

Chapter no. 6 (1885 to 1927)

Questions:

- 1- What was congress?
- 2- What was muslim league?
- 3- Describe simla deputation?
- 4- What were MM reforms?
- 5- What was lucknow Pact?
- 6- What were MC reforms 1919?
- 7- What was Rowlatt's act?
- 8- What was Jallian walla bagh/ Amritsar massacre?
- 9- Who was General Dyer?
- 10- What was Hunter committee?
- 11- What was Arya Samaj?
- 12- Who was Pundit Mohan Malaviya?
- 13- What were Delhi proposals?
- 14- What was diarchy?

Answers:

- 1- It was an Indian organization of represent their views to British. It was formed in 1885 with help of Sir Hume and Sir Henry Cotton. Later it became a political party under the leadership of Gandhi. It was a Hindu dominated body and there were only few idealist muslims in congress.
- 2- It was a Muslim's Political Party formed to represent muslims to british. It was formed in 1906. Agha Khan was the first president. It passed Lahore resolution under the leadership of Jinnah in 1940. It achieved independence from british in 1947.
- 3- In 1906 36 muslims led by Agha Khan met Viceroy Lord Minto in Simla. Muslims asked for more seats than their actual population and muslim-only electorates. These were granted to them in MM reforms.
- 4- These were introduced in India as Indian Council Act 1909 by lord morley and Lord Minto to give increased share to Indians in the government. In this seats in imperial and central executive councils were increased of Indians. Muslims were given separate electorates and 1/3rd seats in all the elections.
- 5- In 1916 congress and Muslim League met in Lucknow. It was Jinnah who persuaded both parties to meet. Muslims' demands of separate electorates and 1/3rd majority was accepted first time by Indians. So they both put their joint demands to british.
- 6- These were passed in 1919 as govt. of india act 1919 by lord Chelmsford and Lord Montague. Two-house National Parliament was started in india. A system of diarchy started in which halves of the areas of responsibilities were reserved and half of them were transferred to Indian ministers. Now 5.5 million of Indian population could vote.
- 7- In 1918 Justice Rowlatt recommended that the defence of india act should be started permanently. Arrest without warrant and prison without bail was introduced. This act was passed in 1919. There was huge opposition to this act and Jinnah resigned to imperial legislative council.

8- Due to the strict measures of british, 20000 people including Muslims, Sikhs, and Hindus gathered at Jallianwalla bagh in Amritsar city. There were people of all ages and just gathered for peaceful demonrsation. General Dyer was to control the violence so he closed the narrow exits and ordered him army to shoot at the crowd. More than 400 people died and 1200 were wounded.

9- General Dyer was a british Indian army officer who was made a temporary brigadier-general for controlling Amritsar. He ordered his army to attack to a crowd in the jallianwalla bagh on unarmed civilians who were gathered for peaceful demonstration. Due to this he was investigated by hunter committee in England. By it's investigation he was deposed of his services but later he became a hero among british.

10- It was a British committee set up to investigate the Amritsar massacre. It asked few questions to dyer and by it's findings it deposed dyer from his services.

11- It was founded by Dayanand in 1877 in India. It was a Hindu party which aimed to purify Hinduism. It forcefully converted Muslims into Hindus and to reconvert those Hindus who had embraced Christianity.

12- He was the president of Indian National Congress. He helped Hindu Mahasabha to found. He attended First round table conference and was a notable person in Gandhi's non-cooperation. He ~~was~~ the founder of The Hindustan Times.

13- There were proposals given by Jinnah in 1927 to a conference of all india muslim league. He gave few demands which he said if would be accepted that he would give up the demand of separate electorates. He said that there should be 1/3rd muslim majority in all central legislature, sindh should be made a province and all the reforms of other provinces should be brought to NWF and Balochistan.

14- Diarchy means a government by two authorities. In india it was started in the government of indi act 1919 on provincial level. The reserved subjects such as defence were most important and were controlled by Provincial Governors and their Executive councils and the transferred subjects were less important such as forests and were controlled by Indian Ministers. Diarchy was dropped at provincial level and brought at central level in Govt of india act 1935.

