

PARTITION OF BENGAL

PARTITION PLAN

- ✓ The Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed to partition Bengal in 1903 but it was implemented in 1905.
- ✓ Three areas Dhaka, Chittagong, and Myemnsingh were separated and merged with Assam to create a new province called East Bengal, which was Muslim majority area
- ✓ Due to this partition Hindus and Muslims were divided along communal lines.

WHY PARTITION WAS DONE?

BENGAL WAS MOST DENSELY POPULATED PROVINCE

- ✓ It was done because Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part.
- ✓ There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well.
- ✓ Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land.
- ✓ British fear that they would lose their control over India.

TO GIVE RELAXATION TO MUSLIMS

- ✓ They wanted to give more relaxations & power to the Muslims due to the role played by the reformers like Sir Syed to remove misunderstandings between the Muslims & the British.
- ✓ They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province.
- ✓ The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million.
- ✓ The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million.
- ✓ British thought that muslims were in majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british.

TO BREAK THE POWER OF CONGRESS

- ✓ They wanted to break the power of the Hindus in many parts of India & Bengal was its perfect example that they followed the policy of divide & rule in those areas.
- ✓ In United Bengal, Hindus dominated and exploited Muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society.
- ✓ The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so British had a fear of losing control on such a vast province.

TO DEVELOP EAST BENGAL

- ✓ According to British, partition will result in equal development throughout Bengal.
- ✓ There were great differences between East and West Bengal.
- ✓ The East being the more neglected.
- ✓ The West being developed and was using the resources of East Bengal to develop itself.
- ✓ It was therefore decided to partition Bengal to allow for development in education and employment to be generated throughout the Bengal which would improve Bengal economically for future.

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

- ✓ As Bengal was a densely populated province so different communities were living there, belonging to different races, speaking different languages & practicing different religions.
- ✓ This multicultural environment created problems for the government so British divided the Bengal.

DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY

- ✓ 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.

RESULTS OF PARTITION

- ✓ Muslims expressed complete satisfaction over this partition, Now they can send their representatives in the assembly. The number of primary and high schools increased. The number of Muslim students were also increased. New steam service of railway was also started in East Bengal.

- ✓ Muslims of India realized that they could not more live with the Hindus, and they should organize themselves to have their own political party to safeguard their political rights and interests.
- ✓ Muslims of India had organized to put forward their demands against the British government for approval through SIMLA DEPUTATION.
- ✓ Hindus made a huge large cry as they were not happy. They lost their monopoly over Muslims in every aspect. They felt it great threat to their domination.
- ✓ Moderate and liberal Hindus protested through constitutional methods, passed resolutions, sent petitions to the government and to the Secretary of State, wrote in print media, met with English politicians in India and conveyed them Indian grievances.
- ✓ Hindus kept fast on the day of partition as symbolic hunger strike, wore threads on their arms to convey message of solidarity and unity.
- ✓ Protests, strikes, demonstration with banners in hands, marches, public speeches.
- ✓ Swadeshi movement launched encouraging the use of home made goods, boycott of British goods.
- ✓ Hindu militant groups emerged launching attacks on British officials.
- ✓ Strong agitation and protest forced the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.
- ✓ In 1911. King George V reversed the partition in Delhi Durbar.

HOW BRITISH REACTED TO HINDU-LED PROTESTS?

- ✓ Newspapers and public meetings had restrictions placed upon them. Editors of newspapers and journalists who made reports against British were either prosecuted or imprisoned.
- ✓ The Press Act of 1908 placed further restrictions on newspapers and gave the government greater control over them which means main control of press was in hands of British.
- ✓ One organiser of Hindu-led demonstrations, Tilak of Poona was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment. Others were deported or left the country of their own accord rather than face imprisonment.
- ✓ Another approach intended to win support of the more moderate Hindus by making reforms. Lord Minto the Viceroy worked with John Morley, the Secretary of State for India, on reforms that became the Morley Minto reforms in 1909.

WHY PARTITION WAS REVERSED?

PROTEST, STRIKES, RALLIES

- ✓ 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. In many areas of India, they started strikes, protests and marches.
- ✓ There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities and the Hindus closed Calcutta for few days.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

- ✓ The Hindus did not like British policies as well as their products so they started their boycott of British goods under the Swadeshi Movement.
- ✓ They prepared their own hand made Khaddar to wear and as a result of this the British face net loss in the sale of British Silk.
- ✓ British cotton was thrown in fire & local cotton became a matter of honour.
- ✓ Swadeshi movement gave economic damage to british government.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD MINTO

- ✓ The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto because he was the future viceroy of India and Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier.
- ✓ So they tried their best to convince the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.

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SIMLA DEPUTATION

WHY MUSLIMS TOOK DELEGATION TO SIMLA?

ROLE OF CONGRESS

PARTITION OF BENGAL

ANNOUNCEMENT BY BRITISH ABOUT NEW REFORMS

SIMLA DELEGATION

- ✓ In 1905 the Liberals won the elections in Britain and announced to give more representation to the local people in the govt. of India through elections.
- ✓ John Morley wanted to Muslim support due to their improved relations.
- ✓ In October 1906, british government announced that the constitutional reform was due in India in 1909 and new legislative council will have more Indian representation. This created political unrest among muslims as they were in minority.
- ✓ Lord Minto became Viceroy of India in 1905 and he was enjoying his vacations at Simla where a delegation of 35 Muslim Leaders led by Sir Agha Khan met him in 1906. Other prominent leaders were NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab-Wiqar-ul-mulk and nawab Sir Salimullah.
- ✓ It was known that he would introduce some new reforms in India.

- ✓ The deputation demanded:
 - *Muslim seats in the legislatures more than their population.*
 - *They wanted to have more representation in army & quota (specific seats) in government jobs. The seats in the courts for the Muslims.*
 - *The main demand was separate electorate for the Muslims (It means that the Hindus would vote for Hindu candidate & Muslims for Muslim candidate) because at that time any seat might cause a dispute and the Muslims were in minority.*
- ✓ Lord Minto gave a patient hearing to the muslim demands but did not give any assurance regarding the acceptance of demands but he was pretty sympathetic to separate electorates and it was a great success for the Muslims.
- ✓ Lord Minto sent these reforms to Lord Morley who accepted the demands of separate electorates.
- ✓ In response of Simla deputation the Congress also sent its delegation represented by Feroz Shah Mehta, who totally rejected the proposals extended by the Muslims & due to this the Hindu-Muslim hostility increased.

IMPORTANCE OF SIMLA DELEGATION

DEMAND OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE WAS ACCEPTED

- ✓ The Muslim demands for separate representation, election by only Muslim voters and weightage in all elected bodies were accepted by the British.
- ✓ It was the main demand of the British for a long time but when the group of the Muslims met with the Viceroy Lord Minto accepted their main demand.

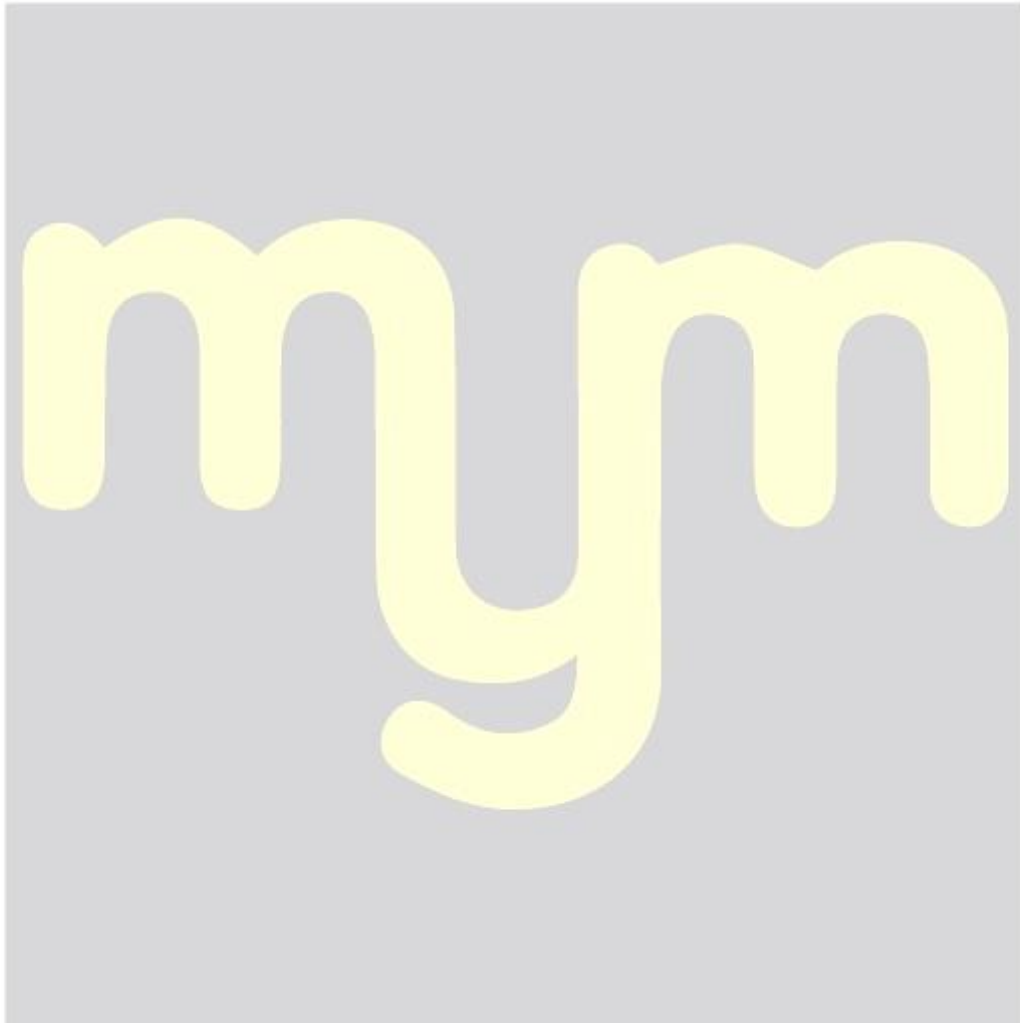
IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND BRITISH

- ✓ This resulted in a sudden upturn in Muslim-British relations and helped to remove the previous bad feelings between the 2 sides.
- ✓ Muslims got true recognition for the first time after 1857 by getting better relation with British.
- ✓ The credit goes to the efforts of Sir Syed who removed the misunderstandings between the Muslims and the British.

PROVIDED MUSLIMS CONFIDENCE

- ✓ 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.

- ✓ So they launched a political party to protect the rights of the Indian Muslims.
- ✓ It was the first real political step towards a separate homeland.



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ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

WHY WAS AIML FOUNDED?

INC WAS A HINDU ORGANIZATION

- ✓ Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress.
- ✓ It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views.
- ✓ The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language.
- ✓ Sir Syed also warned Muslims not to become Congress members as Sir Syed knew that it was a Hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of Hindus.
- ✓ INC rejected the partition of Bengal.

TO ORGANIZE AND UNITE THE MUSLIMS

- ✓ By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited.
- ✓ The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India.
- ✓ This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British govt.

TO PROTECT THE RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS

- ✓ Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism.
- ✓ Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND BRITISH

- ✓ The Hindus were beginning to protest against partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests.
- ✓ So the Muslims wanted to reduce the influence of the Hindus.

- ✓ The protests, strikes and rallies were giving bad impression to British about Indians (not hindus only) so Muslims thought that if they will continue with INC so this will make their relations worse as in war in 1857.
- ✓ The Muslims also wanted to remove the misunderstandings between the British and the Muslims so that they could get the advantage of the better relations of the British in the absence of Sir Syed.

SUCCESS OF SIMLA DELEGATION

- ✓ The successes of Simla delegation and partition of Bengal also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMICAL BACKWARDNESS

- ✓ Muslims had lagged far behind from the hindus in education and economic progress.
- ✓ Educational and economic condition could only be upgraded by establishing a separate muslim organization that could represent the wishes of the muslims.

PARTITION OF BENGAL

- ✓ Hindus protested against the partition of Bengal
- ✓ Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had over the British
- ✓ The Muslims started to think about their own survival and political representation
- ✓ Muslims were also increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress.
- ✓ By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited over the partition.

FORMATION

- ✓ In 1906 the 20th annual meeting of the Muslim Educational Conference was going on at the residence of Nawab Salim Ullah Khan of Decca.
- ✓ Nawab Waqar Ul Mulk presided over the meeting & members of the meeting stressed on a separate party for the Muslims.

- ✓ After the meeting Nawab Salim Ullah Khan proposed the formation of a separate political party for the Muslims and suggested the name of All India Muslim Confederacy for it.
- ✓ On 30th December 1906 All India Muslim League was formed in Dhaka.
- ✓ Nawab Waqar-Ul-Mulk was nominated as the president and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk as the General Secretary.
- ✓ The 1st annual session of AIML was held in 1907 at Karachi under the chairmanship of Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai and 2nd Session in 1908 in Aligarh, on this occasion Sir Agha Khan was appointed as the president and Bilgarmi as the new General Secretary. Its 3rd President was Muhammad Ali Jauhar. Mian Muhammad Shafi was its 4th while Jinnah became life time President in 1934.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To save the interests of Muslims of sub-continent and no convey their demands to the government
- ✓ To create feelings of good will and respect for the government amongst the Muslims
- ✓ To remove misunderstandings about any action of the government
- ✓ To bring all nations of India closer together to achieve the targets

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MORLEY MINTO REFORMS

WHY MORLEY MINTO REFORMS INTRODUCED BY BRITISH?

- ✓ The British govt. was sick of the issues after partition of Bengal so to resolve the communal tensions between the HINDUS & THE MUSLIMS. They started these reforms so that both the parties could resolve their issues politically by stopping violence in India.
- ✓ The British govt. wanted to work on the plan of reforms in 10 years so that all the Indian parties could be ruled by making the constitution of Indian with the help of all the political parties of India. They wanted to give the power to the Indians step by step so they planned to do it after every ten years.
- ✓ The British govt. wanted to enlarge the councils by adding Indians in the law making councils so that they can get the ideas of the demands of the Indians and could resolve their issues. The govt. wanted to know the views of the Indians and wanted to convey their messages to the Indians.

MORLEY MINTO REFORMS

- ✓ In 1905 Lord Minto as Viceroy replaced Lord Curzon and in 1906 John Morley was appointed as secretary of state for India.
- ✓ They both agreed that the demand of the Indians to have more shares in the govt. was according to justice.
- ✓ These reforms were passed by the British Parliament as the Indian Councils Act (1909).
- ✓ The main provisions of these reforms were:
 - *Enlarging of the Imperial Council to 60 members by adding more non-officials.*
 - *Enlarging of the Central Executive Council by adding 60 new members.*
 - *Enlarging of Provincial Councils to 50 members in (large provinces) & 30 in (small provinces).*
 - *Members of Central Council were allowed to discuss budget, administration, official matters & so on.*
 - *The right of separate electorate and separate constituencies for the Muslims.*
 - *Women were not allowed to vote.*
 - *Indian Legislature could just express their opinions, could not change or influence decisions.*

- *Members of executive council were permitted to discuss budget, administration, official policies and matters of general importance.*

REACTION

- ✓ Congress opposed these reforms. The acceptance of the rights of the Muslims to have a separate electorate was a remarkable event for the Muslim and rejected by the Congress. Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers. Hindu-Muslim relations got strained. Hindus had developed a sense of mistrust, hatred and policy of non-cooperation towards Muslims. Congress and Hindu politicians demanded to reverse these reforms or to cancel Muslim representation.
- ✓ Muslims found these reforms favourable for themselves.
- ✓ Overall both parties criticized these reforms as Indians can advise only.

WHY CONGRESS OPPOSE MORLEY MINTO REFORMS?

NO SELF RULE WAS GRANTED

- ✓ The British intended that the Indians could voice their opinions in the Councils but Congress wanted more responsibility, which the government were not prepared to give.
- ✓ This annoyed many who were looking towards self-rule.
- ✓ The Hindus wanted self-rule but they ignored them and gave more power to the Muslims.

DEMAND OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES BY MUSLIMS ACCEPTED BY BRITISH

- ✓ The British accepted the right of Muslims to have separate electorates, which also annoyed some Hindus who saw it as a concession too far.
- ✓ The Hindus wanted the right of joint electorate for all the areas of India because they were in majority and could easily win elections in many areas but the British granted the right of Separate electorate to the Muslims.

INDIANS WERE ADVISORS ONLY

- ✓ Indian legislature had no control over the executive legislature.
- ✓ They could only pass recommendations only which could be disallowed by the Viceroy.

- ✓ Also the legislature could not pass any resolution on matters concerning army and foreign relations which Hindus wanted.

MUSLIMS GAIN CONTROL ON HIGH POSTS

- ✓ The Hindus were aware of the power of the Muslims after winning the seats in the future elections so some Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers.
- ✓ The Hindus did not wish that the Muslims should control even few high posts.

TO REVERSE THE PARTITION OF BENGAL

- ✓ Hindus thought that if they would oppose these reforms so there will be a chance of reversal.
- ✓ As partition of Bengal was a negative point for hindus so they tried every possible way to reverse that partition.
- ✓ They found it a very good chance to create a pressure on british by opposing it which will pressurize british to reverse the partition.

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LUCKNOW PACT

WHY LUCKNOW PACT WAS SIGNED?

STEPS TAKEN BY BRITISH WERE ANTI-MUSLIM

- ✓ In 1911 partition of Bengal reversed which was an anti-Muslim step
- ✓ In 1912-13 the "Balkan Wars" begun in Eastern Europe.
- ✓ The British fought against the Muslims of Turkey and the Indian Muslims considered it as another Anti-Muslims step of the British so they moved towards the Hindus.
- ✓ Muslims thought British are doing antimuslim things so they decided to move towards Hindus for their betterment.

BRITISH WERE NOT ABLE TO FULFILL THE DEMANDS OF HINDUS

- ✓ British government could not grant the power to Hindus according to their promises till 1914.
- ✓ This brought INC close to AIML as INC thought that if both parties will work together so it will be easy to take self-rule from british.

JINNAH WANTED HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

- ✓ Jinnah always tried his best for the Hindu-Muslim unity & did many efforts to achieve this target.
- ✓ It is considered as the biggest effort of Jinnah to bring both the parties closer to each other.
- ✓ He was working as a member of both the parties for this reason.
- ✓ Due to his advice the Muslim League added the demand of self-rule in their agenda in 1913 when Jinnah joined Muslim League.
- ✓ He got an opportunity when in 1915 both the Muslim League and Congress were having their annual meeting in Bombay.

INC AND AIML WANTED TO WORK TOGETHER ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

- ✓ In this situation moderate leaders like Jinnah from Muslim League and Gokhle from Congress played an important role.
- ✓ Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future.
- ✓ The Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together on constitutional reform.

- ✓ The Muslim League and the Congress agreed to cooperate to persuade the British government to accept their demands.

LUCKNOW PACT

- ✓ Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement between INC and AIML.
- ✓ In 1916 again both the parties had their annual session in Lucknow & Jinnah succeeded to bring both the parties closer to each Other.
- ✓ Muslim League in this Agreement was represented by Jinnah while AmbekaCharan Mahajan led Congress.
- ✓ The most important features were:
 - *Self-Government should be established in India.*
 - *The Congress accepted the right of separate electorate and the seats for the Muslims*
 - *The Muslims were also given one-third seats in Central Legislative Council.*
 - *Both the parties agreed that they would not agree on an act affecting any community unless three-quarter of the community accepted it.*
 - *Number of elected seats on the councils should be increased & minorities should be protected.*
 - *Both the parties agreed on the demand that more seats to be given by the elections as well as provincial autonomy (Power).*
 - *Seats shall be reserved for the muslims in those provinces in which they are in minority and protection shall be given to Hindus living in majority provinces.*

IMPORTANCE OF LUCKNOW PACT

FIRST TIME BOTH PARTIES WORKED TOGETHER

- ✓ It was the first time that the Hindus & the Muslims had made a joint demand for political reforms.
- ✓ It marked the first acceptance by the Hindus that the degree of partition would be necessary in any self-governing India.
- ✓ The Muslims had realized that they need to work with all other parties on the other hand the Hindus had realize that the Hindu-Muslim problems were the same & they should work together to drive the British away from India.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS GOT BETTER

- ✓ It marked the high water mark of the Hindu-Muslim unity.

- ✓ It was the greatest success of Jinnah to bring both the parties closer because he always tried his best to bring the Hindus and the Muslims closer to each other.

FIRST TIME APPROVAL OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE BY HINDUS

SECURITY OF MUSLIM RIGHTS AND INTERESTS WERE GUARANTEED

MUSLIM LEAGUE SEPARATE STATUS WAS ACCEPTED BY CONGRESS

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MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS

WHY BRITISH GOVT ANNOUNCE MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS?

AFTER 10 YEARS REFORMS WERE TO BE INTRODUCED

- ✓ It was issued because the British govt. was following a policy to introduce reforms after every 10 years and it had been the time since they introduced Morley-Minto reforms in 1909.
- ✓ So they had to announce new reforms according to their policy in 1919.

BRITISH WANTED FAVOR FROM INDIANS

- ✓ The British govt. wanted get the favour of the Indians by giving them relaxation in these reforms.
- ✓ Because they were thinking that if they would introduce these reforms they would get the Indian favour by giving them share in the govt. council.

TO IMPROVE THEIR REFORMS

- ✓ They wanted to check the success of their previous reforms (Morley-Minto reforms) & to plan for the future reforms of India (Simon Commission).
- ✓ They never wanted to see that the Indians would not accept it like they did in last reforms.

MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS

- ✓ In 1919 Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford and secretary state for India Lord Montague took a tour for India and discussed the constitutional work with Indian people.
- ✓ They sent constitutional reforms to britishgovt for ratification.
- ✓ These were ratified by the britishgovt and were implanted in India with name of Mont-Ford reforms.
- ✓ Its main recommendations were as follows
 - *Bicameral Legislature was first time established in the center and it was approved that the time period of the elected members of the upper house(Council of state) was to be 5 years and the Lower House(Legislative Assembly) to be 3 years. Upper house had total 60 members, 33 were elected and 27 were nominated. Lower house had 145 members, 104 were elected and 41 were nominated.*
 - *System of "Diarchy" was introduced in the provinces which gave authority to the central govt. to interfere in the provincial matters.*

- *Reserved subjects (Justice, Police, Revenue, and Power & Press) were to be controlled by the Governor while Transferred subjects (Local govt. Education, Health, Public Works & Forests) were controlled by Ministers.*
- *Separate electorates were also accepted first time for the both the Muslims and the Sikhs.*
- *Out of 103 seats in the Imperial Legislative Council 32 seats would be reserved for the Muslims.*
- *The Council of State was consisted of 60 members*
- *A Council of Princess was also setup with 108 members*
- *The Legislative Council should now be called as the Legislative Assembly*
- *The British govt. also claimed that they were extending voting rights for locals.*
- *The Viceroy was given full power to pass any bill & appoint the provincial Governors*
- *The British govt. promised to introduce more constitutional reforms after 10 years.*

RESULTS

- ✓ The Muslims League and Congress both were hoping much more from the British govt. but it kept the main powers.
- ✓ In congress some moderates accepted these & they were dismissed from Congress while most of them rejected these reforms while Muslims League could not achieve anything new.
- ✓ Muslims were given separate electorate so other minorities like Sikhs & others also demanded the concessions.
- ✓ Local people of India wanted that the country should be according to their desire while the power was granted to Viceroy.

ROWLATT ACT

- ✓ In December 1917 a committee was formed under Justice Rowlett to study the revolutionary activities in India & it recommended that some measure to be taken urgently to control this attitude.
- ✓ However, both the parties had to accept it because of The Rowlett Act (1919).
- ✓ This act gave the right of arrest to anyone without a warrant, detention without bail & right of the provincial govt. to order people where to live.
- ✓ Gandhi and others found that constitutional opposition to the measure were useless; so on April 6 Hartal was organized where Indians would suspend all

business and fast as a sign of their hatred. This event is known as Rowlatt Satyagraha.

- ✓ Due to this act Jinnah resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council & Gandhi gave a call for Strike against this black law.
- ✓ Due to the introduction of these reforms there was much dissatisfaction in the small provinces because they had lost their power.
- ✓ The British govt. banned all the anti govt. publications, demonstrations due to violence. In the Punjab there was a great effect of Rowlett Act.

AMRITSAR MASSACRE

- ✓ April 13 1919
- ✓ In Amritsar, a meeting was arranged but it was banned by the govt.
- ✓ The organizers Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus decided to go there.
- ✓ In that peaceful demonstration nearly 20 thousand people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh.
- ✓ The British govt. did not give permission for such gatherings.
- ✓ A British Officer General Dyer was dealing the situation that ordered the soldiers to open fire on the civilians.
- ✓ Around 400 people were killed & 1200 wounded in Jallianwala Bagh Incident.
- ✓ To investigate this incident HUNTER COMMITTEE was set up in England in October 1919 after issues ordered by Secretary of State for India, Lord Montague .
- ✓ General Dyer was removed from his services but he was not punished for it.

WHY INDIANS OPPOSED MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS?

INDIANS WERE EXPECTING MUCH MORE

- ✓ The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions.
- ✓ Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals.
- ✓ As the Indians had supported the British during WWI they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

DIARCHY WAS IMPOSED ON PROVINCES

- ✓ Diarchy gave the right to governors (mainly british) to intervene in the provincial matters.

- ✓ This means that main powers and all authorities were in the hands of British.
- ✓ Indians realized that they were not provided with any power.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR GENERAL

- ✓ These reforms gave too many powers in hands of Governor General.
- ✓ He could appoint Provincial governors and ministers, could pass any law, could suspend the constitution.

ONLY 2% PEOPLE CAN VOTE

- ✓ Only 2% people can vote which means out of 250 million only 5 million people could vote.
- ✓ Voting is the right and which was taken from the Indians.

WHY INDIA WAS NOT GRANTED SELF RULE BY BRITAIN IN 1919?

- ✓ Britain was severely weakened after WW1, especially economically. All colonial nations were facing demands from their colonies for independence in one form or another, and Britain viewed India as the jewel of the Empire.
- ✓ Britain's standing as a world power would be weakened if it gave in to Indian demands.
- ✓ Strategically, India was important for the British navy and British influence in the region. Therefore the British were reluctant to give in to Indian demands
- ✓ There were many thousands of British people living in India who could not be abandoned. The British government did not want to lose these businessmen, missionaries and civil servants.

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KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

WHY WAS IT FOUNDED?

MUSLIMS HELD CALIPHATE OF TURKEY IN HIGH REGARD

- ✓ The First World War broke out in 1914 & ended in 1918.
- ✓ The Turkish Ottoman Empire was fighting alongside the German and Austria against Britain, France and Russia. Unfortunately, Turkish side defeated in the War.
- ✓ The Treaty of Versailles decided to split Germany into two by creating a new country Poland. Germans were asked to pay a huge sum to Victorious Allies.
- ✓ The same measures were taken against Austria also. The Treaty of Servers (1920) was against Muslims and according to this Turkey was to be divided amongst the victorious allies.
- ✓ If further said that Ottoman Empire was to be split up in a way that Arabia was made independent, some parts of Turkey would be given under League of Nations and the remaining Turkish land would be given to Greece.
- ✓ While Turkey's only possession in Europe would be the areas around Istanbul.
- ✓ The British Prime Minister Lloyd George wanted to split Turkey also in the same way they did with Germany & Austria.
- ✓ The Muslims of South Asia were angry at this decision & started to stop the British doing any harm to Khilafat in Turkey.
- ✓ Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished.
- ✓ They expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate.
- ✓ The Muslims of the world were anxious about the future of Turkey.
- ✓ It was the only region in the world where the Caliphate was in practice and the Turkish ruler was known as the "Khalifa or Caliph" so the Muslims wanted to save Khilafat in Turkey.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE CONTAIN HOLY PLACES

- ✓ The British and other successors wanted to destroy the Ottoman Empire which contained many sacred places of the Muslims like Makkah, Madina& Jerusalem or to convert Turkey to a nation than an empire.
- ✓ The Muslims were also anxious about Hajj and Umrah in case of division of these sacred places.

TO PRESSURIZE BRITISH

- ✓ The Muslims of South Asia launched a movement to pressurize the British to give independence to India by using this agitation because the British govt. was having a weak position due to World War I and all the Hindus and the Muslims were united due to Lucknow
- ✓ Pact.
- ✓ Muslims and Hindus were united and Hindus saw this as the best opportunity to drive British out of India.

MUSLIMS HAD A FEAR OF BRITISH

- ✓ Many Indian Muslim leaders believed that the decline of Turkish empire would have an adverse effect on the importance of Indian Muslim community.
- ✓ And in future British may start treating them with disrespect.
- ✓ Therefore they encourage Muslims to launch Khilafat movement in order to protect their image and prestige.

MUSLIMS DON'T WANT TO FIGHT WITH MUSLIM BROTHERS

- ✓ It was clear that British would harm the Turkey.
- ✓ So many Muslims deserted the British army as they were not interested in fighting with Muslim brothers.
- ✓ In Islam, Muslims are brothers of each other.
- ✓ This meant that they did not favour the British policy regarding Turkey.
- ✓ This same hatred took form of their opposition towards British as Khilafat movement.

TO REMIND BRITISH THEIR PROMISE

- ✓ British asked Muslims to support them in First World War.
- ✓ British promised that if they won the war, they would not attack the Turkey.
- ✓ However, after winning the war they forgot their promise and decided to punish Turkey.
- ✓ So to remind the promise they started this movement.

CONCERNS ABOUT BRITISH POLICIES

- ✓ Muslims distrusted British policies, especially after the First World War and the Rowlatt Act and other legislation.
- ✓ They were concerned that the British were encouraging Muslims to fear the Hindus so that Muslims would cooperate more with the British.

- ✓ They were also worried about how British rule in Afghanistan and Persia had paid little attention to the views of Muslims there and were worried that the same was happening in India.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- ✓ The Treaty of Versailles decided to split Germany into two by creating a new country Poland.
- ✓ Germans were asked to pay a huge sum of money to the Victorious Allies.
- ✓ The same measures were taken against Austria also.

TREATY OF SEVRES

- ✓ The Treaty of Sevres (1920) was against Muslims and according to this Turkey was to be divided amongst the victorious allies.
- ✓ It further said that Ottoman Empire was to be split up in a way the Arabia was made independent, some parts of Turkey would be given under league of Nations and the remaining Turkish land would be given to Greece.
- ✓ While Turkey's only possession in Europe would be the areas around Istanbul.
- ✓ The British Prime Minister Lloyd George wanted to split Turkey also in the same way they did with Germany & Austria.
- ✓ The Muslims of South Asia were angry at this decision & started to stop the British doing any harm to Khilafat in Turkey.

MAIN EVENTS

- ✓ The **FIRST KHILAFAT CONFERENCE** was held on 23rd November 1919 at Delhi and Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq emphasized in his presidential address that support of non-muslims should be enlisted in this issue.
- ✓ After this meeting, the main purpose was to convince the British not to take any action against Turkey.
- ✓ At the end of this conference a resolution was passed which decided to send a delegation to England to show the strength of this movement.
- ✓ A "**KHILAFAT COMMITTEE**" was organized in the first step of the movement & Maulana Shaukat Ali was nominated as Secretary, Congress also assured its full support in this moment and Abul Kalam Azad represented it.

- ✓ Congress also agreed to boycott British goods and adopting a policy of non-cooperation against the British.
- ✓ Gandhi also approved a passive resistance called **SATYAGRAYA**.
- ✓ The **SECOND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE** was held in the AMRITSAR on 28th December 1919, where both the parties (Khilafat Movement and Non-cooperation movement) planned for the future.
- ✓ It was agreed to merge all the political groups & Gandhi was made the leader of these groups.
- ✓ **KHILAFAT DELEGATION** left for England led by Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar to meet the Prime Minister Lloyd George.
- ✓ It was totally useless because the Prime Minister refused to accept any proposal of the Khilafat Delegation and it failed without its desired results.
- ✓ Gandhi took a tour of India & both the Hindus & the Muslims started **NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT** against the British govt.
- ✓ The **THIRD KHILAFAT CONFERENCE** was held in Karachi from 9-11 July, in which services with police and army were termed Haram. The Indians were convinced to give up Govt. services, give back titles, boycott courts and British goods, and resign from local bodies not to attend schools and colleges. After this resolution many Indian leaders were arrested including Ali brothers. Jinnah had already predicted that it might be violent & the same thing happened in
- ✓ Nilambar & Tirur where police stations were set on fire. After this conference the prominent political leaders were arrested.
- ✓ About 30,000 Indian political leaders were arrested till the end of 1921.
- ✓ Gandhi convinced the people of Congress that with the help of this movement they would be able to get "**Swaraj or Self-rule**" in a year.
- ✓ The Congress decided to exploit Muslim agitation to pressurize the British for the self-rule and to prove that the Hindu-Muslim unity was the need of time.
- ✓ Jinnah totally rejected Gandhi's non-cooperation; he thought that it could not be run in a non-violent way so, as a protest he resigned from Congress in 1920.
- ✓ In August 1920, Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari started **HIJRAT MOVEMENT** and asked the Muslims to migrate to a place where they could practice Islam freely.
- ✓ Nearly 18,000 Muslims migrated to Afghanistan.

- ✓ The Afghan govt. welcome them in the beginning but afterwards refused to accept them. Many people died in the way due to hard areas and those who returned back to India could not have jobs, and shelter.
- ✓ As a result of this all the Muslims became more backward in all the fields of life.
- ✓ This migration to Afghanistan is known as the, "**HIJRAT MOVEMENT**" in the history.
- ✓ In February 1922 **CHAURA CHURI INCIDENT** a village near UP a dispute originated between the police and the demonstrating people. The excited people killed 21 policemen when they fired on the political procession. Gandhi was shocked to hear this and withdrew his support from the non-cooperation movement, which was destruction to the Khilafat movement.
- ✓ Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment.
- ✓ When Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar and other leaders were released from jail in 1924 they saw a horrible picture of the Muslims & country.
- ✓ Mohammad Ali Johar declared India as "**Dar-ul-Harb means Home of War**".

FAILURE OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

HIJRAT MOVEMENT

- ✓ Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government.
- ✓ The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle.
- ✓ Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims.
- ✓ The Hijrat Movement at a critical situation was another blow for this movement at a wrong time.
- ✓ The Muslims were shocked to see the attitude of Afghan govt. on the other hand the Muslim leaders wanted the local people to stay in India & fight against the British while they were leaving.
- ✓ As people became backward socially and economically so they did not support khilafat movement which further weakens the strength of khilafat movement.

ABOLISHMENT OF KHILAFAT

- ✓ The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey.

- ✓ The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmud VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa.
- ✓ Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

BETRAYAL OF GANDHI

- ✓ In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support.
- ✓ Betrayal of Gandhi on the very crucial stage nears the victory because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat.
- ✓ He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

IGNORANCE OF QUAID'S SUGGESTION

- ✓ Quaid's suggested not to start the non-cooperation movement as there will be violence due to which Khilafat movement will never be successful in their mission
- ✓ His suggestion was totally ignored by AIML & INC.
- ✓ The incident of Chaura Chauri and other incidents proved that Quaid was correct in his opinion.
- ✓ The violence worsened the position of Khilafat movement

CHAURA CHAURI INCIDENT

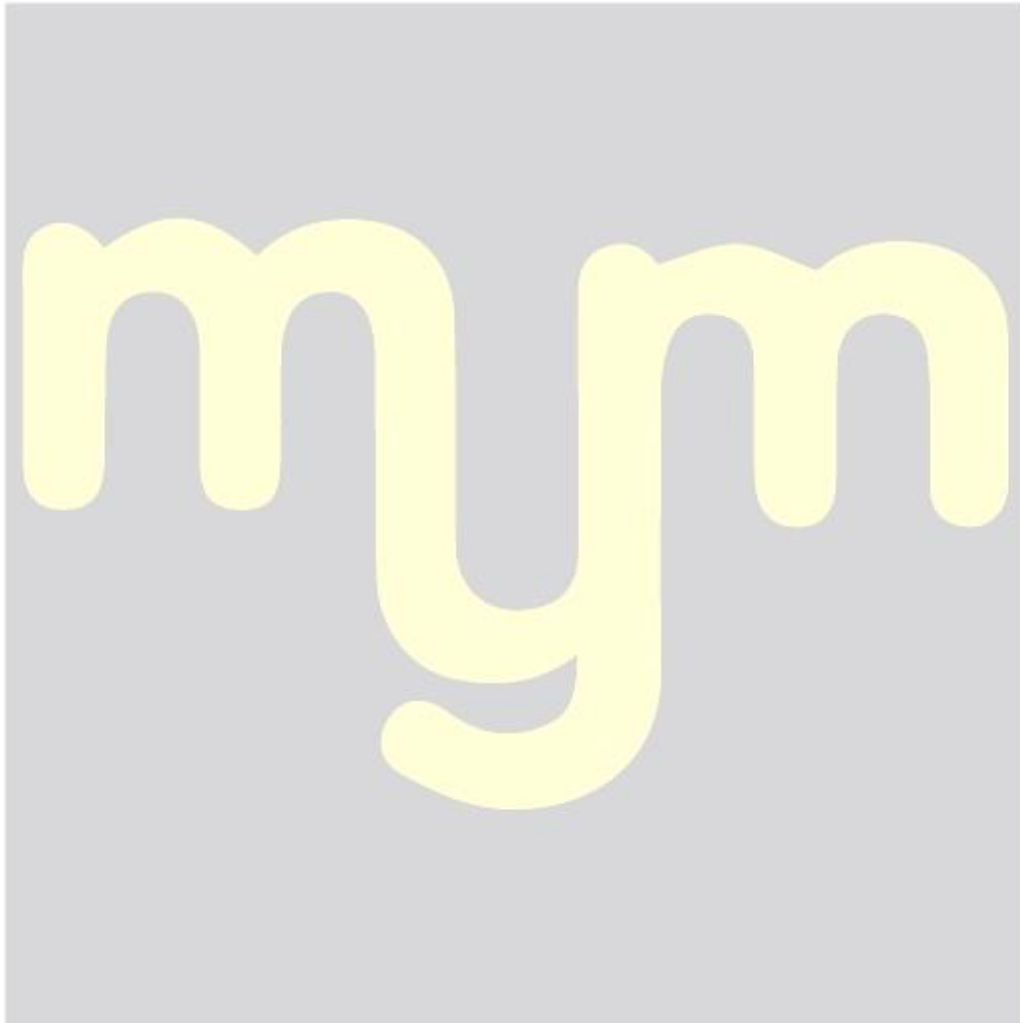
- ✓ The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time.
- ✓ Burning of 21 policemen in ChauraChori incident which made it violent.
- ✓ After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

LACK OF COMMON OBJECTIVE

- ✓ Khilafat movement and non-cooperation movement started simultaneously.
- ✓ Both movements were working together but with different intentions.
- ✓ Khilafat movement was started to save Ottoman Empire.
- ✓ Non-cooperation was started to get self rule.

MOPLAH UPRISING

- ✓ Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India.
- ✓ Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties.
- ✓ This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

DELHI PROPOSALS

- ✓ Mohammed Ali Jinnah called a conference of all Muslim leaders in Delhi in 1927 to discuss the future of constitutional reforms.
- ✓ Muslim league wanted to secure the position of muslims in upcoming constitutional reforms.
- ✓ The main demands were known as the Delhi Proposals:
 - *Separation of Sindh from Bormbay.*
 - *Full power & provincial status for the Frontier Province and Baluchistan.*
 - *Muslims should be given more seats in Punjab and Bengal according to their population.*
 - *If the Muslims would be given one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature then the Muslims League would give up demand of separate electorate.*

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SIMON COMMISSION

WHY IT WAS SENT?

- ✓ It was expected by the Conservative govt. that in case the Labour party wins the elections in UK they might give many concessions to the Indians so 2 years early the British government sent a delegation consisted of 7 British members led by Sir John Simon 1927.
- ✓ It was sent to solve the problem of communal tension between the Hindus & the Muslims because there were many disagreements of the previous reforms.
- ✓ In Montague-Chelmsford reforms they promised to announce more reforms in 10 years so it was a continuity of the British policies to introduce new reforms within 10 years.

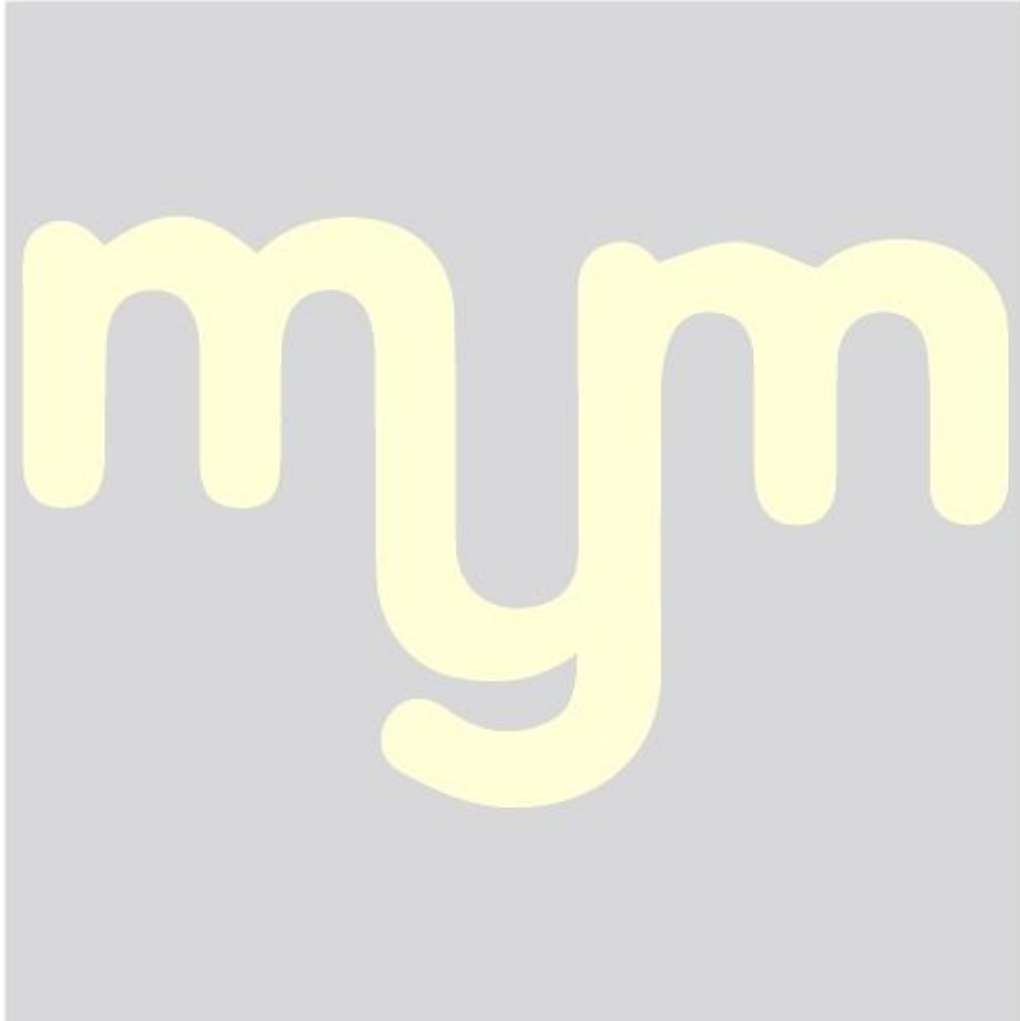
SIMON COMMISSION

- ✓ In 1927 British government announced to send a seven member commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to prepare the report for new reforms.
- ✓ The delegation paid two prolonged visits to India.
- ✓ First one from 3rd February to 31st March, 1928 and second one was from 11 October to 13 April, 1929.
- ✓ The commission had no Indian member.
- ✓ Its report was published in 1930 known as Simon Report
- ✓ The main proposals were:
 - ***It abolished Diarchy & introduced federal form of govt. with provincial autonomy***
 - ***Separate electorates were kept for the minorities but the Muslims were not given one-third seats in the Central Legislature.***
 - ***Sindh remained a part of Bombay.***
 - ***Special status was given to NWFP province & not the provincial status.***

RESULTS OF SIMON COMMISSION

- ✓ The Congress did not accept these proposals because of federal form of govt. separate electorate for minorities & provincial autonomy. Congress raised slogans of Simon Go Back. Congress started civil-disobedience movement against British government in 1930 which led to arrest of thousands of Congress supporters.

- ✓ Muslim League rejected it because Sindh was not separated from Bombay, NWFP & Baluchistan were not given provincial status and the Muslims were not given one-third seats. Muslim league did not joint non-cooperation movement.
- ✓ In the meantime there took place a change of british government and new government assured Indian that no constitutional reforms would be introduced in India without taking Indian into confidence.



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NEHRU REPORT

WHY IT WAS ISSUED?

- ✓ It was issued to the rejection of the Simon Commission proposals because it did not fulfil demands of Congress. Since it abolished Diarchy, introduced Federal form of govt. and minorities were given separate electorate so they issued it. The Congress wanted more concessions for the Hindus but the British govt. did not wish to do it.
- ✓ The Congress leaders organized an all parties Conference regarding the Constitutional reforms to be introduced in India. It reported on the future of the Sub-Continent by looking to dominion status with no need for separate electorates. They wanted to control power under Congress so they refused to accept the rights of other minorities.
- ✓ This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future cooperation between them and the Congress because they totally denied their rights. They broke all the promises of Lucknow Pact and even denied the right of separate electorate. It was a part of Congress agenda to give less power and rights to the Muslims.
- ✓ It was also a response of the comments of Lord Birkenhead that Congress was an immature party & could not frame a constitution.

NEHRU REPORT

- ✓ In 1928 members of Congress, League, Liberals, Hindu Muhasba, Sikh League & so on met in All-Party Conference to frame the future constitution.
- ✓ The Muslims were also called for this but in the committee they had nominal representation.
- ✓ Moti Lal Nehru chaired the meeting and devised the constitution known as "Nehru Report" with the recommendations:
 - *A responsible govt. on the basis of self-governing dominion to be formed.*
 - *Separate electorates should not be given to the minorities & through joint electorate reserved seats should be given according to population.*
 - *The departments such as foreign affairs, army and defense should be controlled by parliament and Viceroy.*
 - *A Unitary form to government in Center & India to be a federation with two-chamber parliament.*
 - *Hindi should be given the status of official language.*

- *Men and women and all religions should have equal rights.*
- *The voting right for all adult men and women.*
- *Separation of Sindh from Bombay & full provincial status for NWFP and Baluchistan.*
- ✓ Jinnah proposed three amendments, which were:
 - *In the central Legislature, one-third representation for the Muslims.*
 - *In the Punjab and Bengal Muslim representation on the basis of population.*
 - *Main powers should be given to Central govt. but the remaining powers should be given to provinces.*
- ✓ The Congress rejected all these amendments.
- ✓ The Nehru report ended any future cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim League.
- ✓ It is considered as the turning point between the Hindu-Muslim relations. Whatever they had accepted in the Lucknow pact, they even rejected all those agreements.
- ✓ So, the Muslims could not trust the Hindus anymore because they had been betrayed several times.

WHY ALL INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE REJECTED NEHRU REPORT? [7]

- ✓ The report ignored the views of Muslims.
- ✓ Congress had gone back on the view of having separate electorates established at Lucknow in 1916.
- ✓ There was no room for automatic Muslim representation in the parliament which the Muslim League wanted.
- ✓ Muslims were against Hindi being the official language of India and therefore saw no future in their relationship with Hindus.
- ✓ The Muslim League foresaw that the Punjab and Bengal was in danger of not having adult suffrage and so wanted seats to be reserved for Muslims on a population basis.

JINNAH 14 POINTS

WHY DID JINNAH ISSUED 14 POINTS?

IN RESPONSE OF SIMON COMMISSION

- ✓ Simon Commission did not accept the demands of Muslims such as Provincial status for NWFP, separation of Sindh from Bombay, and Muslims were not given 1/3rd seats in Central Legislature.
- ✓ So in response of Simon commission Jinnah issued his 14 points.

IN RESPONSE OF NEHRU REPORT

- ✓ Although the Nehru Report has been drawn up by an All Party Conference but there were many points in that which were against the Muslims.
- ✓ Nehru report proposed unitary form of govt which means they wanted Hindu Raj.
- ✓ It also proposed Hindi as official language which was against Muslims as Urdu was associated with AIML.
- ✓ It also rejected separate electorate for Muslims which was the main demand of Muslims.
- ✓ Jinnah wanted amendments which were not accepted by Nehru.
- ✓ So in response of Nehru Report, in 1929 Jinnah gave his own formula for the constitutional reforms.

TO PROTECT AND SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS & INTERESTS OF MUSLIMS

- ✓ Jinnah gave his 14 points in order to protect and safeguard the rights & interests of Muslims.
- ✓ These demands covered all aspects of Muslims interests at that time.
- ✓ The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate homeland.
- ✓ It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.
- ✓ So in the shadow of 14 points they held Allahabad address for the demand of a separate homeland for the Muslims.

14 POINTS

- ✓ In 1929 Quaid-e-Azam decided to give its own formula for the constitutional reforms.

- ✓ He convinced the meeting of AIML in Delhi and gave his famous 14 Points formula.

Federal System

The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers rested in the provinces.

Provincial Autonomy

A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.

Representation of Minorities

All legislative in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principles of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.

Number of Muslim Representative

In the central legislative, Muslims representative shall be not less than one-third.

Separate Electorates

A representative of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided it shall be open to any community, at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favor of joint electorate.

Muslim Majority Provinces

Any territorial re-distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way, affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal, and N.W.F.P.

Religious Liberty

Full religious Liberty, liberty of belief, worship and observance, association and education shall be guaranteed to all the communication.

Three-Fourth Representation

No bill or resolution shall be passed in any legislative or any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill.

Separation of Sindh

Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.

Introduction of Reforms in N.W.F.P and Baluchistan

Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

Government Services

Muslims should be given adequate share along with other Indians in the services of State.

Protection of Muslim's culture and Language

The Constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion and personal laws and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State and by local self-governing bodies.

One-Third Muslim Ministers

No cabinet, either central or provincial be formed without being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim Ministers.

Constitution

No change shall be made in the constitution of the state except with the concurrence of State constituting the Indian Federation.

IMPORTANCE

- ✓ A comparison of the Nehru Report with the Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points shows that the political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus had really widened.
- ✓ The importance of these points can be judged by the fact that these points were presented in the Round Table Conference of 1930.
- ✓ Those points made it clear to Hindus and British Government that Muslims wanted their own identity without influence by Hindus.
- ✓ Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam became principles for Muslims of India.
- ✓ These points made it clear to Hindus and British Government that Muslims of India will not bear any influence from Hindus or British Government.
- ✓ Fourteen Points not only revived Muslim League but also directed them on a new way.
- ✓ These points prepared the Muslims of India for a bold step to struggle for freedom.
- ✓ These points became the demands of the Muslims and greatly influenced the Muslims thinking for the next two decades till the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

ALLAHABAD ADDRESS

- ✓ Muslim League held its annual session at Allahabad in 1930 which was presided by Dr Muhammad Allama Iqbal.
- ✓ He delivered a speech which is commonly known as Allahabad address of Allama Iqbal.
- ✓ Here he presented the idea of separate homeland for Muslims which was ultimately realized in the form of Pakistan.
- ✓ Allama Iqbal explained the historical background of Hindus and Muslims. He explained that India was a continent of humans who belonged to different races, languages and religions.
- ✓ He also pointed out, there would not be peace in the country unless there is proper place for Muslims as a separate nation since Muslims have totally different culture.
- ✓ He proposed separate homeland for Muslims. While defining the area. He stated Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan should be in Muslim state with or without British rule.

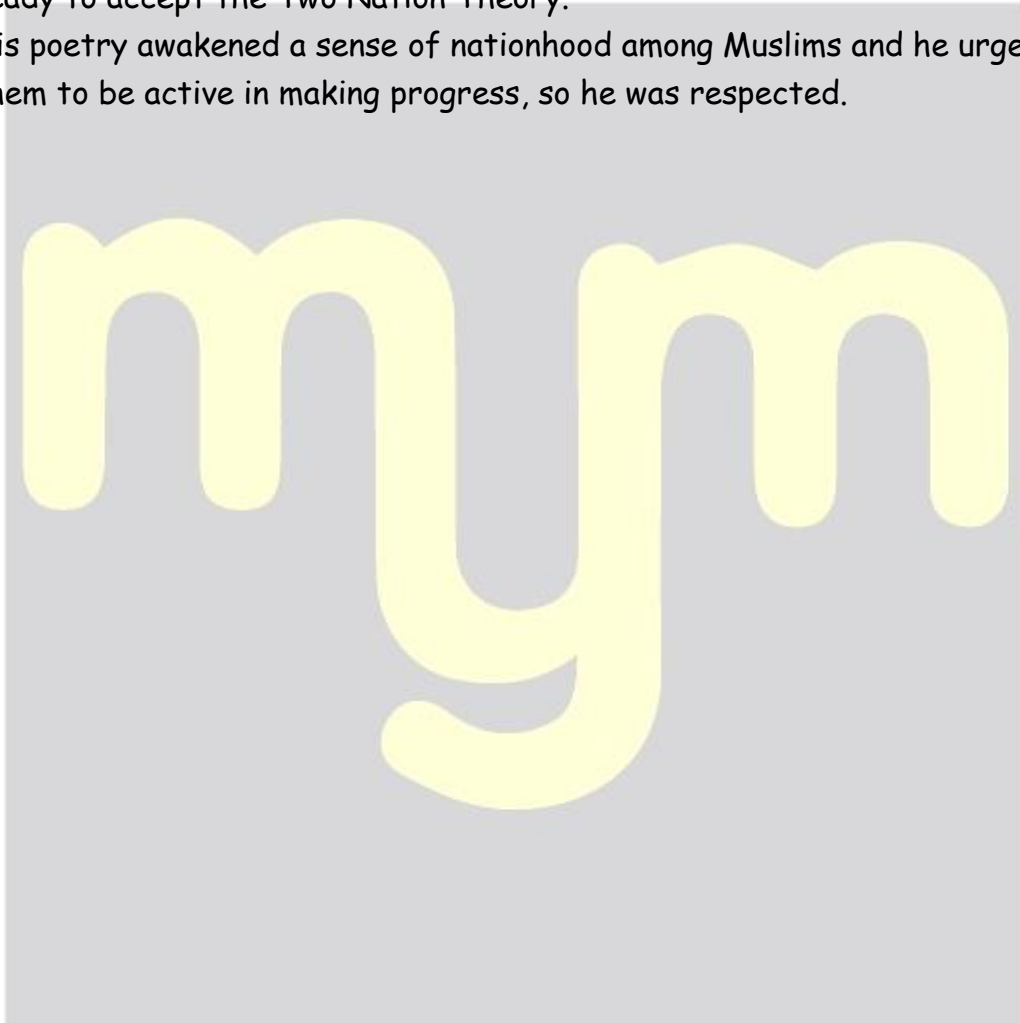
IMPORTANCE

- ✓ This address laid the foundation of Pakistan Movement which was further supported by leaders like Chaudry Rahmat Ali and Jinnah.
- ✓ It clarified the confusions in minds of Muslims about their political future. It completely said that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations with different culture, religion and languages and they can't live together. This set a target for Muslims that now they have to fight on their own under the platform of AIML.
- ✓ This brought unity amongst Muslims as all Muslim leaders came on one platform and supported the idea of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.
- ✓ This also brought political awareness among Muslims that now they can't work with Congress after the Nehru report. It was also a guide for upcoming Muslim political leaders.

WHY ALLAMA IQBAL WAS ASKED TO CHAIR THE ADDRESS?

- ✓ He was a well-respected, authoritative figure and had the confidence of Muslims and the first important Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state.

- ✓ He was opposed to British control of India - as the concept of conquest went against Muslim beliefs. This strengthened his view of the creation of a separate homeland, independent of the British.
- ✓ He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress. He had inspired and spoke for many in the Muslim League.
- ✓ He was suitable, educated and was the best leader as Jinnah was not yet ready to accept the Two Nation Theory.
- ✓ His poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress, so he was respected.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930-32)

WHY WERE THREE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES HELD?

TO DRAFT AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION IN SUPPORT OF INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

- ✓ The Indians had opposed the Simon Commission but a report was still produced.
- ✓ The recommendations of Simon Commission could not satisfy the demands of the political parties of India.
- ✓ The British decided that a RTC should be held in order to discuss the Commission's recommendations on the future government of India.
- ✓ British wanted to draft an Indian constitution in support of Indian Political Parties.

FIRST R.T.C FAILED

- ✓ It was realized that without the attendance of the Congress in the first RTC little progress on the future of the Sub-Continent could be achieved.
- ✓ As congress was the major party of India so British thought imposing a constitution without their acceptance will result in violence which can cause danger to British rule.
- ✓ So in order to that British decided to held second RTC.
- ✓ Lord Irwin met Gandhi and made progress so that another Round Table Conference could be held.

SECOND R.T.C FAILED

- ✓ In second RTC Gandhi took a hard line refusing to recognize the problem of the minorities and also claiming to represent the Congress alone which he said spoke for the whole of India.
- ✓ The Conference broke up amidst threats that the British would impose a solution if agreement couldn't be reached.
- ✓ It was then agreed that a third conference would be held.
- ✓ The British govt. wanted to reach on a common agreement about the future constitution of India so they tried their best to conduct three conferences.

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

- ✓ The First RTC was held from November 1930 to January 1931.
- ✓ It was chaired by British Prime minister Ramsey MacDonald.
- ✓ Except congress, leading leaders of different political parties of India and nationalities and princes of the princely states were invited.

- ✓ Congress declared that it would attend the conference only if it was given the assurance that the Nehru report would be enforced in totality as the constitution of India. They also refused to attend unless there was a guarantee that anything agreed at conference would be implemented.
- ✓ British govt denied to accept their wish.
- ✓ So Congress boycotted First RTC and started a civil disobedience movement.
- ✓ Under this civil disobedience movement, protests were held, british goods were boycotted, and it was decided not to pay taxes.
- ✓ The british govt reacted strongly by arresting thousands of congress supporters including Gandhi and Nehru.
- ✓ From the muslims side, Sir Agha Khan was the head of delegation and other prominent members were Jinnah, Muhammad Ali, Sir Muhammad Sahfi and others.

SUCCESSSES

- ✓ Govt approved federal system for India and it was a great achievement and was first step towards self-rule.
- ✓ Responsible govt in provinces.
- ✓ Sindh was given separate identity as province.
- ✓ Princely states agreed to join All India Federation.

FAILURES

- ✓ Congress (Major Party) was absent. Without it no agreement could be reached.
- ✓ Deadlock on federal system.
- ✓ Minorities could not reach a conclusion.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

- ✓ To ensure Congress participation in second round table conference, british govt directed Viceroy Lord Irwin to make efforts in this regard.
- ✓ As a result Lord Irwin made a pact with Gandhi in March 1931 known as Gandhi-Irwin pact.
- ✓ It was very difficult for the British govt. to reach an agreement without the Congress, so they tried to their best to convince the Congress to attend the 2nd RTC.
- ✓ The non-cooperation movement of Gandhi could not get the desired results and he himself wanted to attend the 2nd RTC.
- ✓ Gandhi was looking for an appropriate occasion that the Viceroy Lord Irwin sent him an invitation for talks.

- ✓ Finally, pact was signed between both the leaders with the proposals that the Congress would end its civil disobedience movement & attend 2nd Round Table Conference.
- ✓ That the British government would take all ordinances back against Congress & release all persons arrested during the civil disobedience movement.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

- ✓ Second RTC held from September 1931 to December 1931.
- ✓ It was very important occasion because almost all the political parties of India were present during this conference.
- ✓ Muslim League team was led by Jinnah & Allama Iqbal.
- ✓ At this time Gandhi rejected to accept the rights of minorities of India & claimed himself as the sole representative of all the Indians.
- ✓ This was totally rejected by the govt. as well as by the Jinnah who tried his best to prove that the Muslims were a separate nation from any definition of nation in the world.
- ✓ After this Gandhi adopted a very rude and unreasonable behavior.
- ✓ He quietly observed the conference & did not give any suggestion on various matters discussed.
- ✓ So, the Gandhi was not agreed to accept the rights of minorities & due to his attitude there was no settlement of various issues, which could be settled easily.

SUCCESSSES

- ✓ Congress attended it.
- ✓ NWFP & Sindh would be given by the status of provinces with their own Governors.
- ✓ Minorities entered into an agreement.

FAILURES

- ✓ Rude & Stubborn behaviour of Gandhi.
- ✓ Minorities issue unresolved.
- ✓ The Labour party was not so strong due to a coalition govt which was least, concerned with any settlement in India. The new British national government was less keen to reach a compromise in India.

COMMUNAL AWARD

- ✓ The British government gave enough time and chance to Indian leaders to come up with a workable constitutional setup, after vainly waiting British Prime Minister Ramsey Macdonald published their own scheme known as "Communal Award" in 1932 at the end of second RTC.
- ✓ It retained separate electorate for the Muslims and all other minorities.
- ✓ This award also separated Sindh from Bombay province.
- ✓ It also awarded muslims more seats than their population in Hindu Majority provinces.
- ✓ Similarly, It also awarded hindus more seats than their population in Muslim Majority provinces.
- ✓ The Congress was not happy with this award because the Muslims were given separate electorate & seats.
- ✓ Since Muslim League was called by the British govt so they had to accept it and this was favorable for muslims as well so they accepted it.

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

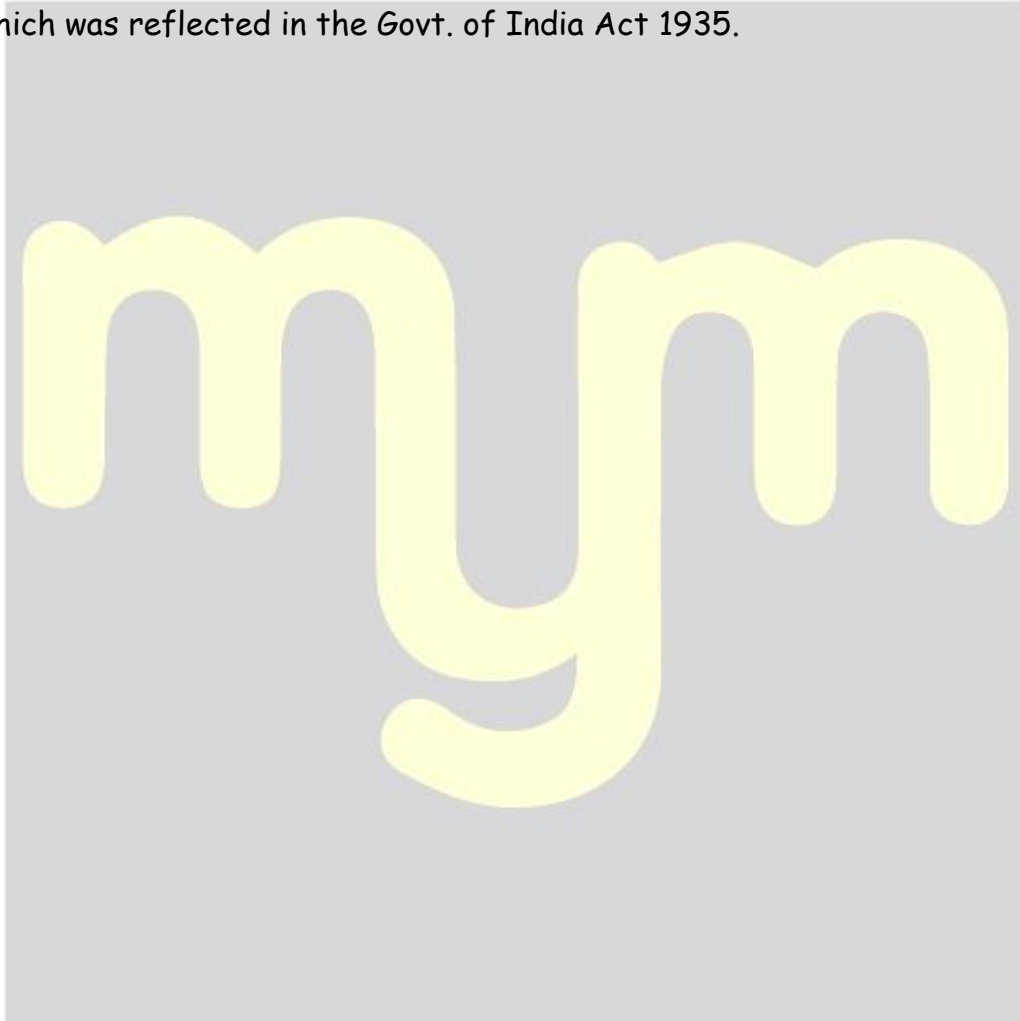
- ✓ The third RTC was held in London from November 1932 to December 1932.
- ✓ The 3rd RTC was just a formality because only 46 delegates attended it.
- ✓ Jinnah did not attend his conference because he was sick of the political situation of India, he wasn't properly invited & his wife had died.
- ✓ Sir Agha Khan led the Muslim League.
- ✓ After 2nd RTC Gandhi came back & started civil disobedience movement again.
- ✓ Gandhi and Nehru were imprisoned due to their movement against the govt.
- ✓ Lord Irwin was replaced with Lord Willington who was less aware of the problems & solutions of India and was not in favor of giving Indians any political freedom.

FAILURES

- ✓ Congress and league didn't attended the conference.
- ✓ Lord Irwin was replaced with Lord Willington who was less aware of the problems & solutions of India and was not in favor of giving Indians any political freedom.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ I agree that the three RTC's achieved little & the British govt. could not achieve its desired results on the spot but they were very successful afterwards.
- ✓ The govt. knew the problems & demands of the major parties of India, which was a positive feature of these conferences.
- ✓ The govt. kept those demands in their minds for their future decisions, which was reflected in the Govt. of India Act 1935.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT-1935

- ✓ When the British govt. could not reach on a common agreement between both the major parties of India with the help of RTC's & Simon Commission, it tried to solve the common problems of India.
- ✓ The main conclusions of RTC's were published in 1933 in the form of a white paper.
- ✓ It was discussed & passed by the British Parliament in 1934.
- ✓ In August 1935 "Government of India Act, 1935" became a law.
- ✓ It was the last major legislation of the govt. before independence.
- ✓ Its important Reforms were:
 - *From provinces Diarchy was replaced with a system of Provincial autonomy.*
 - *"Diarchy" was abolished in the provinces but implemented in the center.*
 - *The provinces of Sindh & Orissa were created & NWFP was given a provincial status.*
 - *Federal list, Provincial list and concurrent list of subjects were introduced.*
 - *Provincial Legislatures were awarded legislation power on provincial and concurrent subjects.*
 - *The representatives of the people were made provincial executive.*
 - *There were 11 provinces in the country.*
 - *A council of ministers for every province.*
 - *Governors were awarded power for various rights. India was to be federation consisted of British provinces & the princely states.*
 - *Two houses of Parliament were formed the upper House (Council of State) & Lower House (Assembly).*
 - *The members of provinces would be elected while nominated from princely states.*

RESULTS

- ✓ This could not get the approval of both the major parties of India because it could not meet their desired demands.
- ✓ The system of govt. introduced could not fulfil the requirements of various sections of the society.
- ✓ It gave main powers under the British govt. because the Governor General could use special power in reserved subjects.

- ✓ Appointed *Governors* were having much power, that they could dismiss the ministers & the whole administration during Emergency.
- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam called it as a "Defective document".
- ✓ Raj Gopal Charia called "Worst than Diarchy".
- ✓ Nehru called it "Charter of slavery".

WHY GOVT OF INDIA ACT 1935 IMPORTANT?

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

- ✓ Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out their own programs and be responsible to their own legislature.
- ✓ This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward.
- ✓ Before that the govt. did not give such option to the Indians.
- ✓ It was due to the reason that federal govt. was set up with provincial power.
- ✓ Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked.
- ✓ This was a drawback since it meant that the real power lay with governors.

MORE PEOPLE COULD VOTE

- ✓ It did provide additional rights for the local population vote - some 5 times the previous numbers at 35 million in total.
- ✓ The property qualifications was lowered which gave 35 million Indians the right to vote (1/4 of India adult population)

PRINCELY STATES COULD PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS

- ✓ Provisions for a federal government were also established at the center for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide, participate politically in affairs, which concerned the sub-continent.
- ✓ It was also important in the sense that before that they did not give such option Princely states.
- ✓ However, the British retained key decisions relating to external relations and defense, which was a drawback.

WHY GOVT OF INDIA ACT WAS OPPOSED?

MAIN POWERS IN HANDS OF BRITISH

- ✓ The Viceroy and Governor General was head of the Federation and could exert special powers if he wanted to.
- ✓ Provincial governors also had special powers, having the right to dismiss ministers or the whole administration.
- ✓ It means that all the Indians were having no power and they were totally dependent on the British.

DEMANDS OF NEHRU REPORT WERE NOT ACCEPTED

- ✓ Congress as the leading party rejected this reform because demands of Nehru report were not accepted.
- ✓ In Nehru report they demanded Hindi as official language, Main powers in hands of congress but these demands were not fulfilled in Government of India Act 1935.
- ✓ Muslims demands such as Separation of Sindh, more powers to muslim provinces, provincial autonomy was granted which was against congress.

MUSLIM LEAGUE WANTED SEPARATE HOMELAND

- ✓ Although number of muslim demands were accepted.
- ✓ Muslim ideology over the years was changed.
- ✓ Allahabad address 1930 and Now & Never by Chaudhry rahmat ali molded muslim ideology and now they wanted separate independent state that's why rejected it.

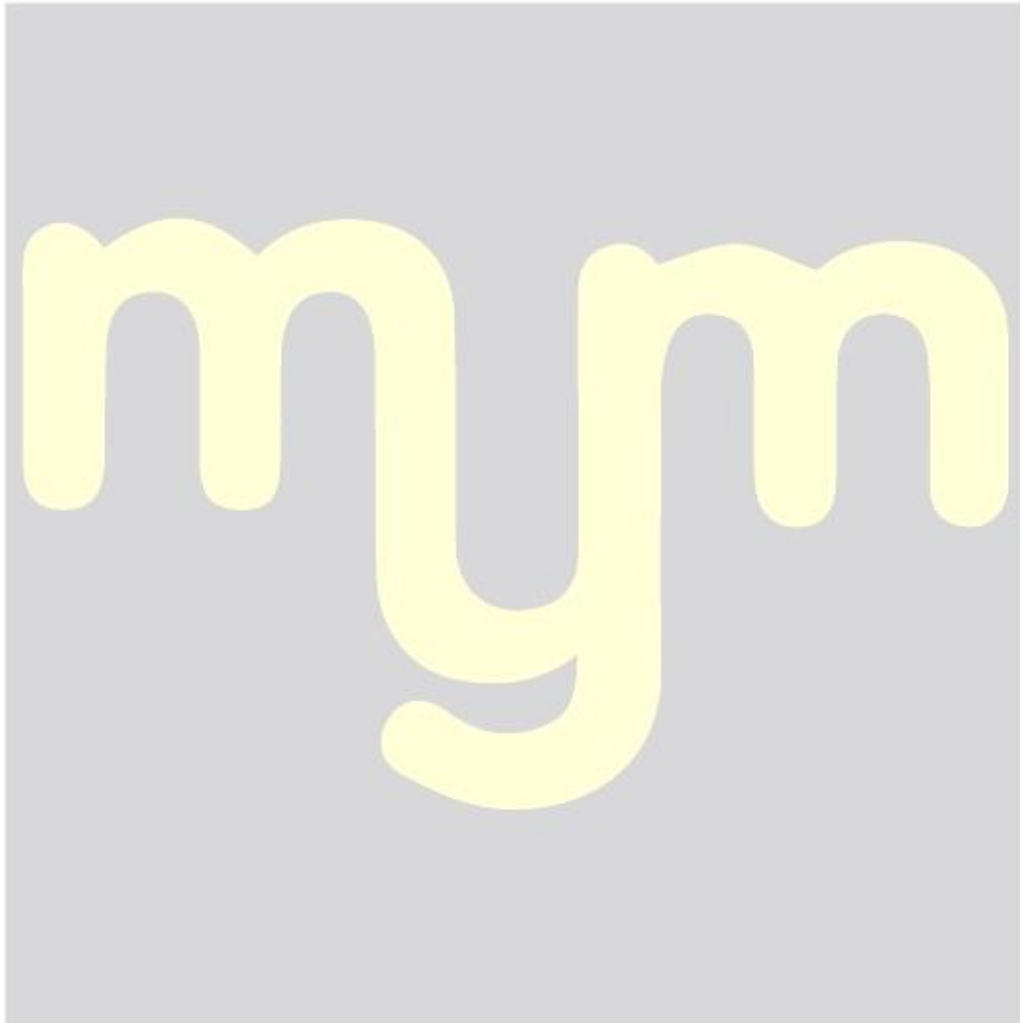
FEW INDIANS COULD VOTE

- ✓ Only 25% of India's population could vote because of the property qualification for voting.
- ✓ Therefore, few could vote.
- ✓ So it was announced that only those people of India would vote who will be having property qualification it means that very few people would vote in the elections.

DIARCHY WAS NOT COMPLETELY ABOLISHED

- ✓ Diarchy was not completely abolished and it was just shifted from the provinces to center so it could be misused again by the govt.

- ✓ All sides in India opposed it. Princes, Congress & Muslim League, so there was little progress in gaining support.
- ✓ They were sure that after this new law they would not get anything new so it was better to reject it.



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ELECTIONS OF 1937

- ✓ In 1936-37 decisions to the provincial legislative were held under the Govt. Act of India 1935.
- ✓ The results were in favour of the Congress while Muslim League could not win seats even in Muslim majority areas.
- ✓ Congress won sweeping victory in 5 provinces while they formed coalition govt in other 3 provinces (Bengal, Bombay & N.W.F.P).
- ✓ Muslim League could not win seats because of the lack of public support because the major party was Congress.
- ✓ The congress was more organized and older party than the Muslim League and it was having the problem of major leaders than the Congress Leaders.
- ✓ The Muslim party was split because many Muslims were still working in Congress.
- ✓ The League had an "Image Problem" because many of their leaders were wealthy while the common Muslims were poor & illiterate at that time so they voted for congress.
- ✓ In 8 provinces Congress made its ministries.
- ✓ After reforming the ministries Congress wanted to take revenge from the Muslim League that's why they took a very rude behavior in their majority areas.
- ✓ They also wanted to share power in some areas with Muslims on very bad conditions, which were rejected by the Muslims League.

WHY MUSLIMS WERE DEFEATED IN ELECTIONS?

- ✓ It was the first major election of AIML as a mass party.
- ✓ Muslim League could not win seats because of the lack of public support because the major party was Congress.
- ✓ The congress was more organized and older party than the Muslim League and it was having the problem of major leaders than the Congress Leaders.
- ✓ The Muslim party was split because many Muslims were still working in Congress.
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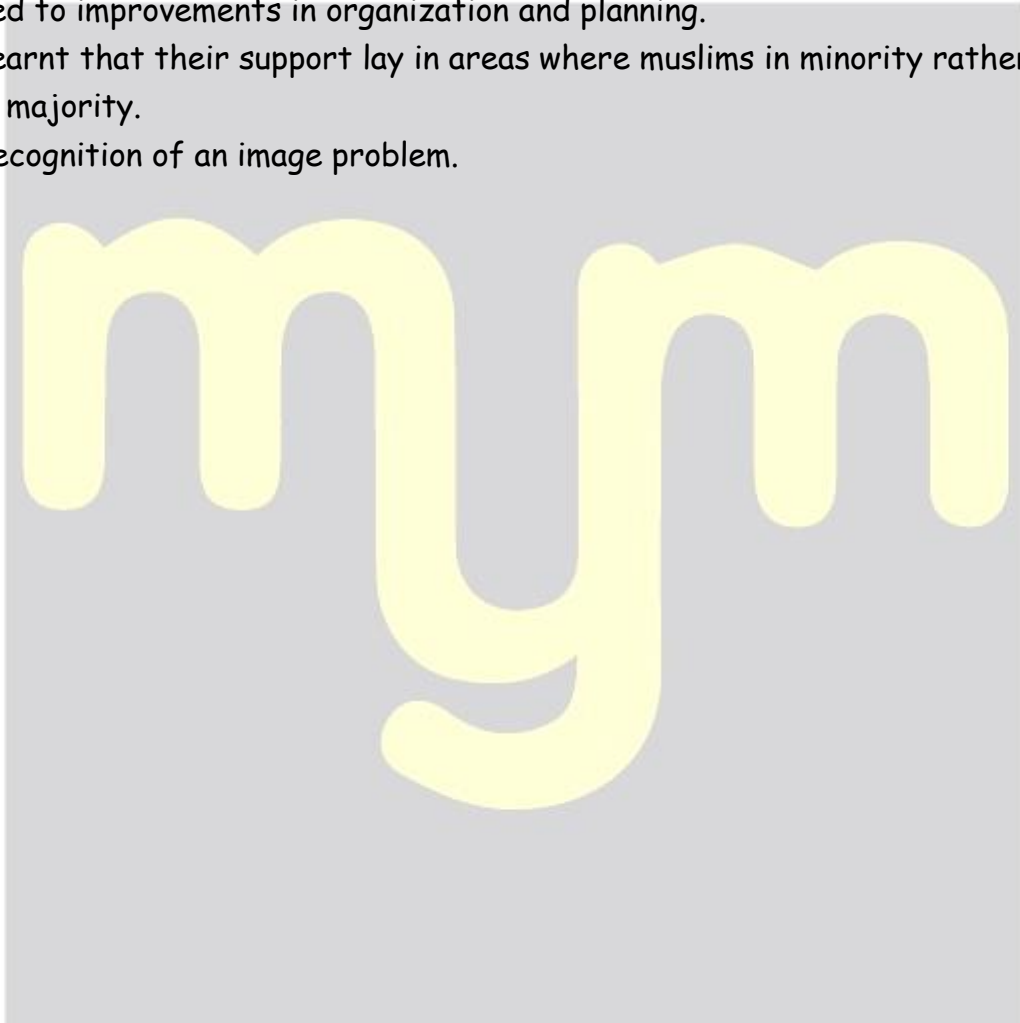
IMPORTANCE OF 1937 ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESS

- ✓ Won majority in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others.

- ✓ Saw themselves as the sole party representing Indians.
- ✓ Led to formation of cabinets in 8 provinces.
- ✓ Opportunity for them to take revenge for muslim league.

IMPORTANCE OF 1937 ELECTIONS FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE

- ✓ First major elections fought.
- ✓ Helped to unify the muslims.
- ✓ Led to improvements in organization and planning.
- ✓ Learnt that their support lay in areas where muslims in minority rather than in majority.
- ✓ Recognition of an image problem.



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CONGRESS RULE 1937-39

- ✓ After taking the offices the congress started cruelties on the Muslims, the main target was Islam & the Muslims.
- ✓ The congress rule was no less than a reign of terror for muslims.
- ✓ Congress rule lasted for two and a half years from July 1937 to October 1939. These two and a half years were nightmare for muslims who had to face utmost tyranny, oppression and injustice from hindus.

WHY CONGRESS RULE WAS HATED?

RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS

- ✓ They introduced various controversial reforms to harm the Muslims.
- ✓ The slaughter of cow was prohibited, prayers were disturbed, during Azaan religious ulemas were beaten, processions were organized during the prayer time & slaughtered pigs were thrown inside the mosques during prayers.
- ✓ Hindi was introduced as the official language in the areas under their rule.

BANDE MATARAM/VANDE MATARAM

- ✓ "I bow to thee, Mother" is poem written in 1882.
- ✓ It is a song of praise to Goddess Durga.
- ✓ This song contained degrading remarks against the Muslims & Islam was introduced.
- ✓ A Bengali novelist Bankim Chatterjee wrote it.
- ✓ They urged the people to begin the day with this song and it was also used as the National Anthem.
- ✓ Muslims were furious upon this congress action.

WIDDIA MANDER SCHEME

- ✓ It was an attack on the Muslims & non-Hindus.
- ✓ It was introduced in the educational centers & the students were asked to behave in a manner of Hindu worship.
- ✓ This scheme was introduced by congress member "DrZakir Hussain"
- ✓ The students were forced to worship Gandhi's picture in a manner to give him respect & finally to bow their head in front of his picture and sing Hymns in the praise.
- ✓ It was introduced to distract the young generation from Islam.

WARDHA SCHEME

- ✓ A basic education scheme, introduced by Gandhi.
- ✓ Spinning cotton by hands was introduced & teachings were in hindi in schools.
- ✓ They told the young students about their heroes but the heroes of Hindus were the enemy of the Muslims.
- ✓ They pressurize the Muslim young generation to adopt their ideology & culture.
- ✓ They tried to give much importance to Hindu religion & Hindi language than Islam & Urdu.

HOSTING OF THREE COLORED FLAG

- ✓ In the areas under their rule announced to host three colored flag along with British to show that after the British, the Congress was the only power in India.

HINDU-MUSLIMS RIOTS

- ✓ Hindu Muslim riots were common in the areas dominated by Hindus they created many problems for the Muslims.
- ✓ They could not practice Islam freely; their houses were burnt.
- ✓ They also abducted the Muslim women & disgraced them at public places.
- ✓ The properties, honour & life of the Muslims were not safe under their rule.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT CAMPAIGN

- ✓ This was started by the Congress the purpose of this scheme was to distract the people from Muslim League.
- ✓ The prominent leaders of the Congress contacted the Muslim to bring them back in the Congress by giving them various types of temptations.
- ✓ The main objective was to crush the popularity of the muslim league amongst muslims.
- ✓ By this congress wanted to reduce the political strength of muslim league.

END OF THE CONGRESS RULE

- ✓ The Second World War broke out in 1939 and ended in 1945.
- ✓ The Viceroy Lord Linlithgow asked for the help from all the parties of Indian in this hour of need.
- ✓ The Congress asked the govt. to give the full independence to India.
- ✓ The British govt. refused to give this power & also promised that after the war dominion status would be granted to India.

- ✓ The Congress did not accept this proposal of the govt. & as protest resigned from their ministries in 1939.
- ✓ The Muslim League also put demands like the end of anti-Muslim policies of the Congress removal of laws affecting the Muslims & Congress should form coalition govt. in provinces.
- ✓ The British govt. & the Congress both refused to accept these demands so, the Muslim League could not support the British.

DAY OF DELIVERANCE

- ✓ When the Congress resigned from their ministers, the Muslims were very happy because they had got rid of the most painful cruelties & injustices of the Congress.
- ✓ Now their region, education & political career were out of danger.
- ✓ On the advice of the Jinnah the people observed the "Day of Deliverance" on 22nd December 1939.
- ✓ They thanked God Almighty, Who saved them from the cruelties of the Congress.
- ✓ The Muslims celebrated this day with great excitement & meetings were also held to view those days.
- ✓ Thank offering prayers were also performed.

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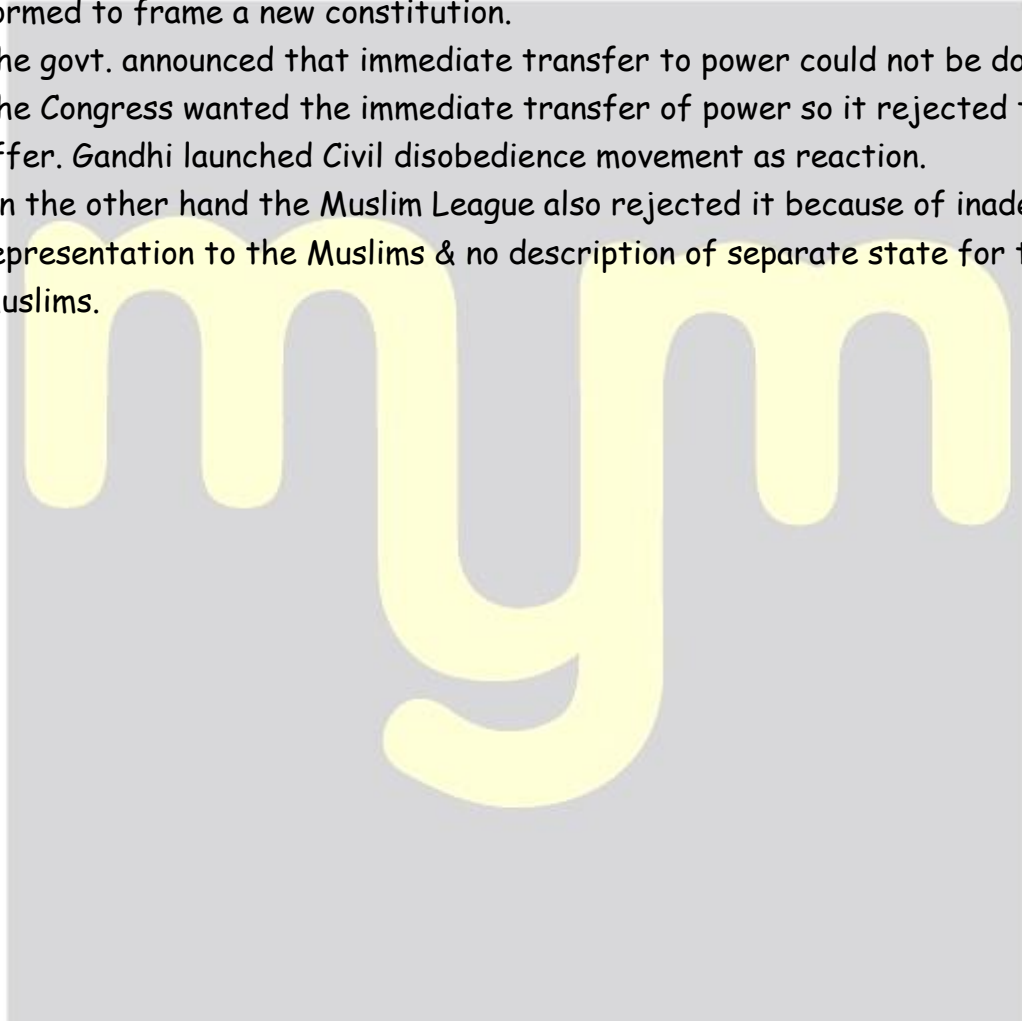
LAHORE/PAKISTAN RESOLUTION

- ✓ Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims.
- ✓ When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view.
- ✓ Muslim League organized its annual session on 23rd March 1940, at Lahore.
- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam was the chairman of this historic moment (Minar-e-Pakistan is situated there).
- ✓ Hindu Press called it "Pakistan Resolution".
- ✓ Fazal ul Haq "Sher-e-Bengal" & "Primer of Bengal" presented this resolution.
- ✓ Chaudhry Khaliq uz Zaman supported it.
- ✓ The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India.
- ✓ At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations.
- ✓ They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different.

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AUGUST OFFER

- ✓ On 8 August 1940, the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow presented a proposal also known as AUGUST OFFER for the expansion of the Executive Council.
- ✓ He also assured that the local people from different parties would be included in it.
- ✓ He promised and assured that an Indian constitution forming body would be formed to frame a new constitution.
- ✓ The govt. announced that immediate transfer to power could not be done.
- ✓ The Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power so it rejected this offer. Gandhi launched Civil disobedience movement as reaction.
- ✓ On the other hand the Muslim League also rejected it because of inadequate representation to the Muslims & no description of separate state for the Muslims.



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CRIPPS MISSION

WHY WAS IT SENT?

TO RESOLVE COMMUNAL TENSIONS BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

- ✓ The govt. wanted to resolve the communal tension & the matters of both the major Parties of India.
- ✓ After the resign of Congress from their ministries there was much violence in India.
- ✓ So they wanted to stop these violence and focus on World War II.

TO GET THE SUPPORT OF INDIANS IN WORLD WAR II

- ✓ They also wanted to introduce constitutional reforms in India & after the war DOMINION status to be given to India.
- ✓ They were quite aware of the fact that without this temptation the Indians would not support the British in the war.
- ✓ So they wanted to promise Dominion status for the Indians.

AUGUST OFFER WAS REJECTED BY INDIANS

- ✓ August offer was rejected by Indians so in order to make reforms Cripps mission was sent.
- ✓ The Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power so it rejected August offer. Gandhi launched Civil disobedience movement as reaction.
- ✓ On the other hand, the Muslim League also rejected August Offer because of inadequate representation to the Muslims & no description of separate state for the Muslims.

CRIPPS MISSION

- ✓ Mr Churchill the British Prime Minister announced to send the delegation headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, to suggest the recommendations for the new reforms and to persuade Indians to support war.
- ✓ Mission reached Delhi on 23rd march 1942 to hold the discussion with indian leaders but because of deadlock between Congress and AIML, mission failed to reach an agreement.
- ✓ However, it submitted its proposals which were:
 - *Dominion status for India after war.*
 - *Gave right for princely states to opt the union or not.*
 - *British would control defense, foreign affairs and finance of the sub-continent.*

- *Election after war.*

REACTION

- ✓ Congress did not approve these proposals & Gandhi used a term "a post-dated cheque on a failing bank".
- ✓ Gandhi could not wait for a long time till the end of war & he was not sure about the promise of the British to be kept or not.
- ✓ It never discussed the immediate transfer of power to Indians.
- ✓ The Muslim League did not accept it because there was no consideration of Pakistan.
- ✓ Both the parties had already rejected the August Offer.
- ✓ Jinnah was happy to see that the British had realized to protect the rights of minorities by giving them the chance to opt out from Union.

WHY CRIPPS MISSION FAILED?

NO DESCRIPTION OF PAKISTAN IN THE PLAN

- ✓ In 1940 Lahore resolution was passed through which an independent muslim country was demanded.
- ✓ The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition.
- ✓ Jinnah had clearly mentioned that he would not accept any proposal of the British where there would be no description of Pakistan.

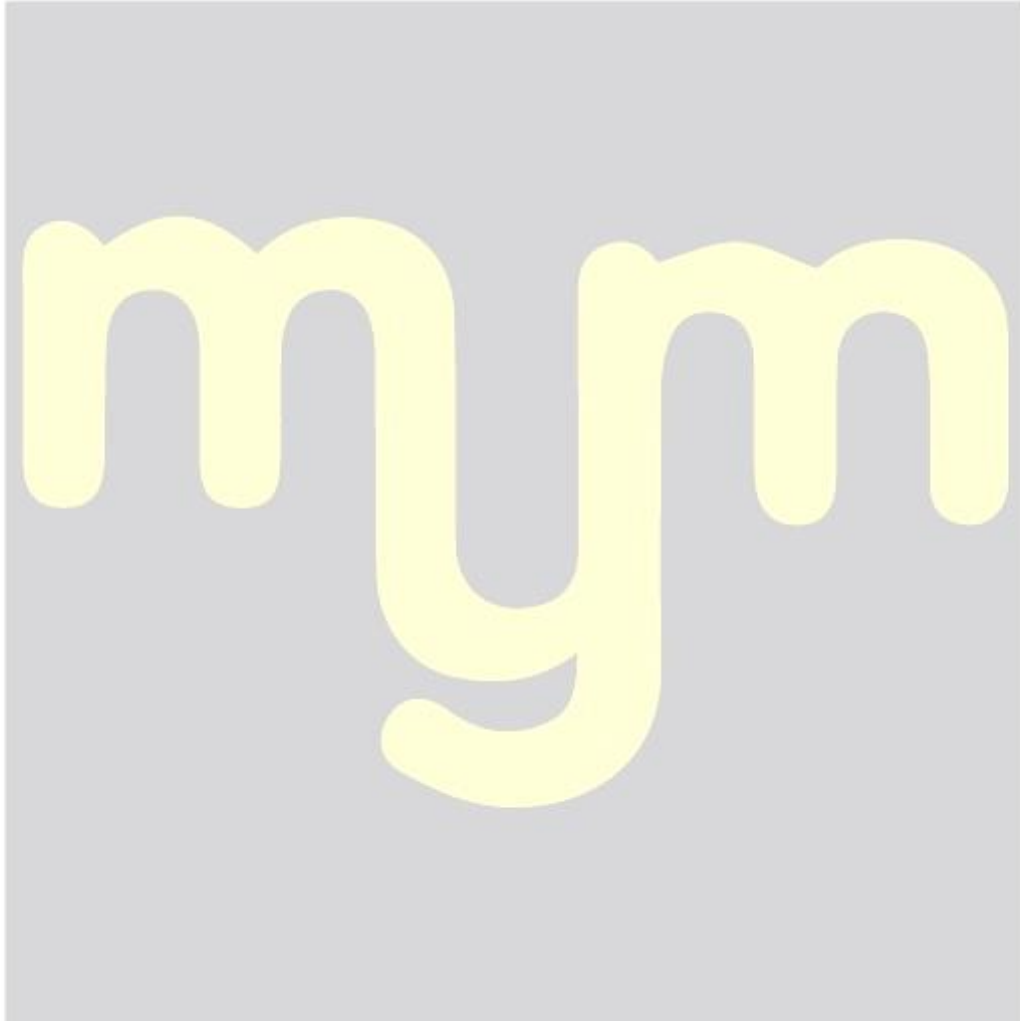
NO SELF RULE

- ✓ The Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government.
- ✓ It was the main demand of Congress that the British should leave India by giving them self-rule but the British wanted to control the power for a long time period which Congress rejected.

TO PRESSURIZE BRITISH

- ✓ The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain to leave the sub-continent immediately.
- ✓ Since the British govt. was involved in the World War II so they were having a weak position and they wanted Indian support during the war so they fully exploited this position.

- ✓ Hence Indians see this as best position to pressurize British to drive them out of India.



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QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- ✓ All India Congress Committee passed a "Quit India" resolution that it would be a non-violent civil disobedience movement against the British rule on 8 August 1942.
- ✓ It was a movement launched in August 1942 by Gandhi.
- ✓ He wanted to drive the British from India as soon as possible because of the threat of Japanese invasion over India.
- ✓ The position of the British govt. was weak because of the war so he wanted to blackmail the govt. he wanted to show his power to the govt. by conducting this last satyagraha.
- ✓ The Indians had rejected the Cripps Mission Plan & they wanted an immediate solution of India.
- ✓ Gandhi termed it a "Do or Die" effort to drive the British.
- ✓ It showed that the Congress was taking a radical action.
- ✓ Due to this movement the British govt. arrested many prominent leaders of Congress e.g. Gandhi, Nehru, and Azad & banned the Congress till September.
- ✓ The Muslim League remained neutral during the "Quit India" movement & termed it as a "Black mail" effort of the Congress.
- ✓ They were sure that it could not succeed & would provoke the British.
- ✓ Jinnah saw it as a play by Congress to gain the power once the British left & to compel all others to deal with them on Congress terms.

WHY QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT STARTED?

IN RESPONSE OF CRIPPS MISSION

- ✓ Both Muslims and Hindus were to some extent united in their opposition to the Cripps Mission's proposals.
- ✓ The Muslims rejected them because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government.
- ✓ So Gandhi thought that the Muslims would support the Congress if they would support the Congress if they would start this movement.

THREAT OF JAPANESE INVASION

- ✓ Gandhi wanted to drive the British out from India as soon as possible because of the threat of Japanese invasion over India.

- ✓ The govt. of Japan had threatened that they would attack all those countries who were allies of the British so Gandhi was afraid of their invasion over India.
- ✓ They had also attacked over Pearl Harbour in America so Gandhi thought that India could be the next target due to the British govt. here.

TO PRESSURIZE BRITISH GOVT

- ✓ The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain to leave the sub-continent immediately.
- ✓ Since the British govt. was involved in the World War II so they were having a weak position and they wanted Indian support during the war so they fully exploited this position.
- ✓ The position of the British govt. was weak because of the war so he wanted to black mail the govt.
- ✓ He wanted to show his power to the govt. by conducting this last satyagraha.

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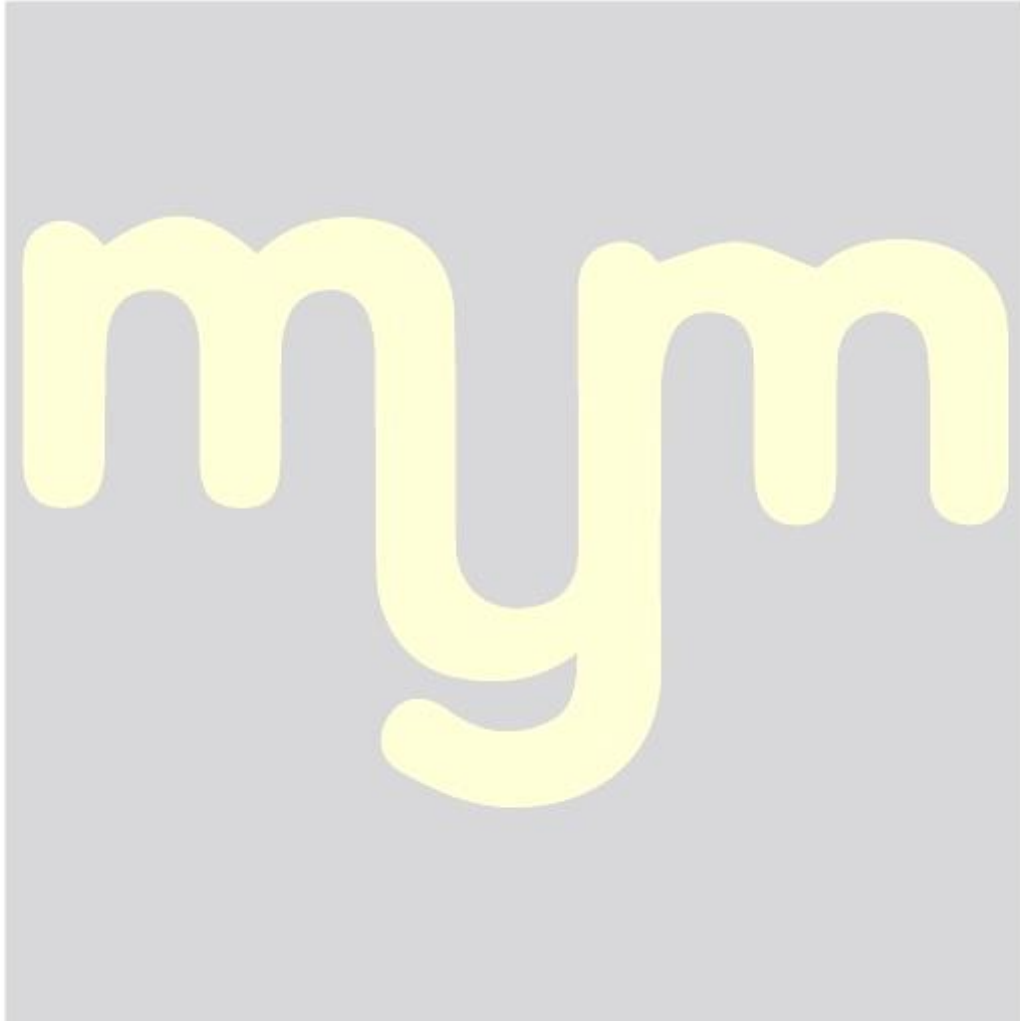
GANDHI JINNAH TALKS

- ✓ Lord Wavell released Gandhi from jail 1944 due to ill health & he proposed to Jinnah to hold talks to discuss different issues, especially regarding partition of India.
- ✓ Jinnah accepted his proposal & meetings were arranged at Jinnah's house Bombay from 9th to 27th of September.
- ✓ Gandhi wanted to extract from Jinnah that the demand of Pakistan was absurd, Gandhi was of an opinion that Hindus and Muslims were one nation but Jinnah refused it by saying that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations with different culture, language and religion & they can't live together.
- ✓ Gandhi wanted the power to be first in hands of Congress and when British would leave India Congress would hand over the powers to AIML but Jinnah refused as he knew that once given full power to Congress, the Congress would not give the Muslims their rights. Jinnah demanded that partition should be done in presence of British.
- ✓ Gandhi wanted a strong central govt which could control key departments such as finance, defense while Jinnah was in favor of provincial autonomy.
- ✓ Gandhi declared himself as a sole representative of whole India which was negated by Jinnah. Jinnah reminded that Gandhi was leader of Congress only, not for all India.

WHY GANDHI JINNAH TALKS FAILED?

- ✓ The thoughts of Gandhi & Jinnah were entirely different than each other. Gandhi wanted that the Muslims should work with the Congress to drive the British from India then the Hindus and the Muslims would resolve the problems of elections and partition. Jinnah could not trust the Hindus & wanted a solution of the Muslims under the British rule.
- ✓ Gandhi wanted that the main powers like defence & foreign policy should be under the control of the central govt. while Jinnah wanted power for the provinces. Gandhi was sure that in case the British would leave India all the power would be obtained by the Congress but Jinnah wanted provincial power so that in case of the British govt. would India some power would remain under the control of the Muslims.
- ✓ Gandhi considered himself as the representative of all the Indians while Jinnah corrected that he was a spokesman of Congress only. Gandhi also rejected "Two Nation Theory", while it was the point of Muslim League.

Gandhi's attitude was so stubborn that he did not accept the rights of the minorities so Jinnah did not accept his proposals.

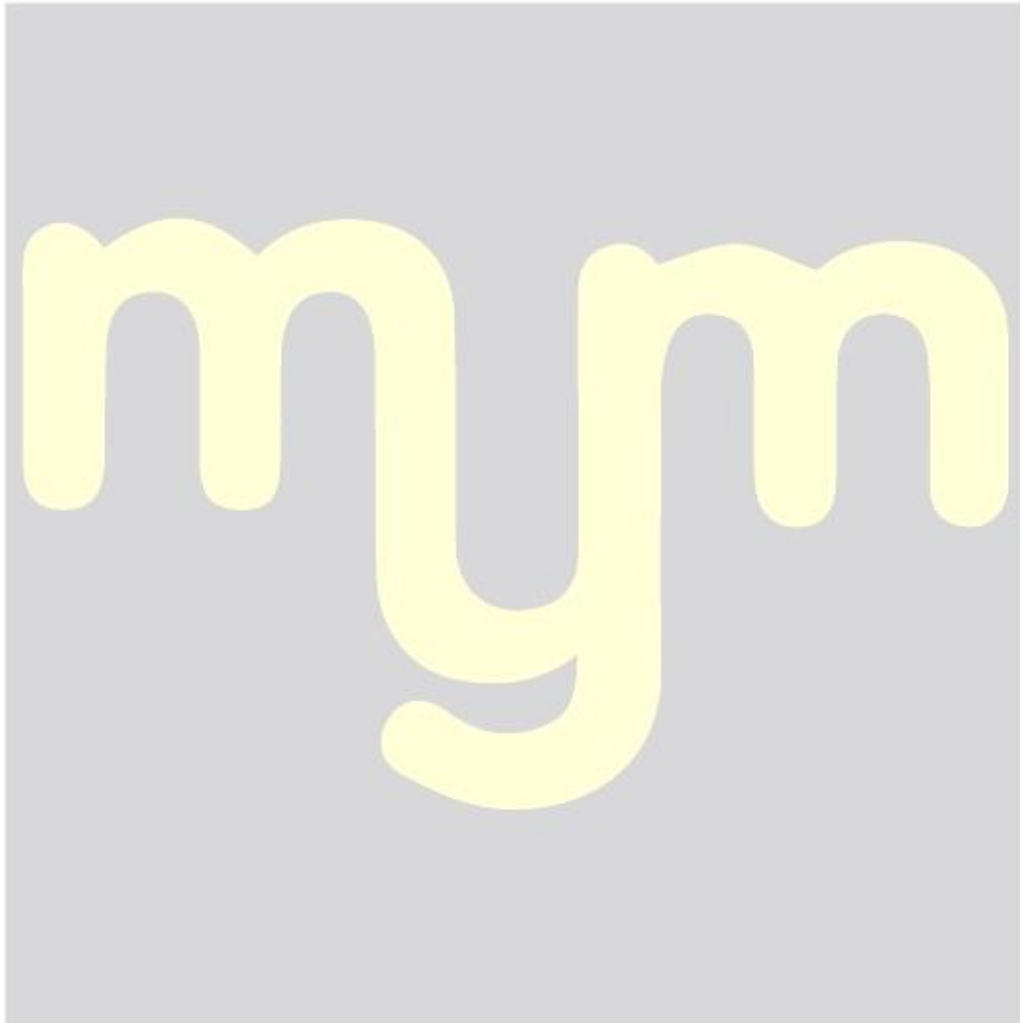


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SIMLA CONFERENCE

- ✓ Lord Wavell, wanted to form an Executive Council to work as the interim govt. to run the country according to the current constitution, in which all the departments would be given to the Indians but the main departments such as defense and Viceroy would remain under the British.
- ✓ Lord Wavell assured that the Hindus and Muslims would be given equal representation in the Executive Council. He announced that new executive council of viceroy would consist of 14 members (8 Hindus, 5 Muslims, 1 Sikh, 1 Christian and 2 from scheduled castes)
- ✓ After the war the British had decided to leave India in a peaceful manner.
- ✓ For this purpose, a conference of all the Indian political parties was called in Simla.
- ✓ The Muslim League led by Jinnah, as well as Liaquat Ali Khan and Khawaja Nazimuddin were also present on the other hand the Congress was led by Gandhi, as well as Congress President Abdul Kalam Azad.
- ✓ The Unionist party leader Khizar Hayat Tiwana as also present in the meeting.
- ✓ Congress tried its best to show that all the Muslims were not with the Muslim League that's why they included Muslim members.
- ✓ All the parties agreed with the principle of an Executive Council.
- ✓ There was a deadlock on the members of the Council.
- ✓ Lord Wavell announced an equal number of the Muslims & the Hindus but Jinnah pointed out that as the Sikhs & the Scheduled Castes were bound to vote with Hindus this would mean permanent Muslim minority in the Executive Council.
- ✓ Jinnah also rejected that the Congress would nominate the Muslims as well as Hindu members so the conference failed.
- ✓ It was decided that there would be 5 Muslim members of this council.
- ✓ Jinnah accepted this on the condition that all the 5 Muslim members would be nominated by the Muslim League while the govt. accepted only 4.
- ✓ Chief Minister of Punjab and unionist party leader Khizar Hayat Tiwana wanted one Muslim seat & the govt. approved it also because they did not accept that the Muslim League was the sole representative of all the Muslims.
- ✓ It wanted to convert the Muslims as a permanent minority.
- ✓ Jinnah also tried to convince that the Muslim League was the sole representative of all the Muslims of India.

- ✓ Conference was closed on 14th July 1945. Another british attempt to find a solution had failed.



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ELECTIONS 1945-46

- ✓ The new British govt. under the Prime Minister Clement Attlee urged the Viceroy Lord Wavell to announce general election for the provincial and central Legislatures in 1945-46.
- ✓ The Congress & the Muslim League tried their best to get maximum seats in these elections because the constitutional future of India was dependent on these elections.
- ✓ The results were satisfactory this time for the Muslim League because it won 87% Muslim votes all 30 Muslim seats in the central assembly and 446 out of 495 Muslim seats in the Provincial Assemblies.
- ✓ The Congress also won 91% non-Muslim votes & got the victory in the Hindu dominated areas.
- ✓ In Bengal, the Muslim League won 113 out of 119 Muslim seats and there ministry was formed with Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy as the Chief Minister.
- ✓ In Sindh Muslim League also got majority & formed ministry, Muslim League won 17 out of 36 Muslim seats in NWFP but Dr. Khan Sahib with Congress formed the ministry.
- ✓ In Punjab, Muslim League won 79 out of 86 Muslim seats but could not form the ministry and Khizar Hayat Tiwana formed the ministry with Congress.
- ✓ The results of these elections made it clear that the Muslim League was the sole representative of the Muslims of India & Congress was representing the Hindus.
- ✓ The campaign of the Muslim League was very effective this time & they had made their minds for their targets.
- ✓ Now the Muslims had realized that they need to do separately for their rights & it increased the Hindu-Muslim tension.
- ✓ Muslim League had learnt the lesson from 1937 elections & now they conveyed their message more clearly.
- ✓ The cruel rule of Congress (1937-39) had given the message to the Muslims that they need to protect their rights under the leadership of Jinnah.
- ✓ Pakistan resolution gave a new orientation to the Muslims for the creation of a separate homeland for them.
- ✓ The results proved that India had been divided along communal lines between the Congress & the Muslim League.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

CONGRESS RULE

- ✓ During congress rule muslims were subjected to all sorts of cruelties.
- ✓ It was tough time for muslims as their identity was in danger under Congress rule.
- ✓ Muslims realized if they will not vote for AIML so they would suffer at the hands of congress.

PAKISTAN RESOLUTION

- ✓ Now muslims had clear objectives in elections of 1945-46.
- ✓ Pakistan resolution gave final goal for muslims and that goal was separate identity and separate homeland.
- ✓ Muslim league put all efforts to achieve this goal.

PROPER PLANNING & CAMPAIGN

- ✓ In these elections muslims had experience of 1937 elections.
- ✓ Muslim league campaigned well this time to attract voters.
- ✓ Muslim league was able to convey the message to people.
- ✓ Muslim League was now a political force in the indian sub-continent.

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CABINET MISSION PLAN

- ✓ In March 1946 Lord Attlee British Prime Minister sent a delegation to India to discuss various issues including the future constitution of India, to solve the differences in India & to discuss the transfer of power to Indians.
- ✓ Three Cabinet Ministers including Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V Alexander reached India.
- ✓ Jinnah wanted that the mission should consider the demand of a separate state on the basis of Muslim majority areas to be called independent Pakistan.
- ✓ The meetings were held at Simla with political leaders of India.
- ✓ The congress had good relations with Sir Stafford Cripps so he gave full support to Congress on various issues.
- ✓ Congress was represented by Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Vallabhai Patel & the Muslim League led by Jinnah, with Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab Ismail and Abdul Rab Nishtar in their delegation.
- ✓ Muslim League was demanding Pakistan with 6 provinces while Congress was against any type of partition in India.
- ✓ The British govt. wave it's on scheme, which was consisted of two plans.

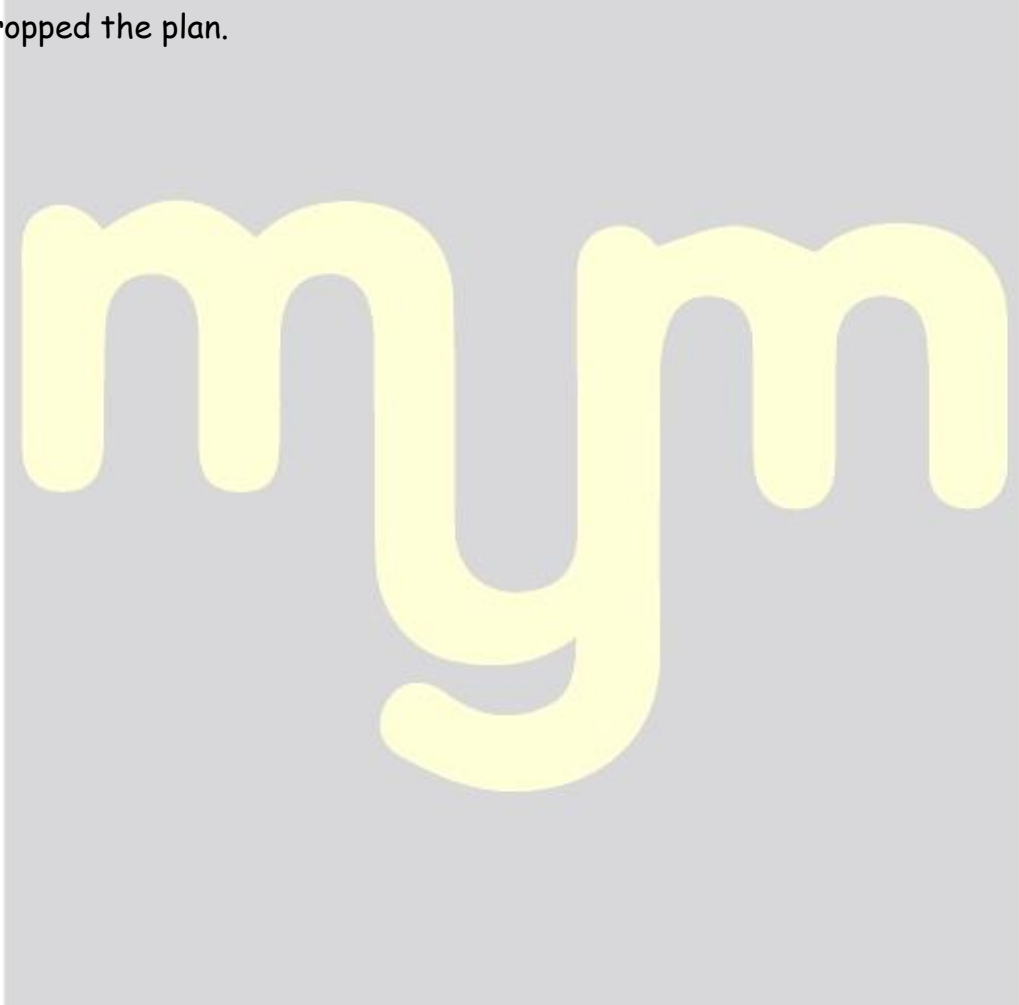
SHORT TERM PLAN

- ✓ A caretaker (interim central govt.) would be set up & in the meantime the British govt. would manage the withdrawal.
- ✓ The govt. would form an All-Indian Commission with the help of members of Provincial & Central Legislatures.
- ✓ The Commission would decide the formation of one or two states.
- ✓ Both the Congress & Muslim League rejected this plan because it neither considered immediate transfer to power nor a Muslim State but the commission continued its work & gave its final plan.

LONG TERM PLAN

- ✓ It did not approve the idea of Pakistan. It agreed that a union of India should be formed including both British states and Indian states & all the main departments such as foreign affairs, defence and communication would be given to it.
- ✓ Three groups of provinces such as Hindu majority provinces, Muslims majority provinces & provinces of Bengal and Assam would be formed.

- ✓ All these provinces and states would be considered as the basic units and power of constitution making would be given to the provinces.
- ✓ Muslims League agreed to nominate its member for this interim govt. Gandhi was not pleased with the proposals of the govt.
- ✓ And Nehru said that after the withdrawal of the British he would not bound to this plan.
- ✓ He termed it as "An appeal and advice".
- ✓ Muslim League was disappointed to know the remarks of Congress, so it dropped the plan.



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DIRECT ACTION DAY

- ✓ Cabinet mission plan was rejected by Congress and AIML planned general strike to assert its demand for a separate muslim home land.
- ✓ Jinnah asked the people to show their strength to the British by observing "Direct Action Day" on 16th of August 1946.
- ✓ In this the Muslim League showed their power to the govt. & also announced their withdrawal from both the plans.
- ✓ In many places thousands demonstrated peacefully to show muslim solidarity. However, in Calcutta demonstrations turned into violence.
- ✓ There was a lot of violence due to this in Calcutta & in "Great Calcutta Killing" 4000 people died.



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3rd JUNE PLAN

- ✓ The British govt. chose Lord Mountbatten as the last Viceroy of India.
- ✓ The British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee wanted to transfer the power as soon as possible to the Indians.
- ✓ Till June 1948.
- ✓ Attlee chose short time due to the reason that in case of long time there would be more disagreements.
- ✓ Mountbatten had very limited time & for a long time in spite of the govt. efforts they could not get an acceptable solution for the Muslim League & the Congress.
- ✓ The Viceroy worked very hard to meet his target and finally he was able to form a partition plan.
- ✓ The Congress accepted it.
- ✓ After the approval from the British Govt. it was announced on 3rd June.
- ✓ The main characteristics of the plan were:
 - *There would be two states namely Pakistan & India.*
 - *The division of the both the provinces of Punjab & Bengal would be decided by the Legislatures.*
 - *The people would be given the authority to form the constitution of India & it would be introduced in the areas, which would accept it.*
 - *Government of India Act 1935 would be used as an interim constitution.*
 - *The people of NWFP could be given a choice through referendum.*
 - *The people of Baluchistan would be given a chance to decide their future.*
 - *Each State would have a Dominion Status & have an Executive responsible to a Constituent Assembly.*
 - *Princely States would be given complete liberty to join either Pak or India.*
 - *A Boundary Commission would be formed after partition, which would decide the boundaries of both the countries.*
 - *Both the countries would nominate their Governor-Generals as the executive heads of the countries.*
 - *After the partition the military assets would be divided between the two countries.*

RADCLIFFE AWARD OR BOUNDARY COMMISSION

- ✓ Bengal and Punjab were given to decide the division through their legislatures & they gave positive answers for the partition.
- ✓ Two separate boundary commissions are formed one for Punjab and other for Bengal.
- ✓ Sir Cyril Radcliffe a lawyer of London was made the head of these commissions with 4 assistants 2 from League & 2 from Congress.
- ✓ On 16th August 1947 it was announced, which was totally against Pakistan because it deliberately gave away many Muslim majority areas from the Punjab and Bengal to India.
- ✓ In the province of Bengal the most important city, Calcutta major part and the most developed industrial, commerce and educational hub was given to India.
- ✓ Calcutta was developed with the help of East Bengal & it was surrounded with the Muslim majority areas so it had to be included in Pakistan.
- ✓ In Punjab many Muslim majority areas were taken away from Pakistan & awarded to India.
- ✓ In Gurdaspur district two Muslim majority areas, Tehsil of Gurdaspur and Batala with Pathankot were deliberately awarded to India because it provided a link to India such as in Amritsar the area of Ajnala, in Jallander the area of Zera.
- ✓ The main area of Ferozpur & Madhopur, where all the canal's headwork's located, which were controlling the water coming towards Pakistan, were given to India.
- ✓ Jinnah agreed the award but declared that muslims had been treated unjustly but they all must abide by it and faced it with courage and hope.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

INDEPENDENCE ACT

- ✓ It was approved on 15th July 1947 by the govt. & it was decided that there would be two dominion states India & Pakistan.
- ✓ The first govt. of Pakistan accepted the power on 14th August.
- ✓ The govt. also approved that till the formation of a new constitution the Govt. of India Act 1935 would be used as the temporary constitution for both the countries.
- ✓ Princely states would be free to join with any country according to their choice.

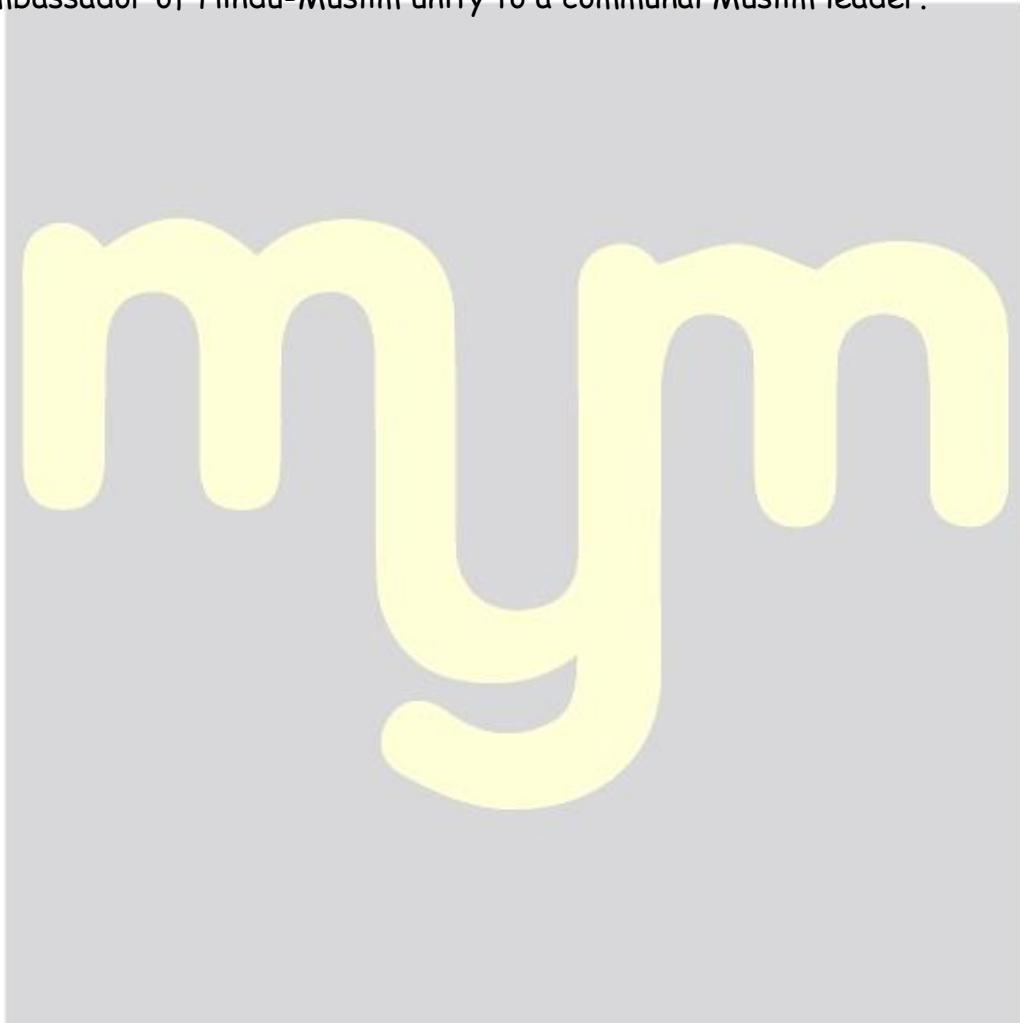


Muhammad Yousuf Memon

ALLAMA IQBAL

- ✓ He was born in Sialkot on 9th November 1873.
- ✓ He was the great poet & philosopher of the country who first envisaged the dream of Pakistan in words.
- ✓ After receiving his early education at home, he joined government college Lahore in 1895 and completed his B.A and M.A from this prestigious institution.
- ✓ For some time he worked as a lecturer of Philosophy at Government College and then went to England for further studies.
- ✓ In England he studied law, after completing it he did Phd.
- ✓ After returning from England he worked as a barrister in Lahore.
- ✓ He was also an educationist. Once he was invited by King of Afghanistan for advises regarding educational reforms.
- ✓ He was invited to give lectures in many colleges and universities.
- ✓ In May 1908, when Muslim League was formed in London Iqbal was elected as a member of the committee. He drafted constitution for this league. He came back to India in August 1908. There was already a Muslim League in India.
- ✓ During 1913 to 1923 he was not very active in politics. This was the time when Iqbal was busy developing his philosophy and writing his epoch-making poems.
- ✓ He supported the Khilafat movement but did not indulge practicality as he believed that Muslims in different countries of the world should unite but concentrate on national movements. He had fate on his own culture and tradition.
- ✓ IN 1928 M.Iqbal was elected secretary of the Shafi branch of the Muslim league.
- ✓ In the same year he was appeared before the Simon Commission as a witness.
- ✓ In 1929 he attended the Muslim Conference held in Delhi.
- ✓ He was elected as the president of All India Muslim League in 1930.
- ✓ In the same year he presided the annual session of the All India Muslim League held at Allahabad. He delivered a presidential speech, which was known as Allahabad address.
- ✓ Iqbal did not attend the first Round Table Conference because he was not invited to attend this conference. Iqbal attended the second& third Round Table Conferences.

- ✓ Till the end he gave advices to M.Ali Jinnah in political matters through his letters. Later Jinnah adopted a resolution for Pakistan movement in Lahore session of the Muslim League in 1940. After the Lahore resolution was passed in Lahore session on 24th March 1940, Quaid-i-Azam said: "Iqbal is no more amongst us, but had he been alive he would have been happy to know that we did exactly what he wanted us to do."
- ✓ Iqbal died in 1938, but he was successfully converted Jinnah, from ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity to a communal Muslim leader.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

CHAUDRY RAHMAT ALI

- ✓ He was born in 1897 in Balachaur (Hoshiyarpur).
- ✓ After his early studies he went to Cambridge for higher studies.
- ✓ He attended the conferences in London to discuss the position of Hindus & Muslims in India.
- ✓ He was disappointed to know about the idea of a loose federation (DOMINION STATUS) in India from Muslim League because he was in favour of a separate homeland for the Muslims.
- ✓ In 1930's Jinnah was not agreed with his idea.
- ✓ In 1933 he wrote a pamphlet "**NOW OR NEVER**" in which he mentioned that the Muslims should have their homeland & he also coined the name Pakistan. (P=Punjab, A=Afghanistan, K=Kashmir, I=Iran, S=Sindh, Tan=Baluchistan) means "Land of Pak People".
- ✓ Rehmat Ali's ideas at this stage were slightly different to those expressed by Iqbal, as Iqbal had initially wanted the Muslim State to have autonomy within a loose federation. Rehmat Ali was convinced of the need for a separate federation of the Muslim states with independence.
- ✓ Rehmat Ali continued with his utmost sole mission of advocating the establishment of "Pakistan" a separate Muslim homeland. In 1933, Rehmat Ali formed a Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of Pakistan. He collected all of his articles and interviews and published a book entitled "Pakistan the Fatherland of the Pak Nation". He was rewarded for his efforts in 1940.
- ✓ It is unfortunate that Rehmat Ali and Jinnah never agreed on political tactics and that Rehmat Ali's later Plan for the seven Muslim state's Common wealth which was not adopted by the Muslim league. However, Rehmat Ali has distinction of coining the name of a large Muslim country. It was tragic that someone who longed so much for the creation of the Muslim state and then lived to see it established, did not agree with the final map of Pakistan and that his contribution was never officially appreciated during his lifetime.
- ✓ He died in England (Cambridge) on 3rd February 1951 & buried there.

MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

- ✓ Muhammad Ali Jinnah also known as Quaid-e-Azam was born on 25th December 1876 in Karachi.
- ✓ His early education centers were Karachi and Bombay.
- ✓ He did his matriculation from Mission High School.
- ✓ After completing his early education, he went to England in Lincoln's Inn for studying law.
- ✓ In 1896, he was called to bar.
- ✓ When he returned to Karachi, he decided to become a lawyer and worked day and night to establish himself.
- ✓ Jinnah's first important contact with the political affair was in 1906 as a member of Imperial Legislative Council.
- ✓ In 1906, he also became the member of Indian National Congress.
- ✓ In 1913, Jinnah joined the Muslim League, formed to protect Muslims interests against the Hindu majority.
- ✓ At the time he hoped for accord between the two groups that's why working in both the parties & on his advice AIML added the demand of self-rule.
- ✓ Due to his efforts in 1916 Lucknow Pact was signed between the Hindus & the Muslims. He was respected & admired by both Hindus & Muslims. He was called "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"
- ✓ In 1919 he resigned from Imperial Legislative Council due to Rowlett Act.
- ✓ Due to Gandhi's influence & anti-Muslims demands he resigned from Congress in 1920.
- ✓ In 1927 AIML under the leadership of Jinnah rejected Simon Commission.
- ✓ Jinnah wrote a reply to the Nehru Report in 1928 at Delhi and gave three amendments which were rejected.
- ✓ In 1929 in response of Nehru Report he gave his famous 14 points formula. His 14 points were the foundation of Pakistan movement and very important for muslims.
- ✓ He also represented the Muslims in the 1st & 2nd round table conferences (1930-1932).
- ✓ Then he led a self-exiled life in London & left the politics.
- ✓ After numerous requests of Allama Iqbal and Liaquat Ali Khan he returned to India.
- ✓ He became the lifetime President of AIML in 1934 on the request of Liaquat Ali Khan.
- ✓ He returned to India in the beginning of 1935.

- ✓ Provincial elections under Act of 1935 were held in 1937 and proved to be turning point in the relations of two organizations.
- ✓ After elections he started campaigning and due to which Muslim league membership rose from ten thousand to hundred thousand.
- ✓ By 1939, the Quaid-e-Azam had emerged as undisputed leader of the Muslims who embarked upon a new line of action.
- ✓ On 22nd December 1939 soon after the resignation of the congress ministries, the Quaid-e-Azam gave a call to the Muslims to observe the day of deliverance.
- ✓ On 23rd March 1940 the Muslim League in its annual meeting at Lahore passed the famous Lahore Resolution for separate homeland for the Indian Muslims.
- ✓ In 1944 Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held which improved the position of Jinnah and the Muslims.
- ✓ He also attended Simla Conference in 1945 to defend the Muslim rights.
- ✓ In 1946 due to Cabinet Mission he announced Direct Action Day on 16th August 1946.
- ✓ In elections of 1946 AIML performed well under the leadership of Quaid.
- ✓ The Muslim League under the dramatic leadership of Jinnah strove very hard to accomplish Pakistan on 14th August 1947 and he became the 1st Governor General of Pakistan.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon