

## Twitter Thread by ■■■■■■ ■■■■



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**It was the year of 1942. Congress sessions were stopped during that period. After Ramgarh session in 1939, no Congress session was being held, because the Congress workers had to face trouble in gathering at one place due to the Second World War. But still the top Congress**



leaders used to hold meetings somewhere. One such time in 1942, most of the Congress leaders sat in Allahabad. Discussions were going on on Jinnah's use of Pakistan's rut ■■ and the communal atmosphere spreading in the country. During this it was Rajagopalachari's turn to speak.

When he opened his mouth, everyone was stunned. Rajagopalachari had then clearly said that it is not in the hands of anyone to stop the partition. Everyone openly opposed him. Mahatma Gandhi himself also protested. But after 5 years in 1947, Rajagopalachari's words turned out

to be correct. After this, when the differences between the Congress and Jinnah's Muslim League started increasing, in 1944 he also gave a formula, which is called CR formula (Chakravarti Rajagopalachari formula).

Actually, in this formula he had put five things:

1. After the end of the Second World War, a commission should be made, which should identify Muslim-majority areas in the North-West of India. Here a referendum should be held among them whether these people want to separate from India or not.

2. The Muslim League will have to

participate enthusiastically in the freedom movement of India. At the same time, he will also have to be a participant in the interim governments.

3. After the partition, there should be an agreement between the two countries on defence, trade and communication.

4. If people want to move from one country to another, then it should be completely on their wish.

5. These rules of the agreement will apply only when Britain will completely free India.

But Jinnah rejected this formula outright. Jinnah's entire focus was only on the demand for

a separate Pakistan, while the Congress was insisting on the independence of the Indian Union. In view of these circumstances, Mahatma Gandhi also agreed with the CR formula, but still this formula did not become universally acceptable.