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COUNCIL OF HINDUSTAN

Portfolio Guide

Agenda

Deciding the future of British
India

1. Subhash Chandra Bose



Netaji was an arch-enemy of British imperialism. **He** was a leftist and the founder of the Left Wing Party of the INC. His social, political, rational and philosophical ideology has left his footprints on the sands of time, standing as a figure of inspiration. He later formed the Azad Hind Fauj. In this committee, Subhash Chandra Bose will be a leading figure in the radical block.

2. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew



Kitchlew was the founder of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha which rallied thousands of students along with India's youth to nationalist causes. He was also a founding member of Jamia Millia Islamia, which led to the foundation of Jamia Millie University. He later became the head of Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee and the General Secretary of AICC (All India Congress Committee).

He is often referred to as the 'Hero of Jallianwallah Bagh'. Later, he was also arrested for the same cause.

3. Bhagat Singh



One of the most prominent revolutionary leader, Bhagat Singh developed a sense of patriotism at a young age. Saturated with bravery, Bhagat Singh executed acts which further accelerated our journey towards independence. Contradictory to Gandhi ideas, Bhagat Singh regarded violence as only way to oust the colonial government. In the committee, the delegate will constantly be figuring out ways that will result in India achieving independence in the near future.

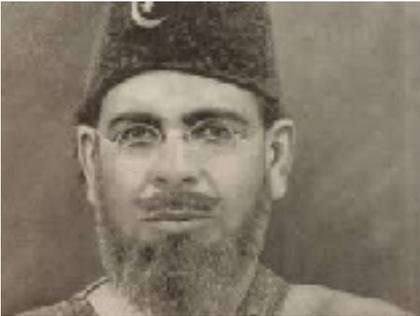
4. Mohammad Jinnah



Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a statesman of extraordinary skill and caliber who deviated the path of Indian destiny from its natural course. Jinnah's most noteworthy contribution to our Indian history has been his predominant pre-national 'Two Nations Theory' that countered the Indian National Congress all along our freedom struggle. Jinnah strongly opposed the Classic Marxist Distinction between religion and politics neither did he advocate religious dominion status. The idea of state patronizing religious orthodoxy and extremism was also alien to Jinnah's composite thought process. Jinnah had

filled in the dire need for a leader with a charismatic personality. Through his ideology of Spiritual and Intellectual unity, he emphasised on social justice and equality. Mohammad Jinnah will play a crucial role in the committee by proposing ideologies that might not align with the Indian National Congress.

5. Mohammad Ali Jauhar



Muhammad Ali Jauhar has penned his revolutionary feelings against British rule. He was a very influential speaker. At a very young age Jauhar realised the injustices imposed on the Indians and he expressed his heart-filled condolences towards the Indians who suffered under British supremacy and was later imprisoned for expounding his views. Jauhar was an activist and his extreme sense of devotion to his tribe and religion although made him a bigot but also portrayed his nationalistic ideology. He played a major role during the Khilafat movement, which later merged with the Non-cooperation movement to form the Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement which became a full fledged mass struggle to attain self-government within the British Empire.

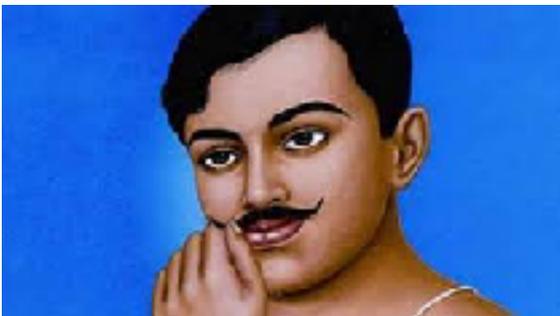
6. Mahatma Gandhi



Imbued with the sense of justice, Mahatma Gandhi used non-violence as a tool to fight against the British. Truth and non-violence had been his two integral principles. He used Satyagraha as a technique to give the Indian

population a weapon with which they could resist the injustices perpetrated by the colonial British government. Gandhi's first experiment with satyagraha came in 1917 in Champaran, Bihar to help the indigo peasantry which was being oppressed by the European planters. They were compelled to grow indigo on 3/20th of their land. Gandhi used satyagraha to force the government to cancel this order to appoint a committee of inquiry on which Gandhi served as a member. Gandhi has been a strong political leader and was able to arouse masses using his ideology.

7. Chandrashekhar Azad



Chandrashekhar Tiwari, a lionhearted patriot who relentlessly fought against the British colonial government, was subversive in his views. He participated in the non-cooperation movement and was arrested when he was 15 years old and during the trial he produced his name as 'Azad', his father's name as 'Swatantrata' and his residence as 'Jail' demonstrating his ardent love for his country. After suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1922 by Gandhi, Azad became more aggressive.

8. Abul Kalam Azad



Abul Kalam Azad was a prominent social independence activist during India's freedom struggle. He was also a journalist and a poet. His contributions to Indian history, although opposed the ideology of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, but has left a mark on the pages of the past. He was even elected to the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress twice. He was a man of high moral integrity. Azad was a supporter of Gandhi. He had a simple theory and believed that India was a 'Quam' or a single nation. He had later blamed the Congress and Jinnah for partitioning the Indian subcontinent.

9. Dr. Satyapal



Dr. Satyapal played a major role in the protest against the Jallianwala Bagh incident. He was arrested along with Saiffudin Kitchlew for leading the revolt in April 1919. Dr. Satyapal will play a major role in controlling the Jallianwala Bagh crisis and making decisions in the committee regarding the same.

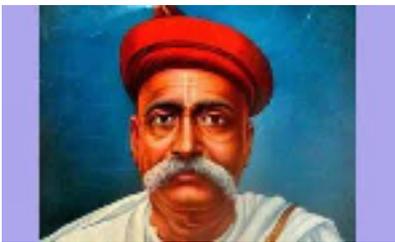
10. Lala Lajpat rai



Lala Lajpat rai is a celebrated Indian nationalist who has brought about drastic changes through his radical preachings and ideologies. An important part of the Indian agitation and national independence from the British, he is

a part of the radical triumvirate Lal Bal Pal. He believes in setting a separatist precedent for the Hindus and Muslims. A leader and a reformer who has engineered several movements and organisations, he is becoming a crucial part of the Indian national movement with his leadership in radical movements and gaining more influence and gravity in the strive for independence and amongst the ambitious Indians. His exposure to the outside world led him to driving new ideologies and leaving a mark in organisations like the INC and Arya Samaj.

11. Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Known to be the first leader of the Indian independence movement and a leader always at the front in the Congress initiating the foundation of the movement as well as the radicals in the movement. He is referred to as 'the father of the Indian unrest' by the British. He based his reform on radical lines and was the first one to introduce swaraj as a concept in the Indian independence movement. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was also the one to drive away the extremists wing from the INC. Opposing the Congress's moderate attitude he has become one of the most eminent radical leaders. Unlike Gandhi and other tolerable leaders he is an outspoken agitator and a revolutionary.

12. Bipin Chandra Pal



Bipin Chandra Pal is a man of high distinction and eminence who seeks to remodel the Indian history by his revolutionary thoughts and ideologies which gives him the title of 'father of revolutionary thoughts'. A chief

advocate of ideas like purna swaraj, swadeshi, boycott and national education, he also holds the value of being a chief architect in the swadeshi movement and standing up against the partition of bengal. Although, a propagator of such movements he did not draw any inference from mild movements like the non-cooperation movement and he did not share anything in common with Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and viewpoint.

13. Motilal Nehru



A practicing lawyer and the current Indian national congress president, he is an esteemed personality in the Indian national movement and a stringent follower of mahatma Gandhi and his ideals. An avid reader and a writer, he is also a great intellectual and intensely devoted to literature. Forming his thought process in his early years was Motilal Nehru while the mutiny was in force in 1857 and his father serving as a police officer to the British, he framed his ideas on moderate lines and is bringing a change in the face of politics in the nation by framing his legal and legitimate policies through his law experience .

14. Chittaranjan Das



Popularly known as deshbandhu, CR Das is a prominent lawyer, a renowned politician and an influential leader of the independence movement majorly in Bengal. He is upholding literature to becoming an important part of the national movement and building up the backbone of Indian politics as an independent nation. An outspoken leader for the rights of the innocent, he is also an associate of substantial amount of literary societies and writes poems and essays among other forms of literature to counter the unruly British.

15. Gopal Krishna Gokhale



A man of high competence and prestige, he propagated the INC to form the moderate wing and has subsequently become a leading figure of the moderate reform wing. One of the senior most leaders of the INC, he is also the founder of the Servants of India Society through which he campaigned for the swaraj of Indians and worked for the Indian national movement. His university education equipped him with vast knowledge and the English language which helped him frame his ideological thinking based on Western political thought and a lot of theories proposed by theorists like John Stuart Mill and Edmund Burke. Both Gokhale and Tilak underwent the same education and circumstances but had differentiating ideologies. He petitioned the British for encouraging dialogue yielding the British to consider rights for the Indians which have been denied until now.

16. Shaukat Ali



An enthusiastic Indian muslim leader he played an integral role in framing the Indian muslim movement and also setting up the foundation for the khilafat movement to restore the caliph.

Currently elected as the president of the khilafat conference he has a major role to play in shaping muslim ideology and driving muslim force on the khilafat issue and retaining the lost muslim identity. A supporter of the congress and its non violent spirit, he tries to seek importance for the muslim and to restore the muslim culture with freedom for all. The British have always been an arch enemy for the islamic leaders who have no collective stance in terms of countering the British.

17. Aurobindo Ghose



Sri Aurobindo, a poet, a philosopher and most importantly a nationalist leader and a spiritual reformer is a rising and an inspirational figure in the Indian independence movement.

Gaining not much from his father and his family who taught him to consider British as superior he had built a sense of belongingness in the British raj. On the contrary, after gaining education and gaining influence from studies on rebellion and revolution against the British, he joined the congress. After assimilation of ideologies he seeked the extremist wing of the congress under the leadership of tilak after the 1907 session of the congress. He has been indulging in radical movements but is slowly and gradually changing his ideological prospect through experiential learning

18. V.O Chidambaram Pillai



A Tamil freedom fighter, he is has been a disciple of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Following the partition of Bengal, V.O.C joined the INC and picked up a hardliner stance that was in accordance to the ideologies of the radicals. He shaped the Indian movement in an ingenious manner by his ideological lines acting to be unique in countering the British. He started the swadeshi steam navigation company in 1906 to compete the monopoly of the British shipping company known as the British steam navigation company. His prolific thought process and ideas could influence the masses to counter the British in such unique ways by carving measures for consequential well being of the Indians.

19. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar



An acclaimed Indian politician and one of the leading Hindu reformers in politics, he is a leader of broad experience and high stature. Apart from being a proficient lawyer, he had a major role in forming public opinion while he served as a politician. When he entered politics he made his appearance felt by heading the annual session of congress in 1900. After being promoted to the high bench in the Bombay high court, he left politics and devoted his time to the judiciary and religiously worked for the judiciary and along with that, he also worked for the social group prarthana samaj. In 1914, Chandavarkar finally returned to the political domain and due to a schism in the congress the camp

divided into two namely, moderates and extremists. In recent years he has become a strong moderate leader.

20. Surendranath Banerjee



Entitled with the name 'rashtraguru', he was one of the earliest Indian political leader during the British raj. A senior leader of the INC, he also founded organisations like the Indian National Liberation Federation and was a prominent moderate leader. He took a stand against the British after being dismissed from judiciary for a minor mistake and disillusioned by the British he was guided in his protest against the British through the liberal works of Edmund burke. Elected as the INC leader in 1895 he was liberal in his political framework. Although, a critic of Gandhi's civil disobedience he was moderate in nature and tackled the British in a moderate way.

21. Annie Besant



Even Though she was a British socialist and theosophist she was in favour of Indian self-rule. Connected to literature and also a women's rights activist she had instilled in herself unconventional religious views. A founder of a lot of foundations and organisations like Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board in Mumbai and Theosophical Society's international headquarters in Madras. She got involved in politics after joining the INC and this was followed with her becoming the congress president in 1917. She contribute to Indian politics in crucial ways like helping launch the Home rule League in India to campaign for democracy in india and a dominion status in the British empire.
