

PARTITION OF BENGAL 1905

Bengal was a big administrative unit under the British rule had been finally established in India. It began to be felt that Bengal should be split up into two parts for administrative convenience. It was also the first major political crises faced by British after winning the control on subcontinent.

REASONS FOR THE PARTITION: The main reason for the partition of Bengal was that since it was a large province with a population of 85million people, so it was not possible for one governor to control it.

The population of Bengal comprised of both Muslims & Hindus. Among them 58million was Hindus & 27million were Muslims.

The British claimed that Bengal was too large to govern as one province and that it would be more efficient to govern it as two smaller province. In 1903 Viceroy Curzon proposed that Bengal should be partitioned into West Bengal and East Bengal. It was two years before the proposal was put into effect, but in 1905 the British partitioned Bengal as Curzon suggested.

THE PARTITION: The partition of Bengal came into force on 16th October in 1905, according to which Bengal was divided into two provinces:

(A) East Bengal & Assam with Dhaka as its capital. The eastern province would include Assam and three districts previously considered to be a part of West Bengal, Dhaka, Chittagong and Mymensingh. It had a population of 31million people out of which 18 million were muslims.

(B) West Bengal with Calcutta its capital. It had a population of 54million out of which 45million was Hindus.

REACTION OF MUSLIMS & HINDUS ON PARTITION: The muslims greatly welcomed the partition and felt jubilation over it because in the newly created East province, they were in majority. On 22nd October 1905 a large number of Muslims met at Dhaka & appreciated thanks giving prayers to celebrate the establishment of the new province. Now at last the Muslims had true recognition - a province in which they were in the majority. This would enable million of Muslims to escape from the oppression of Hindu rule.

The Hindus on the other hand reacted violently to the partition because they had been holding a privilege position in the socio-economic life of Bengal till the partition took place. They now believed that they lose their status & declared that the partition was an attempt to weaken & divide Bengal and called it " Divide and rule " policy of British. The Hindus greatly opposed this partition & started a movement generally known as " Swadeshi Movement " in which they boycotted all English goods. Many Hindus observed the partition day as the day of National mourning. Even the Indian national congress supported the Hindus.

THE ANNULMENT OF THE PARTITION: Since 1908 the Congress leaders had been spreading the story that the government was thinking of repeating of the partition of Bengal but the government stood firm on its decision, which had taken in 1905, but this did not discourage Hindus. They launched a movement for boycott the British goods. The muslims were also asked to participate in it but they refused to do so. Their refusal caused more agitation among the Hindus & led to Hindu-Muslim riots. Even there was an assassination attempt from Hindus on the future viceroy Lord Minto. The muslims who were only relying on the assurance given to them by the British which was soon disillusioned when in 1910, Sir John Jenkins, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, made a proposal for the capital of British Indian Empire to be shifted to Delhi from Calcutta and suggested that partition of Bengal should be reversed. Lord Hardinge the new Viceroy agreed to reverse the partition of Bengal. King George V, who was visiting India, announced the decision at a Durbar in Delhi.

EFFECTS OF ANNULMENT ON THE MUSLIMS: The reversal of the partition was bitterly opposed by the Muslims, but the British were not to be moved. The Muslims now realized just how vital it was that the Muslim League prospered if Muslims were to receive fair treatment in India. They now had lost all their hopes & created feeling of distrust among the Muslims about British. The deep disappointment caused by annulment of the Partition, however indirectly served to quicken the growth of the Muslim politics. They became politically more conscious. They came to the decision that they could not trust the British Government for the protection of their rights.

JUNE 2009

(c) 'The reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement. (1–2)

It wanted to be free.

LEVEL 2:

Description of partition and/or reversals. (3–6)

Bengal was too large and needed partitioning. Hindus were in the majority and wanted reunification.

LEVEL 3:

Explains reasons for partition OR reversal. (7–10)

LEVEL 4:

Explains BOTH. (9–13)

Partition

Supporters of Partition among the British thought it would be sensible to divide up the province for administrative convenience. Bengal was very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this, the British felt that the province would be easier to administer, especially at the time of a new British government in power.

Many Muslims supported Partition because they believed that it would give them dominance in the new province. Of the 54 million people in pre-Partition Bengal, 42 million were Hindus, but a new separate East Bengal would have a Muslim majority.

Reversal

Congress argued that Partition was part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken India and Indian unity. Major protest (meetings and mass rallies) organised by Congress, supported by many Hindus, was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Many Hindus started a mass boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. A few extreme Hindus adopted terrorist behaviour and, among other attacks, attempted to assassinate Lord Minto.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4, also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

June 2007:

(b) Why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

The Hindus didn't like it.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

Hindus wanted to protest and banned British goods.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it.

Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities. Further Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier.

JUNE 2006:

(c) 'Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors.' Do you agree?

Explain your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

It wanted to be free

[1-2]

LEVEL 2: Description of geographical or other factors

It was too large and Hindus were in the majority.

[3-6]

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor [7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two. Geographical factors to be explained for maximum marks

Of the 54 million people in Bengal 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this it was felt that the province would be easier to administer especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Muslims believed that partition would bring an end to Hindu oppression and that they would enjoy true recognition in a province in which they were in a majority. The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal.

[9-13]

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

(Bajwa pages 97-98, Kelly pages 50-52)

FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE, IT'S AIL & OBJECTIVES (1906)

Introduction:

During the time of Sir Syed the need for a political party of the Muslims was not fully realized because as long as he live, he fully performed the functions of a political party but after his death there was a urgent need for a muslim political party.

In 1885 when Indian national Congress (INC) was formed, Sir Syed advised the muslims not to join INC as this party was only working for the benefits of Hindus.

By the 1900 the political conditions in India has showed that the Hindu-Muslim relations were not cordial any more & due to these unhealthy conditions the Muslims of Subcontinent forced to form their own political party apart from INC for the protection of their rights & also to fight for those rights which they were not given by the Government.

THE CAUSES OF FORMATION OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (AIML):

A) Hindu Urdu Controversy: In 1898 INC demanded that India should be treated as cultural whole & Hindi should be declared as the official language of India. Some Muslim leaders launched a movement against these actions of INC but no result.

B) Behaviour of different Hindu Organization: Hindu extremist group " ARYA SAMAJ " demanded that Muslims should be forcibly converted into Hinduism.

C) Hindu Muslim riots: The frequent and never ending riots between Hindus and Muslims further strengthened the formation of seperate political party for the muslims. These riots generated the spirit on Muslims Nationalism among the Indian muslims.

D) Reaction of the Hindus to the Partition of Bengal: The negative reaction of the Hindus when the government declared the partition of Bengal in 1905 further convinced the Muslims to establish their own seperate political organizations.

E) Simla Deputation (1906): Lord Minto became a Viceroy of India in 1906 & it was felt that some constitution reforms would be introduced in India. Lord Minto was vacationing at Simla where a delegation of Muslims leaders led by Sir Aga Khan met him in 1906. The deputation demanded the seats in the legislatures, quota in government services & seats in courts for the Muslims. They also demanded for seperate electorate for the Muslims. Minto accpeted most of the demands & it was a great success for the Muslims. After the acceptance of demands from Lord Minto, now Muslims of India realized that it's high time to organize a political party, which can protect the rights of Muslims in India.

FORMATION OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (AIML) IN 1906

The Mohammedan Educational Conference held its 20th annual session at Dhaka on 30th Dec 1906. After the meeting Nawab Salim Ullah Khan of Dhaka presented a resolution for the formation of political party for the muslims & suggested the name of "All India Muslim confederacy" for the organization. On 30th Dec 1906 All India Muslim league was formed in Dhaka. Nawab Viqal-ul-Mulk was appointed as the president & Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk as the general secretary. 1st annual session of AIML was held in 1907 in Karachi under the Chairmanship of Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai & 2nd Session in 1908 at Aligarh & Sir Aga Khan was appointed as the President & Bilgrami as the new secretary General.

POLITICAL ROLE OF AIML FOR THE MUSLIMS OF THE SUBCONTINENT: With the establishment of AIML in 1906, the Muslims of India came to have their own political party. Later on this party turned into large & the role representative of the Indian Muslims in the freedom movement.

After the partition of Bengal as the Hindu agitation grew more intense, more & more Muslims left the INC & joined the AIML. Quaid-e-Azam also joined AIML in 1913. The AIML held its first & last joint session with INC in LUCKNOW in 1916. For the time it started & till the creation of Pakistan it showed great progress & provided help for the Indian Muslims in getting a separate state for themselves. During the course of its journey it crossed many paths like Lucknow Pact, Khilafat movement, Non Co-operation Movement, Simon Commission, Jinnah's 14 points & elections of 1937 & 1945.

JUNE 2009

(b) Why was the Muslim League established in 1906?

LEVEL 1:

Simplistic statement. (1)

They wanted their own party.

LEVEL 2:

Identifies reasons. (2–4)

Muslims were not united. Congress was seen by some as a party for Hindus, not all Indians.

LEVEL 3:

Explains reasons. (5–7)

The belief among some that Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. They saw it as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organising a Muslim group, they saw that they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. Even more worrying to some Muslims was the growth of tiny extreme Hindu nationalist groups demanding that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Equally, they saw a way to increase their influence with the British and gain better terms for Muslims (because many British saw India as organised and divided on religious lines). Therefore, a number of prominent Muslims founded the League.

NOV 2006

(b) Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the sub-continent?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement, for example: They got on better with the British. [1]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons, for example: It led to a separate electorate for Muslims and the formation of the Muslim League. [2-4]

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons, for example: The Muslim demands for separate representation, election by only Muslim voters and weightage in all elected bodies were accepted by the British. This resulted in a sudden upturn in Muslim-British relations and helped to remove the previous bad feelings between the 2 sides. It also paved the way for demands for a separate homeland with the granting of a separate electorate. It also guaranteed Muslims an independent role in the political process and as a result led to the formation of the All-Indian Muslim League later in the year. [5-7]
June 2005

(b) Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

They wanted a party of their own

1

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

The Muslims were disorganised and disunited. The Indian National Congress was an Hindu organisation

2-4

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League .

MORLEY- MINTO REFORMS (INDIAN COUNCILS ACT 1909)

Three years after the formation of the AIML, Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in 1909, which contained the most important demand of AIML. In 1905 Lord Minto as Viceroy replaced Lord Curzon & in 1906 John Morley was appointed as Secretary of State for India. Both Lord Minto and Secretary of State John Morley were convinced that the Indian's demanded for an increased share in the government of their country was fully justified. They worked together to draw up a series of reforms, which were passed by the British Parliament in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act (popularly known as Morley Minto reforms). The main provisions of these reforms were:

- (i) Muslims representatives to the councils were elected by a separate Muslim only electorate.
- (ii) The imperial Council was increased to 60 members by adding more 'no-official members'. However the British retained control by ensuring that the majority of members were "official"
- (iii) Members of Central Executive Council were permitted to discuss budget, administration, official policies & matters of general importance.
- (iv) Provincial Councils were also increased to 50 members in the larger provinces and 30 in smaller provinces.

The most important consequence of the reforms was the acceptance of the separate electorate for Muslims. The Hindus argued that this was undemocratic and for the next 25 years. Congress was to pass an annual resolution calling for an end to separate electorates. The Morley Minto reforms increased the numbers of Indian sitting on the councils but it must be remembered that the councils had no real powers. Their functions were purely advisory. The British did not intend that locals should have the power to change government policy.

The British acceptance of the rights of the Muslims to have separate electorates was its main feature & the 1st step towards Pakistan. Although the INC disappointed because they hoped for more but it recognized the act because it was the 1st step towards self-rule. The ultimate constitution making power was in the hands of British Government.

Nov 2008:

b) Why did Congress oppose the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909?

Nov 2005:

c) Were the Morley-Minto reforms the most important attempt by either the Muslims, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920? Explain your answer.

LUCKNOWPACT (1916)

In 1915 both the Muslim league and Congress had their annual meeting in Bombay. Muslim league partly with the urging of Jinnah had included the demand for self rule in their program which delighted the congress and committees comprising of muslim league and congress were formed to try to reach some common grounds of understanding. This feeling of co operation led to the first major experiment and the two parties tried to fig common political ground against the British. This culminated in 1916 with Lucknow Pact. Jinnah borught both the parties closer. Jinnah led Muslim league while Ambeka Charan led Congress. It was the greatest effort of Jinnah to bring both the nations closer because he always tried his best to bring the Hindus and the Muslims closer to each other. After this pact M.A.Jinnah was given the title of ' The Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'

Main Provision of the Pact:

- 1) The Congress accepted separate electorate for Muslims.
- 2) 1/3rd seats would be reserved for Muslims in central legislature.
- 3) Muslims and Hindus would be given weighted in the provinces where they formed minority.
- 4) No bill affecting any particular communtiy would proceed with in any council if 1/3rd of the representatives of that commnunti opposed it.

COMMON SET OF DEMANDS PRESENTED BEFORE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT:

- * The number of elected seats on the counsils should be increased.
- * Motions, which were passed by large majorities in the councils should be accpeted as binding by the British government.
- * Minorities in the provinces should be protected.
- * All provinces should have autonomy

Importance: Congress for the first time recongnized Indian Muslims as a separte nation by accpeting electorates. It was the first and last time that both AIML & INC were jointly agreed by the set of constitutions reforms and political demands against the Briths. Most of the Constitutional features of the pact were later incorpore in the reforms of 1919.

Nov 2004:

- c) The lucknow pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope for Hindu-Muslims unity between 1914 and 1930. " Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

MONTAGUE CHELMFORD REFORMS (MONTAGUE REPORT)(1919) **(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1919)**

In the middle of 1918 Secretary of state for India Edwin Montague and the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford published a report on Indian constitutional reforms, which were sent to the Government for approval and was enforced in 1919. It was the 1st time that an official British document mentioned the possibility of self-rule by the Indians in all internal matters. Its main recommendations were as follows:

1) Bicameral legislature was established in the center. The time period of the Upper House (Council of State) was to be 5 years and that of the Lower house (Legislative Assembly) to be 3 years.

2) Separate electorates were kept for the Muslims and the Sikhs.

3) System of "Diarchy" was introduced in the provinces which gave authority to the central government to interfere in the provincial matters.

4) Out of 103 seats of the Legislative assembly 32 seats were reserved for the Muslims.

5) The Council of State would have 60 members, 33 of whom would be elected.

6) Council of Princes was set up with 108 members to allow the princes to debate matters of importance.

7) The British also claimed that they were extending voting rights to more local people, but new regulation still meant that only 5.5 million (2%) of India's 250 million population could vote.

The Montague Chelmsford reforms were set out in the Government of India Act of 1919. These reforms disappointed the Muslim League and Congress because many Indians had fought with the British in the 1st world war and they expected much greater concessions. Congress and Muslim League had recently come together, calling for self-rule. Congress split into factions over the acceptance of these reforms while Muslim League could not get any concrete suggestion about self-rule. However both parties accepted it.

The Rowlatt Act: The British had offered concessions in Montague Chelmsford Reforms, which they hoped would win the support of the Indian people. However, they had every intention of taking strong and effective action against any element in India, which opposed British rule. In December 1917, a committee was formed under Justice Rowlatt to investigate revolutionary activity in India.

The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 and the purpose was to deal with those who did not accept Montague report. This act included the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail; In reaction M.A Jinnah resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in protest and Gandhi called strikes against the proposals.

The Punjab faced the most profound impact of Rowlatt Act in Amritsar. A meeting that had been organized was banned by the Government but the organizers Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus decided to go there. In that peaceful demonstration there were 20 thousand people at Jallianwala Bagh. A British officer General Dyer ordered all exits to be sealed off and for soldiers to open fire without warning on unarmed civilians. Around 4 hundred people were killed in Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Conclusion: It was the first time that an official British document mentioned the possibility of self-rule by the Indians in all internal matters. These reforms disappointed the Muslims and the Hindus because they both had hoped for more concessions. This meant that the British had a tight grip in local bodies and there were only minor concessions.

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT(1919)

At the beginning of 1st world war (1914) seat of Khilafat was held by Turkey (Ottoman Empire). In the first world war, the Turks had fought on the side of the Germany and Austria Empire against Britain, France and Russia. British wanted Indian Muslims to fight in the war against the Turks, but they knew that British would respect the rights of the Khalifa and Turkish Empire would be maintained. As a result of this promise thousands of Muslims joined the British Army.

Turkish side defeated at the end of the war. Muslims all over the world were concerned with how Turkey would be treated. Istanbul had been the home of Caliphate and the Turkish Sultan was recognized as the Khalifa or caliph. The Allies hoped to destroy the Ottoman Empire by encouraging Turkey to become a nation rather than an empire. The treaty of Versailles set out to divide Germany into two parts.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE: The Muslims of India decided to launch a movement for the safeguard of the institution of Caliphate and to manifest their resentment over actions the Allies had taken in Turkey. A "Khilafat Committee" was set up in 1919 to conduct and to organize the Khilafat movement with Maulana Shaukat Ali as its General Secretary. Congress also supported this movement under Abdul Kalam Azad. This movement was launched to pressurize the British into keeping their promises.

In November 1919 the 1st Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi. Gandhi was also present at the Conference. A resolution was also passed asking the Muslims as religious duty to adopt the policy of non-cooperation with the British.

In December 1919 the 2nd Khilafat Conference was held in Amritsar. At the same time both Congress and Muslims League were also meeting the city. It was agreed that all three organizations should work together to oppose plans to dismember the Turkish empire.

Khilafat Delegation: The Khilafat delegation left for England in March 1919 under the leadership of Maulana Mohammed Ali Johar and met the Prime Minister Lloyd George. The Prime Minister refused to accept any arguments extended by the Khilafat Delegation and it failed without achieving its purpose. While the delegation was still in Europe the terms of the treaty of Sevres with Turkey was announced. According to these terms; institution of Khilafat was abolished. Turkey was reduced only to Turkish origin area. Allies divided the non-Turkish part of Ottoman Empire among themselves.

Non-Cooperation Movement: In August 1920 a full scale Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in with the collaboration with Gandhi. Gandhi came forward with their full support for the movement. Indians were asked to give up Government. Services, renounce title and boycott courts of law and British goods, walk out of schools and colleges. Gandhi assured the people that if this movement would be in a united, disciplined and non-violent fashion, they would attain "Swaraj or Self-Rule" within a year. The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement took the shape of mass movement. This was the most serious political threat that the British faced after the War of independence 1857. Hindu-Muslim unity was at its height.

The Congress cleverly decided to use Muslim agitation to press the British for the further concession on self-rule and to show the Muslims that the Hindu-Muslim unity was beneficial. Quaid-e-Azam was not in favour of Gandhi's non-cooperation program because he thought that it might be violent, so he resigned from Congress in 1920.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT: It was a by-product of Khilafat Movement. In 1920 Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari gave a call for Hijrat Movement and urged the muslims to migrate to a place where they can freely practice their religion, they called India as 'dar-ul-Harb'. Nearly 18000 muslims mostly from Sind, NWFP and Punjab after selling their land and properties, migrated to Afghanistan. The Afghan Government welcomed them in the beginning but afterwards refused to accept them. Many people perished in the way and those who returned back to India to find them homeless and doomed forever. As a result of this all muslims became backward in all fields of life. This migration to Afghanistan is known as the, "Hijrat Movement" in the history of India.

CHAURA CHAURI INCIDENT: The non-cooperation movement was leading to violence and losing its momentum. In Feb. 1922 at Chaura Chauri in a village near UP a trouble erupted between the police and the demonstrating procession. The hostile mob set fire to the police station where 22 policemen were burnt alive. Gandhi was so upset that he immediately and unilaterally called off non-cooperation movement doing great deal of damage to the entire Khilafat Movement.

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:

- * The non-violence, non-cooperative movement turned into violence. After the Chaura Chauri incident in february 1922, Gandhi himself called off the Non-Cooperation movement which caused a severe blow to the Khilafat Movement.
- * Gandhi and other muslim's leader of the movement were arrested in 1922 with the arrest of leaders the movement lost its momentum.
- * Although the Khilafat Movement was the first movement in which Hindus and Muslims worked together, their unity was probably always doomed to failure. The Hindu aim for self rule was not really an objective of the muslims and Hindus were prepared to support the Muslims in protecting their religious right only as long as it helped move India towards the self-rule.
- * Hijrat Movement at critical stage was another blow for Muslims. Hijrat to Afghanistan where the Muslims were shocked by the lack of support from the Afghan government.
- * On 3rd March 1924 the final and deadly blow was struck at the Khilafat movement by Mustafa Kamal Ata Turk Pasha who exiled Khalifa, Muhammad VI and abolished Khilafat and established nationalist government of Turkey.

June 2009:

b) Explain the reasons for the failure of the Khilafat Movement?

June 2006:

b) Explain why the Khilafat Movement had failed by 1924?

Nov 2008:

c) 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 of poor leadership.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer?

SIMON COMMISSION(1927)

In 1927 British Government announced to send a seven-member commission under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon to prepare the report for the new reforms. The commission had no Indian member, Congress and a section of Muslim league announced to boycott the commission. But a section of Muslim League headed by Mian Mohammad Shafi stood for co-operation with the commission. The commission completed its work and these recommendations were published in 1930.

The Simon Commission Recommendation:

- * Abolition of Diarchy
- * federal form of government with maximum powers for the provinces.
- * Separate electorates for Muslims.
- * Weight age for the Muslims in minority provinces.
- * Muslims demanded for the separation of Sind from Bombay and introduction of reforms in NWFP was not rejected but postponed.
- * Muslims should not be given one third of the seats in Central Legislature.

In reaction Congress launched Civil Disobedience Movement against the recommendation of Simon Commission, Gandhi and Nehru both were arrested. Whereas the Muslim league stayed aloof from the campaign.

DELHI PROPOSALS(1927)

In 1927 Mohammad Ali Jinnah called a conference of all Muslims leaders in Delhi to discuss the future of constitutional reforms and separate electorates. These demands were known as the Delhi Proposals and were:

- 1) Sindh should be separated from Bombay with full provincial status and all previous British reforms should be applied to the Frontier Province and Balochistan.
- 2) In Punjab and Bengal the allocated fewer seats should be corrected.
- 3) Muslims should be given one-third of the seats in the central legislature through joint electorates then the Muslims league would be prepared to give up separate electorates.

NEHRU REPORT(1928)

The congress and Muslim league had already rejected the recommendations of the Simon Commission. The Indian leaders accepted the challenge and convened an All parties conference at Delhi in February 1928 to prepare draft for the Constitutional reforms. A nine-member committee headed by Pundit Motilal Nehru (father of Jawaharlal Nehru) was established to draft the future Constitution of India. The representation of the Muslims in the committee was of an insignificant nature. Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi were the two Muslims representatives in the committee. The report submitted by the committee is known as "Nehru Report" which contained the following major recommendations:

- 1) Full dominion Status for India (that meant India would become independent, but remain a member of Common Wealth accepting the British monarch as Head of State).
- 2) Separate electorates and weightage were rejected.
- 3) The Muslims were to get proportional representation in Central legislature.
- 4) Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
- 5) Full provincial status to be given to NWFP and Balochistan.
- 6) India should have a unitary form of government with a strong center.
- 7) The vote for all adult men and women.
- 8) India to be a federation with a two chamber parliament.

Muslims dislike the findings of the Nehru report as most of the Muslims demands were rejected. The recommendations of Nehru report were placed for the final approval. In all parties Convention held at Calcutta in December 1928. The Muslims Leaders also attended the convention. At that occasion Quaid-e-Azam proposed three amendments in the Nehru report which were as follows:

- 1) One-third representations for the Muslims in the Central legislature.
- 2) Muslims representation in the Punjab and Bengal on the basis of population.
- 3) Federal form of government with maximum powers (autonomy) for the provinces.

Hindu majority rejected all these amendments. It was last attempt M.A Jinnah to reconcile Congress with Muslim league. The Nehru report marked the end of any future cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim league. Leading Muslim figures were disillusioned with the Congress and were never trust it again.

FOURTEEN POINTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM (1929)

In 1929 Quaid-e-Azam decided to give its own formula for the constitutional reforms in reply for Nehru Report. He convinced the meeting of the Muslim league in Delhi and gave his famous 14points formula:

- 1) The future constitution should be federal with powers resting with provinces.
- 2) All provinces should have same amount of autonomy.
- 3) Affective representation of all the minorities in all the legislatures and other elected bodies.
- 4) One-third Muslim representation in the Central Assembly.
- 5) All the minorities of India shall have the right to elect their members by seperate or joint electorates.
- 6) Muslims majority shall not be converted to minority in the Punjab, Bengal, and NWFP.
- 7) Full liberty of belief and worship shall be granted to all communties.
- 8) No bill shall be passed in any passed in any elected body if 3/4 of any communtiy in that body opposed it.
- 9) Sindh should be seperated from Bombay.
- 10) Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan should be introduced like other provinces.
- 11) Muslims should be given share in the services of state.
- 12) Safeguard for the protection of Muslim culture and promotion of Muslim eduation, language, religion and civilization.
- 13) One-third Muslims ministries in all the cabinets either central or provincial.
- 14) The federation of India must not change laws without consent of provinces

With the rejections of 14points by the Congress and other Hindu leader, the Nehru report was also doomed and it created great deal of suspicion in the Muslims who were now seriously thinkg for a seperate homeland.

June 2009:

- c) 'The 14 points were Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greates achievement in the years 1929 to 1947.
'Do you agree? Explain your answer?

Nov 2007

- b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14points in 1929?

ALLAMA IQBAL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT ALLAHBAD(1930)

The fourteen point of Quaid-e-Azam created great confidence amongst the Muslims who gathered behind their leaders. The muslims were now fully aware of their distinct national character and identity. They were convinced that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations.

The annual session of the muslim league was held at ALLAHBAD in 1930, which was presided over by Allama Iqbal. In the address Iqbal discussed the political situation of the Subcontinent. His address is regarded as a document on Islam being the system of life. He declared Islam as a complete code of life and gave very sound and strong arguments in support of his views. He was fully convinced that the Muslims of India would ultimately have to establish a separate homeland, as they could not live with the Hindus in the united India. He viewed that Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and NWFP should be grouped together to make a separate state, which should be given a dominion status within or outside the British empire. Iqbal's address further clarified the 'Two Nation Theory' and demanded a separate homeland for the muslims. It was the first occasion when a demand for a separate homeland was made from the muslim league platform.

IMPORTANCE OF ALLAMA IQBAL'S ADDRESS TO THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT:

- * Allama Iqbal was the 1st Muslim leader to suggest partition of the subcontinent in keeping with the two-nation theory. He has, therefore, been called 'The father of the ideology of Pakistan'
- * His views acted as an inspiration to many Muslims who were uncertain about how to defend their religion and culture. Iqbal gave them a clear cut objective, as he set out a goal for Muslims to work towards a separate homeland.
- * Allama Iqbal was also the inspiration for other Muslim leaders. In 1934 Chaudri Rehmat Ali's Pakistan scheme was built upon his ideas. They were also to be the basis of Jinnah's Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES(1930-32)

Simon Commission report that was finally published in May 1930, invited criticism from all over India. Congress announced complete boycott and started civil disobedience movement under Gandhi's command. Demonstrations and violence spread throughout the country. Gandhi and Jawaharal Nehru were arrested. The political situation had become tense in the country. British Government realized that without the cooperation of Indians it was not possible to introduce constitutional reforms in London. There were three sessions of Round Table Conference held at London during 1930 to 1932.

First Round Table Conference (12 Nov. 1930-19 Jan 1931): In this conference all the parties were represented except Congress. Congress refused to attend unless there was a guarantee that any thing agreed at the Conference would be implemented. British Government gave no such guarantee. Congress declared that Swaraj- self rule. The Muslim decided to attend the Congress in spite of Congress boycott. Muslim delegation included Sir Aga Khan, M.A Johar, Maulvi Fazaal-ul-Haq and M.A Jinnah. Important issues decided at the conference were:

- The princely States agreed to extend their cooperation in forming an All India Federation.
- The British agreed that representative government should be introduced at provincial level.
- Separation of Sind from Bombay.
- To introduce Federal System of government in India.

No agreement was reached as to the question of Muslims' weightage in future constitution. Since Congress was India's largest party and absent from 1st Round Table Conference, it was difficult to take final decision.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact (17-19 Feb. 1931): The civil disobedience movement had failed and the Congress wanted to wriggle out of this situation while the government too was desirous of Congress participation in the Second Round Table Conference because the government had realized that without Congress any solution for Constitutional reforms would be difficult. Lord Irwin extended invitation to Gandhi for talks and an agreement between Gandhi and Irwin was signed with the following salient proposals:

- 1) The Congress will end its civil disobedience movement.
- 2) The Congress will attend the second Round Table Conference.
- 3) The government will withdraw all ordinances against Congress.
- 4) The government would withdraw all notification/ enactments relating to offences not involving violence.
- 5) The government should release all persons detained during Civil disobedience movement.

Second Round Table Conference(7 Sept- 1st Dec 1931): Gandhi adopted a stubborn and unreasonable attitude on all matters and refused to accept any rights of minorities. After adopting the stiff attitude Gandhi sat back quietly observe the proceedings. He did his best to prove India as one nation and nationality so that he could claim to represent the Indian people alone. But the Quaid-e-Azam replied that Indian Muslims were also a separate nation of India which had its own interests. Non settlement of minorities issue could be reached and the second Conference ended without reaching at any conclusion mainly because of rigid attitude of Gandhi.

Third Round Table Conference (17 Nov – 24 Dec 1932) Before the 3rd session of the Round Table Conference, British announced their own solution for the communal and constitutional problem of India known as 'Communal Award'. British Prime minister Ramsay MacDonald announced it on 16th August 1932.

The congress once again abstained from the conference because Gandhi had started his civil disobedience movement. Quaid-e-Azam did not take part in this conference and Sir Aga Khan led the Muslim delegation.

The Conference could not solve the problems of Hindu Muslims and proved a formality. Gandhi and Nehru were in jail. The Conference ended after few meetings without achieving anything.

COMMUNAL AWARD(1932)

The British government gave enough time and chance to Indian leaders to come up with a workable constitutional setup, after vainly waiting. British government published their own scheme known as Communal Award in 1932. It retained separate electorate for the Muslims and all other minorities but the Muslims majority in Punjab and Bengal were reduced to minorities and due to this the Muslims rejected it while the Congress was not happy with this award.

Nov 2009:

b) Why was the second round table conference of 1931 unsuccessful?

June 2008

b) Why were the three roundtable conference held between 1930 and 1932?

June 05:

c) How successful were the three roundtable conference of 1930-32? Explain your answer?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

The roundtable Conference could not solve the constitutional problem of India but they enabled the government to understand the problems and to take some concrete steps to solve them. The recommendations of these conferences were contained in a white paper, which was published in 1933 and discussed in the British Parliament. The parliament passed the bill which was enforced in the country as "Government of India Act, 1935. It was a last set of legislation provided by the government of India.

The act contained two parts, provincial; the provincial part of the Act of 1935 was enforced when general elections in the country was held in 1937 and it remained enforce till the transfer of power in 1947. Federal part of the act never brought into operation and the Central Government was remained under the act of 1919.

- 1) For the first time the provinces were given more authority and power and made them separate entities.
- 2) The system of "Diarchy" was dropped at the provincial level but introduced at central government level.
- 3) The supremacy of the British Parliament remained intact as no Indian Legislatures was authorized to modify or amend the Constitution.
- 4) Representatives and responsible government at Provincial level was introduced.
- 5) The provincial executive was handed over to representatives of the people who were accountable before the provincial legislature.
- 6) NWFP was given the full provincial status. Two new provinces of Sindh and Orissa were created, which increase the total number of province to eleven.
- 7) Parliamentary system was introduced and the provinces were given the full autonomy.
- 8) Every provinces was given a council of ministries whose advice was binding on the governor.
- 9) The property qualifications was lowered which gave 35million Indians the right to vote (1/4 of India adult population).

Evaluation: This act of 1935 failed to win appreciation from various sector. The political leaders of India rejected it for it failed to meet the demands of the different political faction. Quaid-e-azam declared that it was a 'Defective document'. Raj Gopal Charia declared it as worst than the system of Diarchy and Nehru called it 'Charter of Slavery'

The federal system was defective in many ways. This act provided the basis for negotiations, which is finally resulted in British leaving India. Parliamentary systems had been set up in which the Indian people were to gain increasing representation. The people were not given the rights. All authority was vested in the parliament which was a British institution.

Nov 2008:

b) Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935?

Nov 06:

b) Why was the Government of India act of 1935 so important to the future of the Sub-continent?

ELECTIONS (1937) AND CONGRESS MINISTRIES (1937-39)

The government announced to hold election to the provincial legislative assemblies in 1936-37. There was 1771 seats of provincial assemblies. Although both Muslim league and Congress had rejected the Act of 1935 but still they decided to contest the elections.

The results of the election were shocking for the Muslims of India and for the Muslim League, which could not get mentionable support from the voters. Congress achieved a big victory and managed to get clear majority in five provinces and formed coalition in few other provinces (Bombay, Bengal and N.W.F.P) to form its ministries on the eight provinces. The Muslim League failed to win considerable support.

Reasons for the defeat of Muslim League:

- It was the 1st major election of the Muslim League as a mass party.
- Congress was the oldest, richest and best organization political party where as Muslim League was middle class organization with insufficient funds.
- There was no link between the masses and the leaders of Muslim League who belonged to the high class society.
- As the provincial autonomy was guaranteed according to the act of 1935, so this thing made Muslim League leaders overconfident and no fear or threat of Hindu domination in the Muslim majority provinces.

Formation of ministries: The Congress adapted a rigid attitude after winning the elections in majority. Congress leaders behaved in a dictatorial manner and imposed their own will. The Congress took offices in eight provinces. The Congress was also reluctant in sharing the power with the Muslim League and laid down degrading conditions for the Muslim League to be included in the ministry. The Muslim League rejected these terms and pure Congress ministries were formed.

Congress atrocities on the Muslims: The Congress began its rule by imposing its will on the Muslim minorities in the provinces under its rule. The Muslims were forbidden to eat beef. Severe punishments were awarded to those who slaughtered the 'mother cow'. Every effort was made to humiliate and humiliate Islam. A policy was made by the Congress to erase the Muslim's culture. Hindi was imposed as the official language in all the provinces. Azan was banned and organized attacks were made on the Muslims who were busy in worship in the mosques. Noisy processions were passed near the mosques at prayer times. Pigs were pushed into the mosques and Azan was interrupted. The Muslims lodged complaints with the authorities but the decision were always against the Muslims.

Bande mataram: It was a song in which degrading remarks were used against the Muslims and Islam written by a Bengali novelist Bankim Chatterjee. The Congress insisted on commencing the day's beginning by the recitation of this Song and also adapted it as the national anthem.

Widdia Mander scheme: This educational policy aimed at converting the non-Hindus to Hinduism. It was introduced in educational institutes. The students were asked to pay respect and homage to Gandhi's picture with folded arms in posture of Hindu worship and sing Hymns in his praise. Dr Zakir Hussain a Congress Muslim was the author of this Scheme.

Wardha Scheme: A basic education scheme was launched by Gandhi as Wardha, later known as Wardha Scheme and was introduced in all Congress education ministries. Spinning Cotton by hand

was made a part of the school curriculum and teachings was to be in Hindi. It aimed at creating a high respect among the young minds about the Hindu heroes and religious leaders. It sought to isolate the young generation of the Muslims from their religion, culture and civilization. It also aimed at injecting the political ideas of the Congress into the minds of Muslim children. It completely ignored religion and favored Hindi at the cost of Urdu.

Hindu-Muslims riots: During the Congress rule organized attempts were made on the honour, property and lives of the Muslims. The Hindus were to assault the Muslims and the properties were set on fire. Muslims children and women were abducted.

Muslims mass contact campaign: The main objective of this campaign was to crush the popularity of the Muslim League amongst the Muslims. The campaign began by directly contacting the Muslim masses with a view to win them over to the Congress.

End of the Congress rule: The 2nd World War broke out on 3rd September 1939. The war had a direct impact on Subcontinent. The British Indian Army was the largest contingent of the British Army. Lord Linlithgow the Viceroy of India declared the war with Germany by the side of India too. Congress criticized this announcement and passed a resolution on 15th September 1939. The resolution demanded that India would not be fought unless it was free. British Government refused to accept the demand. On 22nd October 1939 the Congress called on all ministries to resign by saying 'The war had been declared without consulting the Congress Ministries'.

Day of Deliverance: Thus more than two and half year rule of Congress came to an end. Following the resignation of the Congress ministries. All India Muslim League officially celebrated the 'Day of Deliverance' on 22nd December 1939 as a celebration to mark an end of Congress rule, which was based on tyranny, oppression and injustice.

Nov 09:

c) Do you agree that the celebration of the 'Day of Deliverance' in 1939 was justified? Give reasons for your answer.

June 07:

b) Why did Muslims object to the rule of the Congress party between 1937 and 1939?

June 04:

b) Why was Congress rule of 1937-39 hated by the Muslims?

Nov 06:

c) The main reason why Congress rule 1937-39 was so hated because of the introduction of Wardha Scheme. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

THE PAKISTAN RESOLUTION(1940)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first muslim who pointed out that the Hindus and the Muslims were separate nations. In 1930 Allama Iqbal gave the idea for a separate homeland for the Muslims on the same basis. In 1933 Chaudri Rehmat Ali suggested the same idea and the name. At first M.A .Jinnah was not in favour of idea. He believed that muslims would be better off in a federation in which they had political autonomy and a promise that their rights would be safeguarded. But the two years of Congress rule and a growing realization that the British would soon be forced to leave India convinced, M.A.Jinnah that it was to consider establishing a Muslim State.

The Historic annual session of Muslim league began on 23rd March in 1949 at Lahore under the chairmanship of Quaid-e-Azam. On 23rd March 1940 the famous resolution which was called 'Pakistan Resolution' by Hindu press and was put forward by Fazul-ul-Haq "Sher-e-Bengal" and seconded by Chaudri Khaliq-uz-Zaman. It was passed with great enthusiasm. The important part of the resolution was as follow:

“Geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions... In which the Muslims are numerically majority as in the north-western and eastern zone of India should be grouped to constitute independent and sovereign.”

This resolution was passed unanimously and soon became known as 'Lahore Resolution'. However the Hindu press began referring it as 'Pakistan Resolution' and that title was soon adopted. The Muslims of the subcontinent had finally got their rallying call. The years of oppression from the British and the Hindus were to be put behind them. Now it was the time to work for the homeland to become a reality – and it was the Muslim league which was undisputed leader of 'Pakistan Movement’

AUGUST OFFER OF LORD LINLITHGOW(1940)

The British government wanted the co-operation of Indian especially Muslims during the world war II. On the behalf of the British Government Lord Linlithgow the British viceroy made an important declaration in August 1940.

- To expand the Executive council of governor general including more Indian members from the political parties..
- To set up the War advisory councils of Indians.
- To set up a constitution making body after the war of suggest the new constitution of India.
- The British government made it clear that there would be no transfer of power to any party at present whose authority was denied by the large and powerful element of Indian society.

Criticism:

Both All India Muslim league and Congress rejected the August offer.

- The Congress demanded immediate transfer of power; it wanted power first and Hindu Muslim settlement afterwards.
- All India Muslim league that wanted party of seats for Muslims in the Executive Council rejected the offer for inadequate representation of Muslims in the Government.

THE CRIPPS MISSION(1942)

Mr Churchill the British prime minister announced to send the delegation headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, to suggest the recommendation for the new reforms and to persuade the Congress leadership to support the war effort. The mission reached Delhi on 23rd March 1942 to hold the discussion

with the Indian leaders but because of the dead lock between Congress and the Muslim league, the mission failed to reach any agreement, it however submitted its recommendation, which are as follow:

Proposals:

- Dominion status for India after the war
- Any provinces of states would be to opt out of proposed Indian Federation
- Election would be held at the end of world war
- During the British government would retain control of the defence of India.

Criticism:

Congress, which had observed the weak position of the British Government during the did not want to offer any concession to the British, so it decided to use that occasion to pressurize the government and demanded immediate transfer of power to a Congress dominated body. Gandhi regarded the proposals of government as a "Post dated Cheque on a falling bank". All India Muslim league also rejected the proposals because there was no guarantee that the proposals would lead to Pakistan.

June 09 & Nov 04:

b) Why was the Cripps mission of 1942 unsuccessful?

Nov 09:

c) Was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT(1942)

On 8th August 1942, the India National Congress Committee passed its 'Quit India Resolution' calling for immediate withdrawal of the British. This resolution "Quit India" was to be followed by open non-violent civil disobedience and resistance to British Rule. Gandhi called it 'Do or Die' attempt to force British out. He argued that if the British left India, there would be no longer be threat of Japanese invasion. The British responded firmly by arresting most of the senior leaders of congress e.g Gandhi, Nehru and Azad etc as well as by banning the Congress party. For several weeks there was widespread rioting and the British lost control in some parts of the Country. Thousands of Indian lost their lives.

The muslims league did not approve of the Quit India movement campaign Quaid-e-Azam raised the slogan 'Divide and Quit' in answer to Gandhi's "Quit India Movement". Muslim league neither supported Congress nor the British Government. During this movement, Quaid-e-Azam termed the "Quit India Movement" as a Black mail, saying that congress was trying to exploit Britain's problems to win advantage for it self.

June 05:

b) Why was the 'Quit India' movement formed in 1942?

GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS(1944)

Lord Wavell released Gandhi from prison in may 1944. Gandhi proposed Jinnah that they should meet to consider the future of India after the British departure, which now seemed inevitable. Throughout September 1944 the two met at Jinnah's home in Bombay. Although many people expected a compromise to be reached, the talks broke down for a number of reasons:

- Gandhi wanted the Muslim league to give immediate support to Congress in its struggle to remove the British. Only after the British left could partition be considered. Jinnah knew that he had to secure partition before the British left.
- Gandhi also wanted the central government to have control over key areas such as defence and foreign policy. Jinnah wanted these matters to be in the hands of the provinces.
- Gandhi considered himself to be speaking for all India. Jinnah reminded him that really he was just the spokesman of Congress.
- Gandhi gave the impression that he did not support the 'Two nation theory' , whereas this had now become official Muslim league policy.

Importance: Though the meeting ended on failure but it was a great technical and political achievement of Muslim league and Jinnah. As the Congress through its main leader (Gandhi) had been forced to negotiate with Muslim league on equal footing and recognize that there were two leaders in India Jinnah representing the Muslims and Gandhi representing the Hindus.

Nov 05:

c) Were the Gandhi Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answers.

SIMLA CONFERENCE(1945)

In 1945 Lord Wavell the Viceroy of India announced a plan for the transfer of power of India to its natives. To discuss the details of the plan Lord Wavell invited representatives from the various political parties in a conference at Simla in June 1945.

Wavell Proposals:

- An Executive council should be set up as Interim Government under the present constitution (Government of India act 1935) until a new constitution could be agreed on.
- The Executive Council would contain equal number (5 each) of Muslims and Hindus.
- All portfolios would be given to Indians except defense and Viceroy.

To discuss the formation of the Executive Council and the future handover the Viceroy called a conference of all the political parties in Simla. The Muslim league delegation included Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan and Khawaja Nazimuddin while Gandhi, Abdul Kalam Azad and Khizar Hayat Tiwana represented the Congress. They deliberately included Muslim members in the delegation to demonstrate that not all Muslims were members of the Muslim league.

There was a deadlock over the Muslim league's demand that all the five members of the Executive Council should be the nominees of the Muslim league. The Viceroy accepted four and Chief Minister of Punjab and Unionist party leader Khizar Hayat Tiwana demanded one Muslim seat out of Muslim quota, which was accepted by the Viceroy. Jinnah also pointed out as the Sikhs and Scheduled Castes on the Council were bound to vote with the Hindus, this would mean permanent Muslims minority in the Executive Council. Jinnah also objected Lord Wavell could see no solution to the problem and closed the conference on 14th July 1945. Another British attempt to find a solution had failed.

ELECTIONS(1945-46)

The general elections to the provincial and central legislatures were held in 1945-46. Both the parties took an active part in these elections because the constitutional future of India was dependant on the results of these elections. Both Congress and Muslim league contested the election on two exactly opposed slogans. Congress wanted to keep Subcontinent united, whereas Muslim League wanted to divide it.

Results of Election: The results showed that the Muslims league won all the 30 muslims seats in the Central Assembly and 446 out of 495 Muslims seats in the Provincial Assemblies. The Congress won the same victory in the Hindu majority areas. In Bengal, the Muslim League won 113 out of 119 Muslim seats and formed ministry in Sindh. The Victory of Congress in N.W.F.P was a serious blow to the league, Muslim League won 17 out of 36 Muslim seats and Congress took 19 Muslims seats and Dr. Khan Sahib formed ministry with Congress. In Punjab, Muslim league won 79 out of 86 Muslim seats and Khizar Hayat Tiwana formed the ministry with Congress. Congress won total 930 seats gaining an absolute majority in 8 provinces.

Conclusion: Result of the elections not only divided the assemblies between Muslim League and Congress but also approved the Muslim league claim that, it was a sole representatives party of the Muslims of Subcontinent and the demand for the establishment for a separate Muslim homeland was true.

DELHI RESOLUTION

When all the election results were announced, an all Indian Muslim league legislators convention was announced in Delhi between 7 to 9 April, 1946. Nearly 500 Muslims who had been elected attended it. A resolution was passed known as 'Delhi resolution'. This demanded that the Muslims majority provinces to be made into a fully independent sovereign state.

THE CABINET MISSION PLAN (1946)

The British Prime minister, lord Clement Attlee announced that a special mission consisting of three cabinet Ministers would be sent to India to discuss the constitutional issues with the viceroy and Indian political leaders.

The Canbinent mission was consisted of Lord Oathic Lawrence Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V Alexander.

Quaid-e-Azam made it clear to the mission that the Muslim majority areas should be grouped together to make a sovereign and independent Pakistan comprising of six provinces. Congress was opposed to any partition and would not accept Jinnah's idea. The mission conducted meeting with top leaders of India in Simla Sir Stafford Cripps openly supported Congress. Abdul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Vallabhai Patel represented Congress while Quaid-e-azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab Ismail and Abdul Rab Nishtar represented the Muslim league demanded two separate constitution making bodies be set up for framing the respective constitution. Both the parties could not accept the proposals of each other. The Cabinet Mission and Viceory formulated a three-tier constitutional plan, which was as follow:

Long term Plan:

- 1) It rejected the idea of establishing Pakistan
- 2) There would be three different parts to post-British India.
 - A) The Hindu majority territories
 - B) The western muslim provinces
 - C) Bengal and Assam
- 3) Each part would have local autonomy and would be able to draw up its own constitution
- 4) Foreign affairs defence and communication would be managed by a central Indian Union.

Short term Plan: The mission also proposed of setting up of an interim Central Government in which the Indian national should hold all portfolios.

Gandhi criticized and rejected the plan and called it 'An appeal and an advice' while the Muslim league accepted long term and short term plans. The viceroy broke his promise by refusing to form the government only with Muslim league. On other hand Nehru, however said that Congress would not feel bound by the plan once the British had gone. The muslim league felt that his made further discussions pointless. Any agreement might just overturned after the British had gone. So the Cabinet Plan was dropped.

DIRECT ACTION DAY (1946)

By late summer 1946, it was clear that the British withdrawal from India was imminent. The Muslims feared that the British might pull out and leave India to sort out its own problems. If that happened, the Muslims would surely suffer at the hands of the overwhelming Hindu majority. What was needed was a show of Muslim solidarity and an indication of Muslim strength to both the British and Congress.

In July 1946 the Muslim League passed a resolution declaring that it should prepare for the final struggle against both the British and Congress. On 16th August 1946 the Muslim League called for a 'Direct Action Day' to show the strength of Muslim feelings. In many places thousands demonstrated peacefully to show Muslim solidarity. In Calcutta, however, the demonstrations turned into violence in which up to 4000 people died in the Great Calcutta killing.

3RD JUNE PLAN (PARTITION PLAN 1947)

Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the last viceroy of India and he was told by the prime minister, Lord Clement Attlee to hand over the power to the Indians by 1st June 1948. Attlee had deliberately set a short time span for arrangements to be made. He feared that if more time were given, there would only be more disagreement. When Mountbatten reached India, he faced problems like the Muslim League wanting partition and Congress opposing it and he had very short time. In March 1947 there were riots and killing between Muslims and Hindus in Punjab. Soon the trouble spread to other provinces. After negotiations, he had worked out a partition plan. The Congress met on 1st May 1947 and gave its acceptance of the partition plan and the Muslim League also gave its approval. Mountbatten got approval from the British Government and the plan was issued on 3rd June 1947. The main characteristics of the plan were:

- India would be divided into 2 different states on the midnight of 14 and 15 August 1947
- Government of India Act 1935 would be modified to adopt as the temporary Constitution for both India and Pakistan.
- Boundary Commission would be set up to demarcate the boundary between India and Pakistan.
- Military and Financial assets would be divided between India and Pakistan
- Legislature of Sindh would be given chance to vote for Pakistan.
- Referendum would be adopted to decide NWFP future.
- Muslim members in the legislative assembly of Bengal and Punjab were given chance to vote for Pakistan.
- Appropriate measures would be adopted to decide the future of Balochistan.
- Rulers of Princely states would be given option to join Pakistan or India or remain independent.

RADCLIFFE AWARD(1947)

The issue which was not solved on 14th August was the boundary between Muslims and non-Muslims areas. Lord MountBatten had appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe to head a boundary Commission to establish new borders, particularly in Bengal and Punjab. Radcliffe had four assistance, two nominated by the Muslim league and two by Congress.

The decision of the boundary Commission (known as Boundary reward on Radcliffe award) was announced on 16th August 1947. The muslim league was disappointed to hear that Calcutta was given to India, even though the Muslim areas surrounded it. In Punjab both Ferozpur and Gurdaspur were given to India. Again the muslims were disappointed by this decision. Ferozpur had a muslim majority and Pakistani had evidence to suggest the Radcliffe had originally awarded it to Pakistan but had been forced b MountBatten to change his mind. Gurdaspur also had a muslim majority. By awarding it to India the Indian now had a border with Kashmir and future disputes between India and Pakistan became inevitable.

Jinnah told people of Pakistan that the awards were Wrong and unjust and perverse. However, the partition had been take place two days earlier.

INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 1947: The British Government passed the Indian independence acts on 15 july 1947. The act ordered that from 15 august two independent dominions be established by the names of India and Pakistan. These dominions have complete freedom to pass any act or bll and the Government of India act 1935 was to be the provincial constitution until replaced. The princely states were given the option to join one or either of the country.

POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS BY QUAID-E-AZAM(1906-47)

- In 1906 Jinnah made his 1st formal entry in politics when he became the member of Inc.
- In 1906 Jinnah became the member of Imperial legislative Council
- In 1913 he joined All India Muslim league.
- By 1916 Jinnah was one of the leading figure in Indian politics. He was respected & admired by both Hindus and Muslims & called as the 'Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity'. In 1916 Lucknow pact was signed between AIML & INC mainly because of the efforts of M.A.Jinnah. It was the political agreements based on scheme for constitutional reforms for India.
- Jinnah resigned from the imperial legislative Council in 1919 in protest at the passing of 'Rowlett Act'. Because of the rising influence of Gandhi, Congress decided to back out of the separate electorate accepted in 1916 & calling of the Non-cooperation movement in 1920. In 1920 Jinnah resigned from Inc protesting against the policies of Gandhi.
- In 1927 Simon Commission arrives in India since the commission had no Indian member so the Aiml under the leadership of M.A.Jinnah decided to boycott it.
- In 1928 when Nehru report was passed Jinnah tried to reach a compromise on the issue of separate electorate but INC refused to accept the proposals of Jinnah. After that jinnah abounded the efforts of Hindu Muslim reconciliation.
- In 1929 at Delhi during the meeting of Muslim league M.A.Jinnah put forward his famous 14points, which was the formula for constitutional reforms in reply to Nehru report. It contained constitution safeguards for the protection of Muslims culture & politics.
- In 1931 & 32 Jinnah attended the 1st & 2nd session of the RTC in London, where he firmly talked about the protection of minority's right in India. Being disappointed by Indian politics he decided to stay in England in 1934 after numerous requests of Allama Iqbal & Liaquat Ali Khan he returned India and was elected as the life president of AIML.
- In the provincial election of 1936-37 AIML did not perform well as it had hoped. So immediately after the elections of 1936-37 the AIML launched the program of mass contact under the leadership of M.A.Jinnah. The labor born fruit and Muslim league membership rose from ten thousand to hundred thousands. Jinnah was now known as Quaid-e-Azam the great leader.
- With the outbreak of 2nd World war, INC directed its minister to resign from their posts. Following the resignation of INC's minister Quaid asked all Muslims to celebrate 'The Day of Deliverance' in Dec 1939.
- On 23rd March 1940, a historic session of AIML was held under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam. During the session a resolution was passed demanding the establishment to separate sovereign & independent state for the muslims of India.
- August offer of 1940, Cripps mission 1942, Simla Conference 1945 & the cabinet mission 1946, these were all scheme to solve the communal and constitutional problems of India. In all these schemes effort were made by both Hindus & British to undermine the representative character of AIML, to prevent the establishment of Pakistan and to preserve the Indian untiy. But Quaid led the Pakistan Movement so successfully that no device could harm the establishment of Pakistan
- In the election of 1945-46 under the dynamic leadership of Quaid. Aiml won the majority of Muslims seats in central & provincial legislatures and proved that Aiml demand for separate homeland was true so that British and hindus surrendered before the exemplary struggle of Muslims under the leadership of Quaid and Pakistan came in to existence in 14th August 1947.

CHAUDRI REHMAT ALI (1897-1951) AND THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

Chaudri Rehmat Ali was born in Hoshiyarpur in East Punjab on 16th November 1897. He received his basic education from Jallandar and passed his B.A from Government college Lahore. In 1915 he founded a society named Bazm-e-Shibli. In 1930 he went to England where earned the degree of M.A.Jinnah and Bar at Law from Cambridge University and Dublin University.

Contribution in Pakistan Movement:

- In 1930 Round Table Conference were held in London to discuss possible political agreement between Hindus, Muslims and British. Chaudri Rehmat Ali met the muslims leaders including M.A.Jinnah and tried to convince them to give the idea of Indian federation and focus their energies to form a separate homeland for the muslims. But at this stage M.A.Jinnah and other leaders remained unconvinced and they refuse to accept the proposals of Chaudri Rehmat Ali.
- In 1933 Chaudri Rehmat Ali founded the 'Pakistan Movement' which issued its 1st pamphlet on Pakistan under the title of 'Now or Never' in that pamphlet the Muslims should have their own homeland called 'Pakistan'. Muslim states comprising the Punjab, N.W.F.P, Kashmir, Sind, Balochistan. Muslim homeland which was formed from the initials of components units, P for Punjab, A for afghania, K for Kashmir, S for Sind and Tan for Balochistan. The word Pakistan means the 'Land of Pure'. His views were different from Allama Iqbal as Chaudri Rehmat Ali wanted his Muslims homeland to be independent.
- He was rightly awarded when in 1940 ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE adopted his central demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims and later the name 'Pakistan' which was also coined by Chaudri Rehmat Ali adopted for the muslim homeland.
- He was one of those leaders who lived to see the establishment of Pakistan. But he did not agree with the final map of Pakistan. His contribution also never appreciated officially. He visited Pakistan in 1948 and live in Lahore for sometime and left for England. He died in Cambridge on 3rd february 1951.

Nov 05:

b) Why was Chaudri Rehmat Ali an important influence on the Struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan?

Section 2
PAST PAPERS QUESTIONS (2000-2003)

JUNE 2002

1(b) Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? [7]

(c) Which of the following contributed the most to the Pakistan National Movement:

(i) Allama Iqbal's Address of 1930;

(ii) Chaudhary Rahmat Ali's Scheme of Pakistan;

(iii) Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Lahore Resolution of 1940?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

JUNE 2003

2(b) Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906? [7]

(c) 'The Morley-Minto reforms were the most important of the attempts by either the Muslims, Hindus or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920.'

Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

3(b) Why was Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]

(c) Was the Simla Conference of 1945 the most important factor during the 1940s leading to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

4(b) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7]

(c) Was the Chaura Chauri incident of 1922 the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

5(b) Why was Congress Rule of 1937-39 so hated by the Muslims.

MAY JUNE 05:

6(b) Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906? [7]

(c) Was the Khilafat Movement founded because the Muslims feared the break up of Turkey after the First World War? Explain your answer. [14]

7(b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]

(c) How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932? Explain your answer. [14]

JUNE 06:

8(b) Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about. [7]

(c) 'Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

9(b) Explain why the Khilafat Movement had failed by 1924. [7]

(c) Was the introduction of Jinnah's 14 Points in 1929 the most important factor in the development of the Pakistan Movement between 1928 and 1935? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

JUNE 08:

10(b) Why was it necessary to hold three Round Table Conferences (1930–32)? [7]

(c) 'The main reason why Congress rule (1937–39) was hated so much by many Muslims was because of the introduction of Bande Matram.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

JUNE 10:

11) Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

The election results of 1937 created more problems than they solved. Congress was able to form a government in most of the provinces and began to exert control over the minorities. They introduced the Wardha Scheme amongst many other reforms.

(a) What was the Wardha Scheme? [4]

(b) Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? [7]

(c) 'The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

12) Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

During the summer of 1946 the Muslim League became increasingly worried that the British might simply withdraw from India and leave it to the Indians to sort out the problems that they had left behind. What followed was called the Direct Action Day.

(a) What was the Direct Action Day? [4]

(b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]

(c) 'The First Round Table Conference of 1930 was the most successful one of all three.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Nov 10:

13 Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

Bengal was the largest of the provinces of India. It was a huge area to govern as one unit and the British government decided that it should be partitioned in 1905. This had the effect of causing conflict between the Muslims and Hindus, especially as the Muslims welcomed partition. The Hindus decided to form the Swadeshi Movement.

(a) What was the Swadeshi Movement? [4]

(b) Why was the Simla Deputation of 1906 an important event for the Muslims of the subcontinent? [7]

© Was the migration to Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

Oct 09:

14)(b) Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful? [7]

(c) Do you agree that the celebration of the 'Day of Deliverance' in 1939 was justified? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Oct 08:

15) (b) Why did Congress oppose the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909? [7]

(c) 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because of poor leadership.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

16)(b) Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]

(c) Was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Oct 07:

17)(b) Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929? [7]

(c) 'The Morley-Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Oct 06:

18)(b) Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the subcontinent? [7]

(c) Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

19)(b) Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent?

[7]

(c) 'The main reason why Congress rule (1937-1939) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

Oct 05:

20)(b) Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? [7]

(c) Were the Morley-Minto reforms the most important attempt by either the Muslims, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920?

Explain your answer. [14]

21)(b) Why was Chaudhri Rehmat Ali an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]

(c) Were the Gandhi-Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]