a debater.
5		This is a trapazism indicating the views / decisions imposed on A/B/C against their wish. Though againt the wish, A/B/C is made to agree. The view is indicated by ----- -- dashed lines.	
6		This Symbol in the form of rectangle details total intensity of thought expressed by an individual discussion in this case it is A1+A2+A3, where A1, A2, A3, are the intensities of first three thoughts of discussor A.	It is necessary to realize differences in intensities of thought expressed by an individual.
7		This is a circle divided in number of segments 1 more than number of participants invited in debate.	Here, there are in all 6 segments. It is assumed that 5 persons are invited in the debate viz. A, B, C, D, E. a, b, c, d, e represents the intensity of thoughts proposed by A,B,C,D,E . + sign is for thoughts supporting the proposal -ve sign is for thoughts opposing the proposal. R is the resultant effect of contribution by A,B,C,D,E.

5.2 Illustration of Adoption of Symbols of Diagrammatic Presentation for all the Events in a concerned period

The application of symbols of diagrammatic presentation of (i) issue under consideration (ii) discussions invited (iii) thoughts expressed (iv) insistence on views by debater and (v) degree to which discussion gets conducted in the context of objectives of the investigation as regards all the events detailed in ANNEXURES I is detailed in ANNEXURE II. The total discussion through around 35 events of discussion in a diagrammatic form along with quantitative simulation of intensity of thoughts is presented through Figure 1.

The justification for quantitative simulation of intensity of thoughts expressed by debaters is detailed in the next section. The same approach is adopted for one important meeting which took place in LONDON is detailed in Part I and published [6].

6.0 QUANTITATIVE SIMULATION OF VIEWS EXPRESSED

This simulation is done for all the views expressed during this entire period of formation of interim government. This period is mainly July to December 1946. Emphasis in this paper is towards the period July 1946 to October 1946. One important meeting was held in LONDON in December 1946. For the discussion of that meeting the entire previous paper [6] is made and published. Hence, that event is not included in this paper.

This paper is mainly to simulate mathematically (i.e. quantitatively) the intensity of thoughts expressed. In all there were 35 events of discussion as presented event wise, date wise and intensity wise as detailed in ANNEXURS I & II. Figure 1 is a diagrammatic presentation of all these 35 events as per concepts of diagrammatic presentation of phenomenon which is a debate/discussion as presented in the earlier part of this paper specifically the Articles 5.0, 5.1 and 5.2.

Entire discussion is presented in Figure 1. Here the issue was of negotiations for formation of Interim Government. This is shown by the cloud symbol at the extreme left. Those who participated is shown in the next block either individually or in a group. Those who participated are (i) Wavell (ii) Nehru (iii) Jinnah (iv) New Government (v) Gandhiji (vi) Sardar Patel (vii) Fanatic Muslims (viii) Muslim League including Pro Muslim League British Officers collectively.

Letters W, N, J, NG, G, SP, FMY and ML stand for Wavell, Nehru, Jinnah, Members of new government, Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Fanatic Muslim Youths and Members of Muslim League including Pro Muslim League British Officers respectively.

In figure 1 next to the DISCUSSION BLOCK are the ellipses. The first ellipse is for thoughts expressed by Wavell. Wavell has expressed in all nine thoughts W1 to W7. In addition thoughts W8 and W9 are expressed while discussing with Mr. Nehru on 17th August 1946 and during September 7 to October 7th, 1946 as detailed in Annexure-II.

Similarly below the ellipse of Wavell are the ellipses for thoughts expressed by Nehru (N), Jinnah (J), Members of new government (NG), Gandhi (G), Sardar Patel (SP), Fanatic Muslim Youth (MFY) and Muslim League (ML).

Mr. Nehru has expressed in all twelve thoughts N1 to N12. The intensities of these thoughts are decided based on the extent to which these thoughts were strong. Accordingly intensity of first thought of Nehru namely N1 is judged to be -500. The negative sign is because if one has a look to the thought N1 (Refer Annexure I & II) it is evident that Mr. Nehru was not confident that he will get appropriate co-operation in formation of Interim Government. As against this the intensity of thought N5 is +850 because this thought is very encouraging for formation of interim government.

Following above detailed reasoning and facts of thoughts detailed in ANNEXURES I & II, the intensities of all thoughts expressed by all involved in this discussion is ascertained and presented in the last column of weightages of ANNEXURE II.

Accordingly the total thoughts expressed by Wavell is W1 to W9 amounting to the total intensity of his expression for forming Interim Government to be 2355.6 as presented in rectangle by the side of ellipse for Wavell.

On the same lines Mr. Nehru has expressed twelve thoughts N1 to N12. Total intensity of thoughts of Nehru is +5650.0, that of Jinnah -5550.0, that of New Government +1300, that of Mr. Gandhi +3300.0, that of Sardar Patel +800, that of Fanatic Muslim Youth -600.0, that of Muslim League is -700. The details of these totals are presented in rectangular blocks by the right hand side of ellipses of all involved as shown in Figure 1.

A circle to the extreme right is having in all nine sectors titled as W, N, J, NG, G, SP, FMY and ML. First eight sectors are for eight members W, N, J, NG, G, SP, FMY and ML involved in the discussion whereas the ninth sector R is to show the summation of intensities of all 35 thoughts. The summation is the output from 9th sector and in an Equation form is presented as

$$R = \Sigma_1^9 W + \Sigma_1^{12} N + \Sigma_1^3 J + \Sigma_1^2 NG + \Sigma_1^2 G + \Sigma_1^2 SP + \Sigma_1^1 FMY + \Sigma_1^1 ML$$

..... (I)

This equation (I) can be looked upon as a fairly generalized mathematical simulation of all 35 thoughts towards formation of INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

7.0 MAJOR LIMITATION OF THIS PAPER

The main objective of this paper is confirming feasibility of quantitative simulation of any BRAIN STORMING ACTIVITY/DEBATE/DISCUSSION. This has been realized to a fair degree though based on some approximations OR oversimplifying assumptions. Such a situation of making over simplifying assumptions has always remained in the past in the case of some Engineering/Scientific investigations of one of the authors of this paper [4]. Whenever the first attempt towards analysis and simulation of a very strange & complex phenomena is made in the History of Growth of knowledge, over simplifying assumptions are always made. In view of this perspective authors of this paper feel completely confident and justified that some new knowledge growth is being done in a new direction of knowledge growth through this paper. Of course, as stated earlier in a way similar treatment has been followed towards MANAGERIAL DECISION MAKING PROCESS and well documented by Professor Sushil [1]. In fact, from that knowledge source the main idea of developing present paper and one paper [6] in the past is realized.

8.0 POSSIBILITY OF ADOPTION OF FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH

Article 6.0 has detailed how an intensity of any thought presented by a member of the group of discussion can be numerically quantified. Main essence of this quantification as reader would guess is mainly based on the relative intensity of thoughts presented by others. It is in this respect that there is obviously a FUZZY LOGIC [5] OR UNCERTAINTY OR RANDOMNESS involved in such simulation of assessment of intensity of thoughts. If this is accepted, alternative approach of FUZZY LOGIC MODELING and it's associated sub-set FUZZY LOGIC BASED CONTROLLER DESIGN AND IT'S INCORPORATION IN A SYSTEM IS ALSO WORTH TRYING IN FUTURE. In view of this argument of resemblance of proposed approach in this paper and well accepted approach of FUZZY LOGIC authors have a strong feeling that this alternative approach of FUZZY LOGIC may precipitate some useful ideas as regards Simulation Modelling of COMPLEX/RANDOM/CHAOTIC societal Phenomenon in future.

9.0 CONCLUSION:

Paper reports on a methodology of quantitative simulation alternatively Mathematical Modeling of intensity of thoughts proposed by members of group holding debate or discussion on some issue. The methodology adopted is similar to the one adopted in SYSTEMS DYNAMICS OR CYBERNETICS. Alternatively, FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH can also be adopted as there is some amount of fuzziness is involved in quantification of intensity of thoughts.

As compared to details of earlier paper [6] of the present authors the type of mathematical simulation is different which made necessary to add one more symbol of diagrammatic aids as shown in Table 5.2 at item no. 6.

Some more papers in this direction are likely to be contributed in future.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

This paper is based on the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Lit) of the first author. This may also be printed as a footnote at the end of the matter of first page of the paper as indicated below,

"In partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Lit) of first author."

ANNEXURE - I**POINTWISE DETAILING OF EVENTS OF DISCUSSION TOWARDS FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT**

- 1.0 On July 22, Viceroy wrote to both Jawaharlal Nehru and Jinnah, "His Majesty's Government treat the new Interim Government with the same close consultation and consideration as a Dominion Government and would give to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom in the exercise of the day-to-day administration of the country".
- 2.0 Around 25th July, in reply, Jawahar informed the Viceroy that he was unable to co-operate in the formation of the Government as suggested by him (i.e. Viceroy).
- 3.0 On 6th August, Viceroy asked Nehru to submit his proposal for the formation of the interim Government. He further wrote, "It will be for you to consider whether you should first discuss these (i.e. these issues) with Mr. Jinnah. In case if agreement is reached with him Viceroy would be delighted.
- 4.0 Jawahar wrote to the Viceroy that he should make a public announcement that he had invited Mr. Nehru i.e. the President of the Congress to form the Provisional or Interim Government and that the latter (i.e. Mr. Nehru) had accepted the invitation.
- 5.0 The Viceroy accepted Jawaharlal's suggestion on 12th August the Viceroy made the necessary announcement as he (i.e. Viceroy and few wanted to bring the League in to the Interim Government.
- 6.0 After this Nehru made another attempt to make agree Jinnah. But Jinnah disappointed Nehru for formation of Interim Government.
- 7.0 Nehru in his proposal on 17th August pressed for the number of members in the new cabinet to be raised from 14 to 15 for the effective discharge of their functions. But the Viceroy objected on the Ground that it would make the League's joining the Government more difficult.
- 8.0 Nehru insisted that the country needed a strong vivid, active and stable Government which knows its mind and had the courage to go ahead, not a weak, disgusted apologetic Government which can be easily bullied or frightened and which dare not take any step for fear of consequences.
- 9.0 Anyway, Jawahar submitted the list of twelve members of the Interim Government. Two names were left to be filled by the League if and when they joined the Government. His list was accepted by the Government and an announcement to this effect was made on August 24.
- 10.0 The Viceroy in his announcement said that a very momentous step forward had been taken on India's road to freedom. He also added, "I shall implement fully His Majesty's Government's Policy of Giving the new Government, the maximum freedom in the day to day administration of the country.
- 11.0 The new Government took office on September 2. The twelve members were; Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Asaf Ali, C. Rajagopalachari, Sarat Chandra Bose, John Mathai, Baldevsingh, Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Jagjivan Ram, Ali Zaheer, C.H. Bhabha.
- 12.0 Upon formation of new Government, Gandhi remarked, "the door of Purna Swaraj has at least been opened".
- 13.0 On 7th September in his broadcast to the people Nehru said, "(1) He (i.e. Nehru) has proposed to devote his energies to constructive efforts (2) We shall make the history of our choice, too long we have been passive spectators of events we were the play things of others. New initiative comes to our people.
- 14.0 Home Minister Sardar Patel mentioned, "Amongst the immediate needs of the country (i) removal of corruption (ii) better communication (iii) provision of food (iv) clothing and the (v) health for the millions (vi) their education (vii) removal of chronic poverty (viii) and (ix) untouchability are the issues which would be taken up seriously.
- 15.0 On 25th August, a fanatic Muslim youth seriously wounded Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan.
- 16.0 Gandhiji had an interview with the Viceroy on August 27, after this killing at Calcutta.
 - a) Gandhiji advised the Viceroy to resign
 - b) He made telegraphic message to the British Government that the Viceroy was unnerved owing to the Bengal tragedy.
 - c) Provide an assistant to the Viceroy. The assistant should be much more capable and with legal mind.
 - d) Otherwise the consequences would be the BENGAL TRAGEDY WOULD REPEAT. WHY Gandhiji wanted Viceroy Wavell to be helped because of below stated his inability.
- 17.0 The newly formed Interim Government had begun functioning from SEPTEMBER 2, 1946.
- 18.0 However, the pro-League British officials felt that their creation (i.e. creation of pro-league British officials) Muslim League, had over played its card by remaining out of the INTERIM GOVERNMENT.
- 19.0 At almost every meeting of Nehru with the Viceroy the Viceroy pressed him to bring in the League.
- 20.0 Jinnah, presented nine demands as a basis for the League's entry into the Government.
- 21.0 On October 5 and 7 Nehru had a friendly talk with Jinnah.
- 22.0 On say 10th or 11th October Nehru was surprised to receive a letter from Jinnah which was not only at a Variance with the spirit and drift of their previous talk. Jinnah had also appended to it an exact copy of his letter to the Viceroy with his demands.
- 23.0 Viceroy in his letter of October 4 to Nehru had cancelled in part those demands.
- 24.0 More meetings and exchange of letters were followed between Jinnah and Viceroy.
- 25.0 At last on October 13, Jinnah Informed Wavell (i.e. Wavell was Viceroy): "My committee have for various reasons come to the conclusion that in the interest of Musalmans and other communities, it will be fatal to leave the entire field of administration of the Central Government in the hands of the congress. We have decided to nominate five muslims on behalf of Muslim League in the terms of your broadcast dated August 24, 1946 and your letters to me dated October 4 and 12 embodying clarifications and assurance.

- 26.0 Although Jinnah agreed, he kept silent on the Viceroy's condition about the withdrawal of the resolution of the Muslim League Council rejecting the cabinet Mission Statement of May 16. Thus Muslim League entered the Government without the commitment to join the constituent Assembly.
- 27.0 On October 23, Nehru wrote to the Viceroy that the Muslim League representatives were accepted for the interim government with the condition that the Muslim League would cancel the resolution of July 29 and agree with the statement of May 16.
- 28.0 Viceroy replied that Jinnah had assured him that the League intended to co-operate in the Government and the Constituent Assembly.
- 29.0 Viceroy further added that Mr. Nehru must call the league council at an early date to cancel its resolution rejecting the Cabinet Mission offer of May 16.
- 30.0 Jawaharlal made room for the Muslim Leagues in his cabinet. He dropped three of his nationalist colleagues namely Sarat Chandra Bose, Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Ali Zaheer in addition to the two vacancies already available.
- 31.0 It became quite clear that all the three parties: Congress, the Muslim League and the Govt. of India were leaving in a world of make-believe and fantasy. Their aims and objects were quite different from each other.
- 32.0 The congress wanted a united government exercising joint responsibility. In addition to pursuing common goals deluded itself into believing that the Muslim League would co-operate in the tasks lying ahead.
- 33.0 The Muslim League, on the other hand declared that "we are going into the interim government to get a foothold to fight for our cherished goal of Pakistan.
- 34.0 Jinnah declared, "The interim government should not be allowed to do anything administratively or by convention which would in any way prejudice or militate against the problem of the future constitution of India. In addition we shall certainly resist any attempt which directly or indirectly prejudices or militates against our demand of Pakistan.
- 35.0 Wavell was happy that the two parties might come around to the realization that the British presence was necessary in INDIA and hence accept guidance if not actual direction, in the administration of the three Central subjects.

ANNEXURE – II

TABLE 1 : DETAILS OF DISCUSSION TOWARDS FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Sr. No. of Event	Date	View	Symbol	Weightage
		View Expressed by Viceroy		
1/1	July 22, 1946	On July 22, Viceroy wrote to both Jawaharlal Nehru and Jinnah, "His Majesty's Government treat the new Interim Government with the same close consultation and consideration as a Dominion Government and would give to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom in the exercise of the day-to-day administration of the country".	W1	1000W
1/3	August 6, 1946	On 6 th August, Viceroy asked Nehru to submit his proposal for the formation of the interim Government. He further wrote, "It will be for you to consider whether you should first discuss these (i.e. these issues) with Mr. Jinnah. In case if agreement is reached with him Viceroy would be delighted	W2	+400W -375W
1/5	August 12, 1946	The Viceroy accepted Jawaharlal's suggestion on 12 th August the Viceroy made the necessary announcement as he (i.e. Viceroy and few wanted to bring the League in to the Interim Government	W3	700W
1/10	August 14, 1946	The Viceroy in his announcement said that a very momentous step forward had been taken on India's road to freedom. He also added, "I shall implement fully His Majesty's Government's Policy of Giving the new Government, the maximum freedom in the day to day administration of the country	W4	950W
1/28	Aug.21, 1946	Viceroy replied that Jinnah had assured him that the League intended to co-operate in the Government and the Constituent Assembly.	W-N5	300W
1/29	May 16, 1946	Viceroy further added that Mr. Nehru must call the league council at an early date to cancel its resolution rejecting the Cabinet Mission offer of May 16.	W-N6	10W
1/31	Aug. 30, 1946	It became quite clear that all the three parties: Congress, the Muslim League and the Govt. of India were leaving in a world of make-believe and fantasy (.). Their aims and objects were quite different from each other	W-NJ	0.6W
1/35	May 25, 1946	Wavell was happy that the two parties might come around to the realization that the British presence was necessary in INDIA and hence accept guidance if not actual direction, in the administration of the three Central subjects	W7	±400W
		View Expressed by Nehru		
2/2	July 25, 1946	Around 25 th July, in reply, Jawahar informed the Viceroy that he was unable to co-operate in the formation of the Government as suggested by him (i.e. Viceroy)	N1	-500N
2/4	July 28, 1946	Jawahar wrote to the Viceroy that he should make a public announcement that he had invited Mr. Nehru i.e. the President of the Congress to form the Provisional or Interim Government and that the latter (i.e. Mr. Nehru) had accepted the invitation	N2	+700N
2/6	Aug. 6, 1946	After this Nehru made another attempt to make agree Jinnah. But Jinnah disappointed Nehru for formation of Interim Government	N3	-700N

2/7	August 17, 1946	Nehru in his proposal on 17 th August pressed for the number of members in the new cabinet to be raised from 14 to 15 for the effective discharge of their functions. But the Viceroy objected on the Ground that it would make the League's joining the Government more difficult.	N4 -W8	+750N -300W
2/8	Aug. 20, 1946	Nehru insisted that the country needed a strong vivid, active and stable Government which knows it's mind and had the courage to go ahead, not a weak, disgusted apologetic Government which can be easily bullied or frightened and which dare not take any step for fear of consequences.	N5	+850N
2/9	August 24, 1946	Anyway, Jawahar submitted the list of twelve members of the Interim Government. Two names were left to be filled by the League if and when they joined the Government. His list was accepted by the Government and an announcement to this effect was made on August 24.	N6	+500N
2/13	Sept. 7, 1946	On 7 th September in his broadcast to the people Nehru said, "(1) He (i.e. Nehru) has proposed to devote his energies to constructive efforts (2) We shall make the history of our choice, too long we have been passive spectators of events we were the play things of others. New initiative comes to our people.	N7	+700N
2/19	Sept. 7 to Oct.7, 1946	At almost every meeting of Nehru with the Viceroy the Viceroy pressed him to bring in the League.	N8 W9	+500N -300W
2/21	Oct. 5 & 7, 1946	On October 5 and 7 Nehru had a friendly talk with Jinnah.	N9 J1	+500N -300J
2/27	Oct. 23, 1946	On October 23, Nehru wrote to the Viceroy that the Muslim League representatives were accepted for the interim government with the condition that the Muslim League would cancel the resolution of July 29 and agree with the statement of May 16	N10 ML	+9850N -400ML
2/30	Oct. 25, 1946	Jawaharlal made room for the Muslim Leagues in his cabinet. He dropped three of his nationalist colleagues namely Sarat Chandra Bose, Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Ali Zaheer in addition to the two vacancies already available.	N11	+600N
2/32	Oct. 30, 1946	The congress wanted a united government exercising joint responsibility. In addition to pursuing common goals deluded itself into believing that the Muslim League would co-operate in the tasks lying ahead	N12	+900N
		View Expressed by Jinnah		
3/20		Jinnah, presented nine demands as a basis for the League's entry into the Government	J1	-600J
3/22	Oct. 10 & 11, 1946	On say 10 th or 11 th October Nehru was surprised to receive a letter from Jinnah which was not only at a Variance with the spirit and drift of their previous talk. Jinnah had also appended to it an exact copy of his letter to the Viceroy with his demands	J2	-450J -600J
3/24		More meetings and exchange of letters were followed between Jinnah and Viceroy.	J3	-1200J
3/25	Oct. 13, 1946	At last on October 13, Jinnah Informed Wavell (i.e. Wavell was Viceroy): "My committee have for various reasons come to the conclusion that in the interest of Musalmans and other communities, it will be fatal to leave the entire field of administration of the Central Government in the hands of the congress. We have decided to nominate five muslims on behalf of Muslim League in the terms of your broadcast dated August 24, 1946 and your letters to me dated October 4 and 12 embodying clarifications and assurance	J4A J4B	+600J +300J
3/26		Although Jinnah agreed, he kept silent on the Viceroy's condition about the withdrawal of the resolution of the Muslim League Council rejecting the cabinet Mission Statement of May 16.	J5	-700J
3/27		Thus Muslim League entered the Government without the commitment to join the constituent Assembly	J6	-900J
3/33		The Muslim League, on the other hand declared that "we are going into the interim government to get a foothold to fight for our cherished goal of Pakistan.	J7	+200J -1100J
3/34		Jinnah declared, "The interim government should not be allowed to do anything administratively or by convention which would in any way prejudice or militate against the problem of the future constitution of India. In addition we shall certainly resist any attempt which directly or indirectly prejudices or militates against our demand of Pakistan	J8	-1100J
		View Expressed by New Govt.		
4/11	Sept. 2, 1946	The new Government took office on September 2. The twelve members were; Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhabhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Asaf Ali, C. Rajagopalachari, Sarat Chandra Bose, John Mathai, Baldevsingh, Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Jagjivan Ram, Ali Zaheer, C.H. Bhabha	NG1	+1100NG

4/17	Sept. 2, 1946	The newly formed Interim Government had begun functioning from SEPTEMBER 2, 1946	NG2	+200NG
		View Expressed by Gandhiji		
5/12		Upon formation of new Government, Gandhi remarked, "the door of Purna Swaraj has at least been opened"	G1	+300
5/16	Aug.27, 1946	Gandhiji had an interview with the Viceroy on August 27, after this killing at Calcutta. e) Gandhiji advised the Viceroy to resign f) He made telegraphic message to the British Government that the Viceroy was unnerved owing to the Bengal tragedy. g) Provide an assistant to the Viceroy. The assistant should be much more capable and with legal mind. h) Otherwise the consequences would be the BENGAL TRAGEDY WOULD REPEAT. WHY Gandhiji wanted Viceroy Wavell to be helped because of below stated his inability	G2	+1200G +1300G +500G +300G
		View Expressed by Sardar Patel		
6/14		Home Minister Sardar Patel mentioned, "Amongst the immediate needs of the country (i) removal of corruption (ii) better communication (iii) provision of food (iv) clothing and the (v) health for the millions (vi) their education (vii) removal of chronic poverty (viii) and (ix) untouchability are the issues which would be taken up seriously.	SP1	+800SP
		View Expressed by Fanatic Muslim Youth		
7/15	Aug. 25, 1946	On 25 th August, a fanatic Muslim youth seriously wounded Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan.	FMU1	-600FMU
		View Expressed by Muslim League		
8/18		However, the pro-League British officials felt that their creation (i.e. creation of pro-league British officials) Muslim League, had over played it's card by remaining out of the INTERIM GOVERNMENT	ML1	-700ML

ANNEXURE – III
COMPLETE DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF ENTIRE DISCUSSION TOWARDS FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT (PRESENTATION OF 35 EVENTS OF MEETING) FOR DETAILS OF THOUGHTS REFER ANNEXURE I
 July-December, 1946

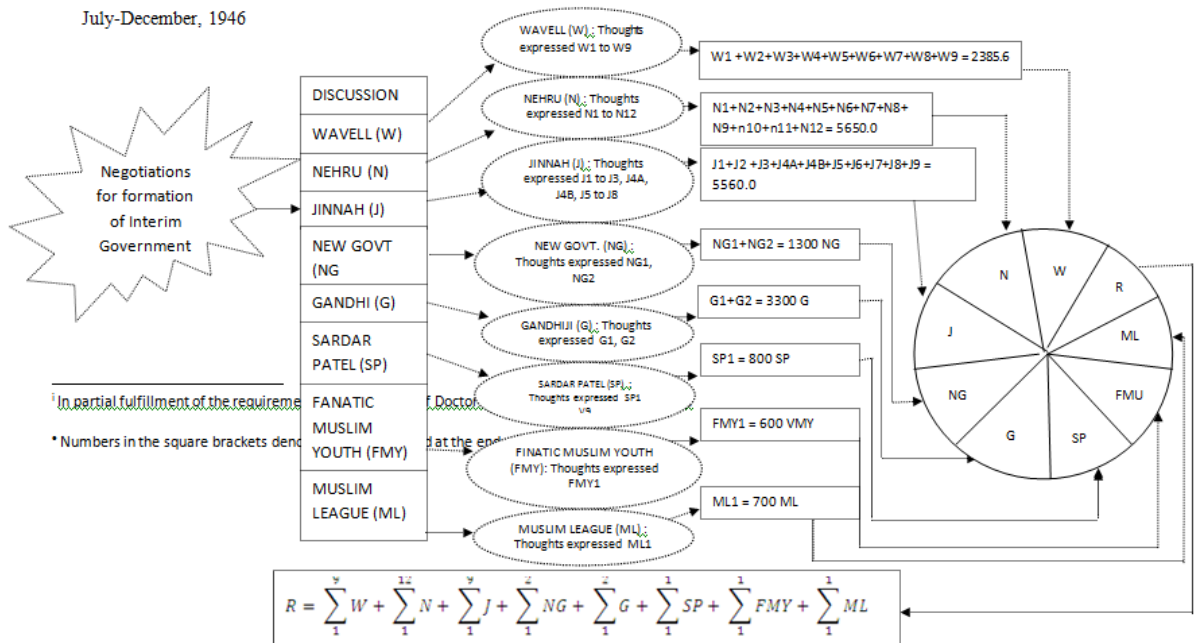


Figure 1 : Presentation of complete debate on formation of Interim Government in terms of diagrammatic symbols specified in Table 1.

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