

SECTION 2

TOPIC 7:

Partition of Bengal and Reversal 1905-11



"Bengal partition is a settled fact"
--Lord Curzon



"We shall unsettle the settled fact"
--Surendranath Banerjee

The partition of Bengal was the most important event during the rule of Lord Curzon. It was carried out mainly for the convenience of administration. Bengal in those days was the biggest province of India extending over 1, 89, 000 square miles with a population of 80 million. It was comprising of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and was under the central of one lieutenant Governor. After Lord Curzon took charge as Governor General of India the discussion over the Partition began due to the following issues:

Geographical Reason

- 1. Vastness of Province:** The Province was spread over the area of 1, 89, 000 square miles. It was the biggest province and it was very hard to keep an eye on the dense jungles, deep marshy areas and extremely populated regions of Bengal. Its population expanded to 95 million which was ten times greater than the population of Britain at that time. so it was too hard to be managed by one lieutenant Governor. He could not make a tour for the whole province due to its vastness once in his tenure.
• Most difficult terrain
• Difficult to maintain law & order in Bengal.
- 2. Limited Sources of Communication:** The sources of communication in the provinces were limited due to rivers and forests. The law and order condition of the provinces was also worst due to insufficient police and in-efficient management. Therefore the need of partition of province was felt severally.
- 3. Difference of Language:** There was also the difference of Languages and civilization of the natives of West Bengal and East Bengal. The natives of West Bengal considered themselves

4. **Promotion of Trade:** The division of Bengal was the need of the time to develop trade in East Bengal and to promote the Port of Chittagong, which could be done only by division of the Provinces.

5: **Appeasement policy:** It is also believed that the British wanted to appease Muslims and certainly the partition went in favour of the Muslims. Before the partition only Western Bengal was developed and industrialized. It was a striking contrast to the eastern part where the Muslim peasantry was crushed under the Hindu landlords, the river system was infested with pirates, and very few funds were allocated for education. The partition helped boost Bengali literature and language; efforts were also made towards the social, economic and educational uplift of the Muslims.

*Most criminal used to hide in Bengal.

6: **Divide and rule policy:** Bengali Hindus also alleged that Lord Curzon had deliberately tried to **divide the Hindus** and the Muslims by drawing a line between the Hindu and the Muslim halves of Bengal. And by favouring the Muslims by giving them a new province in which they were in a clear majority, had struck a deadly blow to Bengali nationality. They branded him as the upholder of the devilish policy of 'divide and rule'. -Bengali nationalism

Partition: The Partition of Bengal was thus calculated to restore efficiency in the Government and administration on one hand and encouraged local initiatives for progress and development on the other. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal and formed two new provinces of manageable size – East and West Bengal. East Bengal consisted of Dacca, Mamansingh, Assam, Kaula, Rangpur, and Bogra district, the Dacca was capital of East Bengal constituted a majority Muslim Province, while the Bihar and Orissa constituted a separate province to be called as West Bengal with the capital of Calcutta and become the Hindu Majority provinces.

East Bengal contained a population of **eighteen million Muslims** and twelve million Hindus. Whereas West Bengal had a population fifty four million of which 42 million were Hindus and thus was the Hindu majority province.

16th Aug 1906

Muslims' Response

It received a favourable response from the Muslims. It was thought that it would bring the emancipation of Muslims socially and economically. The Muslims welcomed the Partition of Bengal for the following reasons:

1. In the majority province of East Bengal the Muslims would be free from Hindu dominance in economic field. They would get opportunities of services and advancement of agriculture.

In Dacca Muslims had a great chance of success for social and cultural advancement than in Calcutta.

3. The Partition could result in political uplift and securing represent action in the Government.
4. The partition of Bengal relieved the Muslims from competing with Hindus, who were more advanced in every field of life.

Final Concept Revival: Two Nation Theory
Hindus Response
Congress remained silent
Language protection
Cow protection

The Hindus did not accept it, as it dealt a telling blow to their monopolies and exclusive hold on economic, social, Political life of the whole of Bengal. They called it as a deliberate attempt by British Government

1. The Partition of Bengal had brightened the possibility of betterment of Muslims; while the Hindu landlords, capitalists and traders wanted status quo and to continue the exploitation of the Muslims.
2. Hindu lawyers also reacted to the partition of Bengal because they thought that the new province would have its separate courts and thus their practice would be affected.
3. Hindu press was not different from that of Hindu advocates. Hindus had their monopoly over almost whole of the province press. They were afraid that new newspapers would be established which would decrease their income naturally.

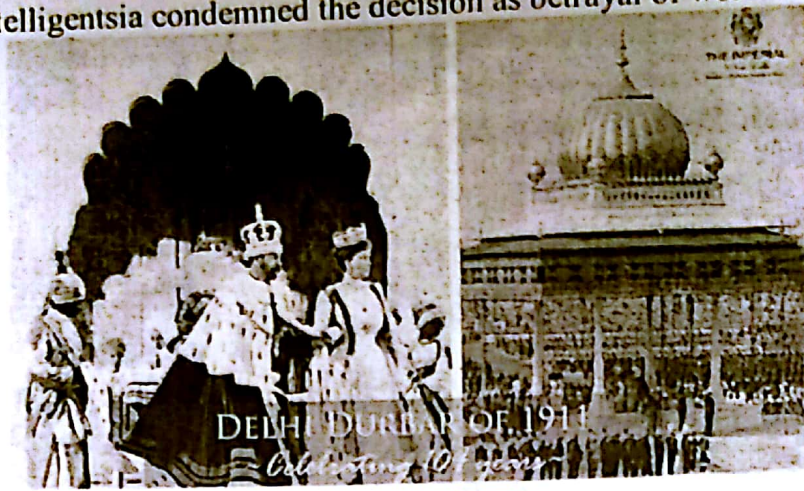
Bal Gangadhar Tilak

4. The Hindus launched Swadeshi Movement whose sole purpose was to boycott of British goods, titles, clothes. This was full of aggression. 500 meetings were held in Bengal in one year. 50,000 anti-government pamphlets were distributed. Western clothes were thrown into bonfires. Indian goods were boycotted. Government schools, services, courts were all boycotted.
5. Murder attempts also began. Not only Lord Minto but many other British officials and Muslim leaders were attacked by Hindu extremist. Mohsin-ul-Milk, Lord Morley, anti-Muslim banner riots also began and went for Muslim life. Bombs were exploded also boycotted.
6. Hindu students

Annulment of the Partition Reversal

When Lord Harding assumed charge as Governor General of India Hindus again became active and sent a representation to him for the annulment of partition of Bengal. He recommended the same to the British Prime Minister for Indian Affairs. On the occasion of the visiting His Majesty George V to India and holding of Darbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911 the partition of Bengal was cancelled. The united Bengal was placed under a Governor and Assam was placed under a Chief Commissioner. This decision was shattering blow to Muslims. It left them disillusioned. Their anger and indignation had widespread repercussions. The Muslims leaders and

intelligentsia condemned the decision as betrayal of worst kind.



Expected Question & Answers:

Question No. 1: why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? (7)

June 2001. Q. 3 b

Question No.2: how did the Hindus oppose the partition of Bengal between 1905 & 1911? (7)

November 2002 Q. 2 b

Question No. 3: why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? (7)

November 2003 Q.2 b

Question no.4: why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? (7)

June 2004 Q.2 b

Question No. 5: why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? (7)

November 2005 Q. 3 b

Question No. 6: Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (14)

June 2006 Q. 2 c

Question No.7: why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? (7)

June 2007 Q. 2 b

Question No.8: the reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911, do you agree? Explain your answer. (14)

June 2009 Q.3 c *otherwise, partition would have continued*

Question No.9: partition or reversal? Were the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 more important than those regarding its reversal in 1911? Explain your answer. (14)

June 2011 Q.3 c

Question no.10: why was Bengal partitioned in 1905?
Oct/Nov 2012 Q.2 b

(7)

Question N.o.11: Bengal was the largest province of India with a population of 85 million people. Lord Curzon, the newly appointed Viceroy believed that Bengal was too large to be governed efficiently as a single province and in 1903 proposed that it should be split into two, West Bengal and East Bengal.
(a) Describe the Swadeshi Movement.

[4]

Oct/Nov 2014 Q. 2a

Answer to Question No. 2:

The Hindu community from all over India strongly opposed it. They launched a mass movement, declaring October 16 as a **day of mourning** in Calcutta. Influenced by the Chinese boycott of American goods, the Hindus started the Swadeshi Movement against the British. In the meantime, the Hindus raised the Band-i-Mataram as the national cry protecting worship of Shivaji as a national hero. This organized anarchist movement took a terrorist turn resulting in political sabotage and communal riots.

The Partition movement was also strongly opposed from the beginning by the Bengali Hindu middle-class, who felt it was a deliberate blow by the British against the solidarity of the Bengali-speaking population. They believed the British government was fostering a strong Muslim nation in order to keep within check the rapidly growing Hindu power in the West.

This period saw the growth of the Indian National Congress, who condemned the Partition and considered it an attempt at British 'divide and rule'. The Congress grew from a middle-class pressure group to become the main platform for a nation-wide nationalist movement centered on the goals of **Swaraj** (self-government) and **Swadeshi** (boycotting the import of British manufactured goods).

British reacted sharply. Restrictions were made on newspaper & public meetings. Between 1906 & 1908 the editors were prosecuted & imprisoned. In June 1908, Tilak was arrested & was put into prison for 6 years. Other leaders left India to avoid arrest. The British decided to win the support of the Hindus by making reforms, known as Morley Minto reforms. But it was too late. British government decided to change of their strategy because of murder attempts and economic disaster. Partition of Bengal was reversed in 1911. Lord Harding, new Viceroy agreed to reverse partition. Announcement at Durbar in Delhi on 12 December by King George British decided to reverse the partition because they were forced to do so. British also moved the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

Topic 8



Archbold
↓
Principle of
Aligarh

SIMLA DEPUTATION AND MUSLIM LEAGUE 1906:

What was the Simla Deputation? /4

The Simla Deputation of 1906 was the first systematic attempt on the part of the Muslims to present their demands, to the British government and to seek their acceptance. The Simla deputation comprised **35 Muslims** from all over India. It was a galaxy of Muslims leaders from all the provinces, from one end of India to the other and it had Muslims of all background. Therefore, when in 1906, this deputation called on the Viceroy, it was the most representative Muslim delegation. This delegation was led by **Sir Agha Khan** and **Nawab Mohsin ul Malik** served as a secretary and this delegation met the Viceroy in Simla that was why it was called as Simla Deputation.

The memorandum which they presented was a kind of demands which were the uppermost in the minds of the Muslims at that time. The delegation emphasized that the Muslims should not be viewed simply in **numerical terms** but they should take into account their **historical importance** and the kind of contribution the Muslims had made to British India.

The delegation also emphasized that **democratic principle** should be introduced keeping in view the peculiar conditions and circumstances of India. There are different kinds of people living in India and that's the fact that the Muslims have a **separate entity**, all these things had to be taken into account and when you introduce some kind of system then these realities had to be accommodated.

Demands of Simla Deputation

In India - Minto - Viceroy / Governor General
Morley - Sec of State
British Parliament

Muslim leaders presented following demands:

- $\frac{1}{3}$ third seats
1. Representation more than their population because of their importance.

2. Separate electorate (Muslims would be ruled and elected by Muslims)
 3. Reservations of Muslims seats in government jobs.
 4. Special share in Municipal or district boards University senates and syndicates
 5. Muslim representation in Viceroy Executive Council.
 6. Muslim University at Aligarh
 - 7-1 Muslim in executive council
 - 8- Jobs
- The Viceroy was sympathetic towards the demands. It encouraged the Muslims to launch struggle for their rights parallel to the Indian National Congress but it required an organized platform. (This led to the formation of All India Muslim League.)
- Handwritten notes:*
 9- On universities
 10- Aligarh college should be transformed into university
 Imperial Legislative Council
 executive council
 advise to Viceroy

3 arguments
7/

Reasons for the formation of MUSLIM LEAGUE: 14/

1. Indifferent Attitude of the Congress towards Muslims: All India National Congress was a predominantly Hindu body. Its interests were always at odds ends to those of the Muslims. By 1906, Muslim leaders were convinced that they must have their own party which may speak for the community on all important occasions.

2. The Success of Simla Deputation: After 1 1/2 hrs Minto offered fullest sympathy to the Muslim demands. The success of Deputation compelled the Muslims to have a separate political association of their own.

3. The agitation against the partition of Bengal which conveyed to the Muslims the Hindu designs of domination over the whole of India. Muslims wanted to use the new party as a forum to confront the movement of the Hindus against the partition of Bengal. And finally the Muslim desire to have their exclusive electorate for all representative institution. Muslim intelligentsia believed that it was impossible to acquire the right of separate electorate & due share in government services without political platform.

4. To Save Muslim Entity: The belief uttered by sir Syed Ahmed Khan that the Muslims were somehow a separate entity. The Muslims did not believe that Hindus and Muslims formed one nation. They were different by religion, history, languages and civilization. It became essential for Muslims to establish a political party of their own.

5. Urdu-Hindi Controversy: The Urdu-Hindi controversy began with the demand of Hindus to replace Urdu by Hindi as official language in Deva Nagari Script. Sir Anthony Macdonal, the then Governor of UP banished Urdu from public offices. Congress clearly sided with Hindi and supported the movement against Urdu and there was no other political party to support Urdu. Thus, the need of formation of a Muslim political party was felt severely.

6. Educational and Economic Backwardness: Muslims had lagged far behind from the Hindus in education and economic progress. Educational and economic conditions could only be up graded by establishing a separate Muslims organization that could represent the wishes of the Muslims.

A resolution to form the All India Muslim League was passed by Nawab Salimullah Khan and was seconded by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Moulana Zafar Ali. The resolution was passed by **All India Educational Conference on 30th December 1906**. A committee was formed to prepare its draft constitution. In this way Muslim league was established and become the sole representative of Muslims.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS:

Founded in 1885 with the objective of obtaining a greater share in government for educated Indians, the Indian National Congress was initially not opposed to British rule. The Congress met once a year during December. It was **Allan Octavian Hume**, who brought about its first meeting in Mumbai, with the approval of Lord Dufferin, the then-Viceroy.

W. C. Bonerjee was the first President of the INC. The first Session of INC was held from 28-31 December 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates. A few years down the line, the demands of INC became more radical in the face of constant opposition from the government, and the party became very active in the independence movement. In its time as the nation's leader in the freedom struggle, it produced the nation's greatest leaders. Before the Gandhi Era came leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Mohammed Ali Jinnah (later leader of the Muslim League and instrumental in the creation of Pakistan), all starting with the first legendary icon of Indians:

Expected Questions & Answers:

Question No. 1: Explain the reasons for the establishment of the Muslim League in 1906.

A: Anti-Muslim riots, congress, success of Simla delegation.

7 Nov. 2001, Q.3 b

Question No. 2: Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906?

7 June 2003, Q.2 b

Question No.3: why was the Muslims League founded in 1906?

7 June 2005, Q.2 b

Question No.4: why was the Simla delegation of 1906 an important turning for the Muslims of the sub-continent? *M.L. was formed*

7 Nov. 2006 Q.2 b

Question No.5: Why was the Muslim League established in 1906?

7 June 2009, Q.3 b

Question No.6: The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

14 June 2010, Q.2 c

Question No.7: why was the Simla delegation of 1906 an important event for the Muslims of the sub-continent? *1- INC 2- Simla Delegation*

7 Nov. 2010 Q.3 b

Question No. 8: why was M.L established in 1906?

7 June 2012 Q.2 b

Question No. 9: Was the need for their own political party the most important reason why the Muslim League was established in 1906? Explain your answer.

14 Nov. 2013 Q.2 c

Question No.10: Explain why the Muslim League was formed in 1906.

7 Nov. 2014 Q.2 b

Topic 9

Indian Councils Act 1909 OR Minto Morley Reforms



→ No reversal

- 1/3 will be provided to Muslim
- Separate electorate
- Imperial Legislative Council
- Seat P. Councils - 30 to 50

- No self rule
- Absolute power shall be included
- Hands of Viceroy
- Indian is Viceroy's executive council
- 8 provinces

Lord Minto (Viceroy) & John Morley (Secretary of State) convinced to the demand of increased share in government for Indians. They drew series of reforms in 1909 passed by British parliament as Indian Councils Act or Morley Minto reforms. It **increased membership of legislative councils** in both the central and provincial governments. Importantly, educated men who paid a certain sum of taxes were allowed to **vote** for the first time in Indian history. Some seats were **reserved for Muslim candidates**, and only Muslims could vote for them. Moreover, the elected members were also empowered to question officials; to debate legislation, including the budget; and to introduce laws. However, the viceroy and the governors still had total control and could veto any laws that were passed. This act and other measures gradually restored calm to India. The act is important because it established representative responsible government for India.

The following were the main features of the Act of 1909:

1. The number of the members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 60.
2. The number of the members of the Provincial Legislatures was also increased. It was fixed as 50 in the provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and for the rest of the provinces it was 30.
3. Right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
Voting right shall be reserved
4. The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss the budgets, suggest the amendments and even to vote on them.
5. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.
6. The Governor General was empowered to nominate one Indian member to his Executive Council.

Expected Questions & Answers

Question No. 1: The Morley Minto reforms were the most important of the attempts by the Muslims, Hindus or the British Governments in seeking a solution to the problems in the Sub Continent between 1906 & 1920? Do you agree? Give reason for your answer. 14
June 2003 Q. 2 c

Question No. 2: Why did the congress party oppose the Morley Minto reforms of 1909? 7

November 2001 Q. 2 b

Question No. 3: Were the Morley Minto reforms the most important attempt by the Muslim, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub continent between 1906 & 1920? Explain your answer. 14
November 2005 Q.3 c

Question No. 4: the Morley Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 & 1919. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to your answer. 14

November 2007 Q. 3 c

Question No. 5: why did Congress oppose the Morley Minto reforms of 1909? 7
November 2008 Q.2 c

Question No. 6: The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by either the Muslims, Hindus or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. Oct/Nov 2012 Q.2 c 14

Question No. 7: How successful were political developments in finding a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919? Explain your answer. 14

May/June 2014 Q. 2 c

Answer to question No 1:

Morley Minto Reforms 1909 were a definite improvement & advance on the act of 1892. It was an important step in the direction of representation & responsible government. But Minto Morley reforms didn't solve the problems in the sub continent. Therefore it is not possible to agree with the statement, because the demand of the **self-rule** was not granted. But From the British government point of view it can be said that these reforms increased the members of the central legislative assembly from 16 to 60 & first time an Indian was included in Viceroy's Executive Council. But the reforms didn't introduce **democracy** in the country. It only allowed some opportunity to a limited number of Indians to participate in law making & administration with limited powers.

The legislative had no control over Executive. The assemblies could pass resolutions in the form recommendations which **viceroy** or Governors (in province) could accept or could not accept. The number of **voters** was very small & system of voting was discriminatory. The congress was not satisfied because the aim of self rule was still very far. One Indian member was added to viceroy's Executive Council & one to each of provincial Councils. The Congress condemned the reforms but agreed to work with them. Muslims were satisfied over the grant of separate electorate in the 1909 reforms because it protected Muslim rights to some extent.

joined the ML in 1913 & since then he made very strong efforts to achieve self-rule. The annual meetings of Congress & ML were held at Lucknow in 1916 & leaders of both parties came to some agreements. The Congress accepted the right of separate electorate for Muslims & the one third seats in the central assembly were to be given to Muslims. Both parties demanded that elected members in both Central & Provincial assemblies would be in majority. They also agreed upon autonomy for provinces & on the principle of weightage.

In 1909 the Minto Morley reforms had promised that more powers will be given to Indians after 10 years. Therefore in 1919 Reforms more concessions were given. A system of two houses was proposed for the Central Legislature. Number of members was greatly increased & elected members were to be in majority. The 1919 reforms introduced the system of Diarchy in provinces. According to this system the unimportant or transferred subjects (agriculture, education, and health) were given to Indian ministers. Important or reserved subjects (police, Justice, Revenue) were under the control of the Governors & Executive Councilors who were British. Three Indian members were introduced in Viceroy's Executive Council. Although the number of voters was increased, yet the right to vote was still discriminatory. These reforms also disappointed both the ML & the Congress because both had hoped for more substantial powers. The Viceroy and Governors had vast powers to appoint ministers & to dismiss the assemblies. In short the Act of 1919 didn't do much to solve the constitutional problem of India.

We come to the conclusion that the Lucknow Pact 1916 was the most important political development between 1909 & 1919. Under the Lucknow Pact both the Congress & ML were moving in the right direction with cooperation & understanding. If both the parties maintained their cooperation & concession to each other the goal of self rule or independence would have been achieved much earlier.

ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 2:

The Congress opposed and rejected the MMR of 1909 because Congress has started demanding **self-rule** and independence of India while the reforms didn't give any inclination to give any effective power to Indians to run the government.

Besides that, the reforms granted separate electorate to the Muslims. The Congress was in favour of joint electorates. The Congress claimed that it represented all Indian people and that separate electorate was undemocratic. Some Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the councils despite their much smaller numbers.

Besides that the Viceroy's council had no real power. They could only discuss and debate an issue and present their opinion in the form of suggestions. The real power rested with the Viceroy and Governor of provinces. Therefore Congress opposed MMR of 1909.

{The Lucknow Pact -1916--joint demands to the British }

What was the Lucknow pact?

Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. In 1916, **Muhammed Ali Jinnah**, a member of the Muslim League, negotiated with the Indian National Congress to reach an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country. This was a considerable change of policy for the Muslim League (not to loyal British), as its position had been that to preserve Muslim interests in India. After the unpopular partition of Bengal, the Muslim League was confused about its stand and it was at this time that Jinnah approached the League. Jinnah was the mastermind and architect of the pact and signed it with Congress led by **Mahajan**. The agreement was confirmed by the annual sessions of the Congress and the League in their annual sessions held at Lucknow on December 29 and December 31, 1916 respectively. **Sarojini Naidu** gave Jinnah, the chief architect of the Lucknow Pact, the title of "the **Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity**".

Why was the Lucknow pact made?

[Muslims' New Strategy after reversal of partition of Bengal]

When Bengal was partitioned in 1905, Hindus reacted against the decision and they went on violent protests and boycotts of British goods. On the other hand, the Muslims remained loyal to the British rule. The British could not sustain the pressure of demonstrations and reversed the decision of partition in 1911. This was a **betrayal to the Muslims' loyalty**. They realized the British rulers could no longer be trusted. Now they had to create a new strategy for achieving their goals. They wanted to turn towards the demand of **self-rule** but they needed constitutional protection – separate electorate and provincial autonomy – from Hindus after the British would leave India. Muslim League, therefore, signed the Lucknow Pact in 1916 in which Congress agreed on granting the Muslims 1/3 reserved seats in the central legislative council.

[Jinnah's Role and liberal leadership]

At the time of the pact, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was an **idealist** who believed that Hindus and Muslims could work together. He wanted that all religious groups should live together in harmony. He was a strong supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity. He believed that **joint demands** would put more pressure on the British. Therefore he persuaded the Congress and the Muslim League for the Lucknow Pact in 1916. He believed that this pact would lead to united Indian nation.
(Note: Mr. Jinnah became realist after Nehru Report in 1929 who then believed in the two-nation theory).

[Joint Demand] Congress was keen to gain the support of Muslim League for its demand of **self-rule** in India. It hoped that it would be difficult for the British to reject the joint demand of self-rule for longer time. Therefore, it was ready to give concessions to Muslim League for its own objective of home-rule. That is why Congress went into Lucknow Pact with Muslim League in 1916.

1. There shall be **self-government** in India.
2. Muslims should be given **one-third** representation in the central government.
3. There should be **separate electorates** for all the communities until a community demanded joint electorates.
4. A system of **weightage** should be adopted. *Eight per cent for Muslims 50% / 50% / 50%*
5. The number of the members of Central Legislative Council should be increased to 150.
6. The size of provincial legislatures should ~~not~~ be extended.
7. **Voting** rights for all
8. No bill concerning a community should be passed if the bill is opposed by three-fourth of the members of that community in the Legislative Council.
9. The term of the Legislative Council should be five years. *Weightage*
10. Half of the members of Imperial Legislative Council should be Indians.
11. The Executive should be separated from the Judiciary. *Common should be increased*

Although this Hindu Muslim Unity did not last more than eight years, and collapsed after the development of differences between the two communities after the Khilafat Movement, yet it was an important event in the history of the Muslims of South Asia. It was the first time that the Congress recognized the Muslim League as the political party representing the Muslims of the region.

Importance of the Pact:

Movements towards self rule.

Hindus & Muslims together made demand to British for the first time.

Hindus accepted partition for self governing India.

Muslims could protect their rights if they worked with congress.

Self government was possible.

In 1917, two Home Rule leagues campaigned in India, one by Tilak & other by Annie Basant.

The pact marked the high water mark of Hindu Muslim unity.

Jinnah said that the pact had come about because, 'cooperation in the cause of our motherland should be our guiding principle. India's real progress can only be achieved by a true understanding & harmonious relations between the two great sister communities'.

Expected Questions & answers:

Question No. 1: Explain why the Lucknow pact of 1916 was made?
November 2000 Q. 3 b

7

Question No. 2: which of the following had the most important effect on Hindu Muslim relationship between 1914 & 1928.

- (i) Lucknow Pact (ii) Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 (iii) Nehru Report?

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

14

June 2001 Q.3 c

Question No. 3: The Lucknow pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope of Hindu Muslim unity between 1914 & 1930. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

14

November 2004 Q. 2 c

Question No. 4: Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about.

7

June 2006 Q.2 b

realised that concessions had to be made and let it be known that they were proposing a number of these. The Muslim League and Congress then met together at Lucknow.

(a) What was the Lucknow Pact? *Main clause*

June 2012 Q. 2 a

Question No. 6: 'The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by the Muslims, Hindus or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

November 2012 Q. 2 c

Question No. 7: Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about.

June 2013 Q. 3 b

Answer to question No. 3:

Lucknow pact was the only hope for the Hindu-Muslim unity between 1914 & 1930. A firm foundation was laid for the political advance of Muslims & the way was also opened for joint efforts by Hindus & Muslims for the attainment of the goal of self government. That was the first & last pact concluded between the two parties on the question of separate electorates & modalities of form of government in India. It created conducive environment for the launching of joint anti imperialist movement & carried great constitutional significance in future.

The Hindus agreed to the right of separate electorate for the Muslims for the first & the last time. The Hindus conceded that the Muslims would have 1/3 representation in the imperial Legislative council. A weightage formula was proposed under which the Muslim would get less representation than their population in the legislative council in those provinces where they were in majority but more in those provinces where they were in minority. Similarly Hindus would be given more seats in Punjab & Bengal where Hindus were in minority. Provincial autonomy was also agreed upon.

Thus both parties gave concession to each other & a spirit of cooperation prevailed. All these measures were such that had the Congress adhered to the pact & had given proper adequate share to Muslims in political power; the history of the sub continent would have been different. Perhaps independence could have been achieved much earlier & even the partition of the country could have been avoided.

But unfortunately the congress leaders didn't stick to the Lucknow pact & started showing their resentment to separate electorate after a few years. Thus we find that in Nehru report (1928) the system of joint electorate was suggested replacing separate electorate. Unitary form of government was suggested for the country with powers with majority power. Reservation of seats for Muslims in Central assembly & the concept of weightage were abolished. All these steps made the gulf between Muslims & Hindus much wider & unbridgeable.

Mr. Jinnah suggested three reasonable amendments in the Nehru report in order to safeguard Muslims interests but these were rejected by the congress. Muslims become cautious & lost all trust with congress leadership. The Nehru report shattered all hopes of Hindu Muslim unity & Mr. Jinnah remarked that "it was parting of ways".

Thus it correct to say that Lucknow pact was the only opportunity & hope for Hindu Muslim unity.

The Montague-Chelmsford reforms of 1919

Voting rights



Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India visited India in November to review the situation under Lord Chelmsford's Government.

In World War I, the British claimed that they stood for the protection of **democracy** around the world. Thus the Indians, who fought for them in this war, demanded that democracy should also be introduced in their country. **Lord Montague**, the **Secretary of State** for Indian Affairs said that in order to satisfy the local demands, his government was interested in giving more representation to the natives in India. New reforms would be introduced in the country to meet this objective. Finally, in cooperation with the **Governor General Lord Chelmsford**, Montague presented a report on the constitutional reforms for India in 1918. The report was discussed and approved by the British Parliament and then became the Act of 1919. This Act is commonly known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

The following were the main features of the Act of 1919:

- **No self-rule** **Law making**
The Central Legislature was to consist of **two houses**, **Upper House** (Council of the State), and the **Lower House** (Legislative Assembly). Council of the State was to consist of 60 members. The Legislative Assembly was to consist of 144 members. The duration of the Upper House was five and of the Lower House was three years.
- **Powers** were divided between the center and the provinces.
- The system of '**Diarchy**' or a kind of double government in the Provinces was introduced.
- The Governor General had the power to nominate as many members to his Executive Council as he wanted.
- **Voting rights**
The franchise was limited.
- Both the houses had equal legislative powers. In case of a tie, the Governor General was to

call a joint meeting where the matter was to be decided by majority vote.

- The Executive Council was not responsible to Legislature.
- Provincial Legislatures were supposed to be unicameral.
- Besides Muslims, other minorities including Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians and Europeans were also given the right of separate electorate.
- New reforms were to be introduced after ten years.
- The Council of the Secretary of State was to comprise of eight to twelve people. Three of them should be Indian.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ would be provided to Muslims
- Muslims would have separate electorates.

INDIANS RESPONSE:

Indian Constitutional Act of 1919 was passed to satisfy Indian people. On the contrary, Indian people opposed it because the Act went against Congress-League pact thus resulting in the Hindu opposition. Muslims partly accepted the Montague-Chelmsford reforms with certain reservations and demands regarding the safety of Muslim states. Gandhi categorically rejected this scheme and congress denounced it **as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing**. Besides these problems, the events like Rowlatt act, the Jallianwal Bagh tragedy and Khilafat movement further aggravated the situation and doomed the reforms to failure.

DIARCHY: /4

Diarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by Edwin Samuel Montagu (secretary of state for India, 1917-22) and Lord Chelmsford (viceroy of India, 1916-21).

According to Diarchy the various fields or subjects of administration were divided between the British councillors and the Indian ministers, being named **reserved** and **transferred** subjects, respectively. The reserved subjects came under the heading of law and order and included justice, police, land revenue, and irrigation. The transferred subjects (i.e., those under the control of Indian ministers) included local self-government, education, public health, public works, and agriculture, forests, and fisheries. The system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935.

AMRITSAR MASSACRE 1919:

Massacre of Amritsar, (April 13, 1919), incident in which British troops fired on a crowd of unarmed Indian protesters, killing a large number. It left a permanent scar on Indo-British relations.

In 1919 the British government of India enacted the Rowlett Acts, extending its World War I emergency powers to combat revolutionary activities. At Amritsar in Punjab, about 10,000 demonstrators unlawfully protesting these measures confronted troops commanded by Gen. **Dyer** in an open space known as the **Jallianwalla Bagh**, which had only one exit. (The site is now a national monument.) The troops fired on the crowd, killing an estimated 379 and wounding about 1,200 according to one official report. The **Hunter Commission** condemned General Dyer in 1920, but the House of Lords praised his action, and a fund was raised in his honour.



Q.No.1: Towards the end of the First World War the British decided that firm action was needed to keep a grip on India, especially with the threat of renewed violence. During the war the British had the Defence of India Act to help keep order. Once this Act had expired the Rowlatt Act was introduced.

Describe the Rowlatt Act.
M/J 2011 Q.3 a

After WWI, revolutionary activities increased. The British decided to overcome it. Justice Rowlatt made three measures to order people
 • grant without warrant the right of provincial governments to order people
 • detention without trial for life
 • Ban on public gatherings.

Q.No.2: The Montague-Chelmsford reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. m.c 14
 O/N 2011 Q.3 c reforms

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT 1919-1924

My ^{name} ~~Mahmud~~ Ali and



- If the caliph should be continued
- Mehmet V should be left
- Mecca, Madina and Palestine should be returned

3rd Shokat Ali.

Gandhi started his non-cooperation movement

The Khilafat movement was a very important event in the political history of India. The Muslims of India had a great regard for the Khilafat (Caliphate) which was held by the Ottoman Empire. During World War I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the war in favour of Germany. But Turkey and Germany lost the war and it was decided by the winning states that Turkey should be divided among France, Greece and Britain. That resented Muslim a lot and khilafat movement began.

The Indian Muslims were certainly in a very awkward position, because they also had a deep-rooted devotion to the caliphate. They had profound respect for this holy institution. Therefore, their support to the British Government was subject to the safeguard and protection of the holy places of Turkey and on the condition that Turkey will not to be deprived of its territories. But the British Government could not fulfil both of these promises. The **Treaty of Savers 1920** was imposed on Turkey and its territories were distributed among European countries. A wave of anger swept across the Muslim World and the Indian Muslims rose against the British Government. Muslim leaders like **Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Moulana Shoukat Ali** and others reacted against the British Government policy and were put behind the bars.

WWI

religious attachment

Thus, Muslims organized a mass movement, which came to be known as Khilafat Movement. The aims of this movement were

- (a) To protect and restore the Holy place of Turkey (Macca, Medina and Palestine)
- (b) To protect the caliph of Turkey
- (c) To restore the Ottoman Empire.

Besides that **congress support** also remained very encouraging for Muslims to launch khilafat movement. In December 1919 both the Khilafat Committee and Congress held their meetings

delegation was prepared which was sent to England under the leadership of Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar to see the British Prime Minister and to explain the Indian point of view regarding the Khilafat. The delegation visited England in 1920. The leaders of the delegation addressed the House of Commons and saw the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George who paid no heed to the delegations demand. The delegation stayed at London for eight months and won many hearts and sympathies of people in Britain delivering speeches. However, the delegation returned to India unsuccessful in October 1920.

After the unsuccessful visit to England the leaders of Khilafat Movement realized the fact that British were not in the mood to help them. Therefore, they realized that a new strategy needed to be adopted. With this aim they decided to launch a movement of Non Co-operation. When the leaders of Khilafat movement announced the Non Co-operation Movement, the Congress extended its full support to the Khilafat Movement. The leaders of the two met at Amritsar and resolved to launch a country wide agitation under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi.

Khilafat conferences:

- **First Khilafat Conference:** November 1919 in Delhi.
- Main leaders were Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar, Moulana Shaukat Ali & Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Ghandi.
- Main aim was to persuade British to keep their promises about maintaining the Turkish Empire.
- Resolution was passed and everyone agreed in sending a delegation to Britain to make sure that the British were aware of Muslim strength of Muslims support for the Khalifa.
- Muslims also boycotted British goods besides Hindus and adopted a policy of non-cooperation with them.
- Gandhi was an advocate of policy of passive resistance. He gave this approach the name 'Satyagraha', meaning *"not meek submission to the will of evil door but the pitting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant"*.
- Gandhi urged Muslims to joining Congress in seeking 'Swaraj' (self-rule) for India.
- **Second Khilafat Conference:** December 1919, Amritsar.
- It was decided that all three organizations (Muslim League, Congress & Khilafat people) would be working together to oppose plans to dismember the Turkish Empire.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali visited Britain & insisted the Britain not to punish Turkey but the Prime Minister Lloyd George said *"Austria has had justice; Germany has had justice-pretty terrible justice -why should Turkey escape?"*

Mehmed VI:

Mehmed VI (14 January 1861 – 16 May 1926) was the 36th and last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, reigning from 1918 to 1922. His father was Sultan Abdulmecid I .Mehmed was removed from the throne when the Ottoman sultanate was abolished in 1922.

The First World War was a disaster for the Ottoman Empire. British and allied forces had conquered **Baghdad, Damascus, and Jerusalem** during the war and most of the Empire was divided among the European allies. In April 1920 British were granted over Palestine .On 10 August 1920, Mehmed's representatives signed the Treaty of Sevres, which recognized the mandates and recognized Hejaz as an independent state.

Turkish nationalists rejected the settlement by Sultan. A new government, the Turkish Grand National Assembly, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) was formed on 23 April 1920, in Ankara. The new government denounced the rule of Mehmed VI and a temporary constitution was drafted. The Turkish Grand National Assembly also abolished the Sultanate on 1 November 1922, and Mehmed was expelled from Constantinople. He went into exile in Malta. Mehmed died on 16 May 1926 in Italy, and was buried at Damascus.

MUSTAFA KAMAL ATATURK:

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk (19 May 1881 – 10 November 1938) was a Turkish army officer, reformist statesman, and the first President of Turkey. He is credited with being the founder of the Republic of Turkey. His surname, Ataturk (meaning "Father of the Turks"), was granted to him in 1934 and forbidden to any other person by the Turkish parliament.

Ataturk was a military officer during I WW. Ataturk then embarked upon a program of political, economic, and cultural reforms, seeking to transform the former Ottoman Empire into a modern and secular nation-state. Under his leadership, thousands of new schools were built, primary education was made free and compulsory, and women were given equal civil and political rights, while the burden of taxation on peasants was reduced. His government also carried out an extensive policy of Turkification. The principles of Ataturk's reforms, upon which modern Turkey was established, are referred to as Kemalism.

Expected Questions and Answers

- Question No. 1:** Was the migration of Afghanistan the most important reason behind the failure of A Khilafat Movement?
 Hijat Movement 14 June 2000. Q. 3 c
- Question No. 2:** Explain the reasons for the establishment of the Khilafat Movement. 7 November 2001. Q.2 b
- Question No. 3:** Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? 7 June 2002, Q. 3 b
- Question No. 4:** Was the withdrawal of Gandhi's support from the Khilafat Movement the most important reason for its failure? Explain your answer.
 Chauri-Chaura 14 November 2002. Q.2 c
- Question No. 5:** Why did the Khilafat Movement fail? 7 November 2003.Q.3 b
- Question No. 6:** Was the Chaura Chauri incident of 1922 the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat movement? Give reasons for your answer. 14 June 2004 Q.2 c
- Question No. 7:** Was the Khilafat Movement founded because the Muslims feared the break up of Turkey after the 1st world war? Explain your answer. 14 June 2005 Q. 2 c
- Question No. 8:** Explain why the Khilafat movement has failed by 1924. 7 June 2006 Q.3 b
- Question No. 9:** Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for answer. 14 November 2006 Q. 2 c
- Question No. 10:** The Khilafat movement failed by 1924 because of poor leadership .Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 14 November 2008 Q. 2 c
- Question No.11:** Explain the reasons for the failure of the K.M. 7 June 2009 Q.4 b
- Question No.12:** Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? 7 June 2010 Q.2 b
- Question No.13:** Was the migration of Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. 14 Nov. 2010. Q. 3 c
- Question No.14:** A number of events that happened during the years of the Khilafat Movement led to its failure. During

the years when the Movement was at its strongest, western dress and hair styles became less popular and the idea grew that disregard of the law of Islam by the British made India a dar-ul-harb (enemy territory). Thus thousands of Muslims set off on their hijrat.

Describe the hijrat.

4

Nov. 2011 Q.3 a

Question No.15: 'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

14

June 2012 Q.2 c

Question No.16: The Khilafat Movement started because of the treatment of Turkey by the British after the First World War. Turkey was a Muslim country, and its ruler, the Sultan, was considered to be the Khalifa, the head of the worldwide Islamic community. When the British threatened to take territory away from the Khalifa, the Muslims of India were outraged and formed the Khilafat Movement to protect the Sultan and their religion. One of the events that took place during this Movement was the Chauri-Chaura incident.

Describe the Chauri-Chaura incident.

4

Nov. 2012 Q. 3 a

Question No.17: Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924?

7

Nov. 2013 Q.3 b

Answer to question No. 9

The abolition of the institution of Caliphate by the Turks themselves remained the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement. **Mustafa Kamal Atatürk**, the Turkish leader established a modern democratic government in Turkey with a properly elected parliament. In this set up the caliph & the seat of Caliphate had no place. The caliph was deposed & exiled in 1924. Muslims in India were perplexed & found their movement cut at its base. Muslims in India had nothing to fight for & the khilafat Movement ended in failure in 1924.

Besides that the movement got many other set backs on account of many reasons. In 1920 the congress also started **non-cooperation movement**. The congress joined hands with the khilafat movement because both were against the British. Khilafat movement got much strength from the support of the congress. Joint protest meetings & processions of Muslims & Hindus together became a common feature throughout the sub-continent. In 1922 a procession at **Chauri Chura** (a small town in eastern U.P) was in progress. The mob became violent & set a police station on fire in which 22 policemen were burnt alive. Mr. Gandhi suddenly called off the non-cooperation movement without consulting anyone & without taking the Muslims into confidence. The Muslims were greatly discouraged at the loss of Congress support. Khilafat Movement was weakened. Mr Jinnah had opposed the non-cooperation movement saying that it would lead to violence, and the same happened. Mr. Jinnah resigned from the Congress in 1920.

The British
offered
self-rule to
Gandhi

The movement got other threats as well. The **Hijrat Movement** (1921), an off shoot of Khilafat Movement failed badly. Some **Ulemas** had declared that India was Dar-al-Harb & it was better for Muslims to live in an independent Muslim country. Therefore some 18000 Muslims mostly from NWFP sold their belongings & sought asylum in Afghanistan. In the beginning the migrants were welcomed but soon later Afghan government refused to admit them. Many perished & others returned penniless & homeless.

*Abdul
Kalam
Azad
*Abdul
Basit
Farangi

Another tragic event was the **Moplah Uprising** which remained responsible for the failure of Khilafat Movement. It also affected Hindu Muslim relationship. In mid of August 1921, agrarian riots broke out in Nilambur. The Moplah peasants revolted against the Hindu landlord's oppressive policies, which are in alliance with the British. The Hindu landlords redistributed their lands and the Moplahs, who had been suffering, rose in revolt. A pitched battle between the British regiment and the Moplahs killed several Europeans. Four thousand Moplahs were killed in action and tens of thousands were injured. Then there was the notorious **Moplah Train Tragedy**. Around a hundred prisoners, confined in a closed and almost airtight

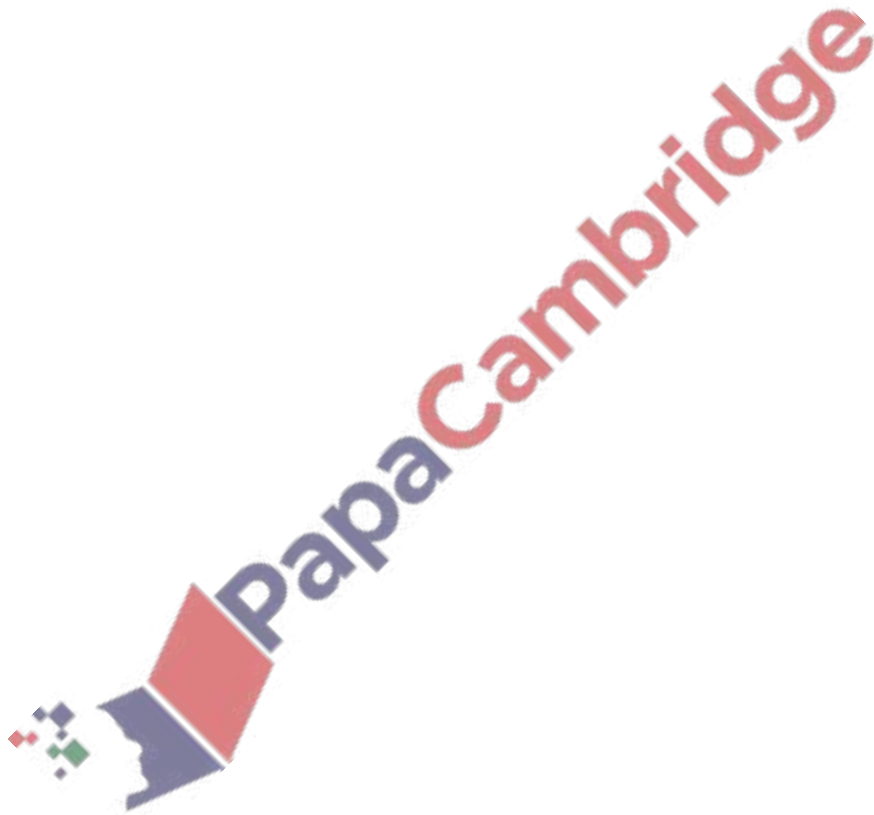
*Muslims
who migrated
from Afgha
and settled
in India.

goods van, were transported by rail. When the door was opened, 66 Moplahs were found suffocated to death and the remaining 34 were on the verge of collapse.

Ali brothers

The British government also arrested the *leaders* of the Khilafat Movement on account of their anti-government speeches & the movement was deprived of their effective & strong leadership, both Hindu and Muslim leaders were imprisoned for several years. About 30000 workers all over India were put in jails. The movement slows down. The movement was **unrealistic** & was bound to fail. The caliphate & the people of Turkey had no interest in the politics of India. Therefore agitations & protests in India were to affect the events in turkey. Far sighted people like Mr. Jinnah & Allama Iqbal didn't support the movement.

But the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement was the abolition of the institution of Caliphate by the Turks themselves. Mustafa Kamal Ataturk, the Turkish leader established a modern democratic government in Turkey with a properly elected parliament. In this set up the caliph & the seat of Caliphate had no place. The caliph was deposed & exiled in 1924. Muslims in India had nothing to fight for & the khilafat Movement ended in failure in 1924. Therefore the abolition of the institution of caliphate in 1924 was the main reason for the failure of the khilafat Movement.



MR. 1927: Dehli Muslim
proposals

SIMON COMMISSION, NEHRU REPORT, 14

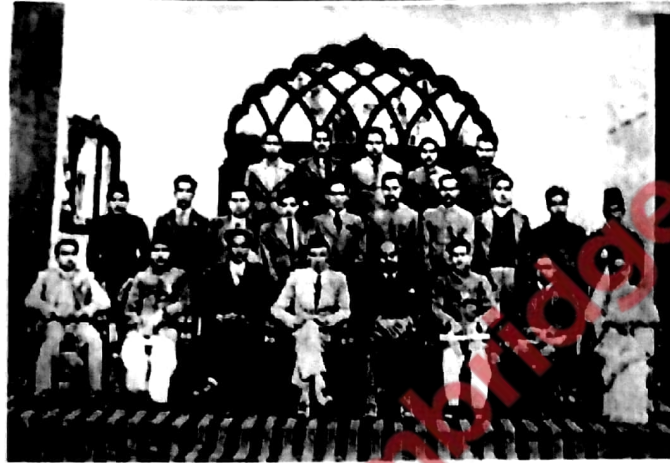
1927: Simon commission

POINTS OF JINNAH

1928: Nehru Report

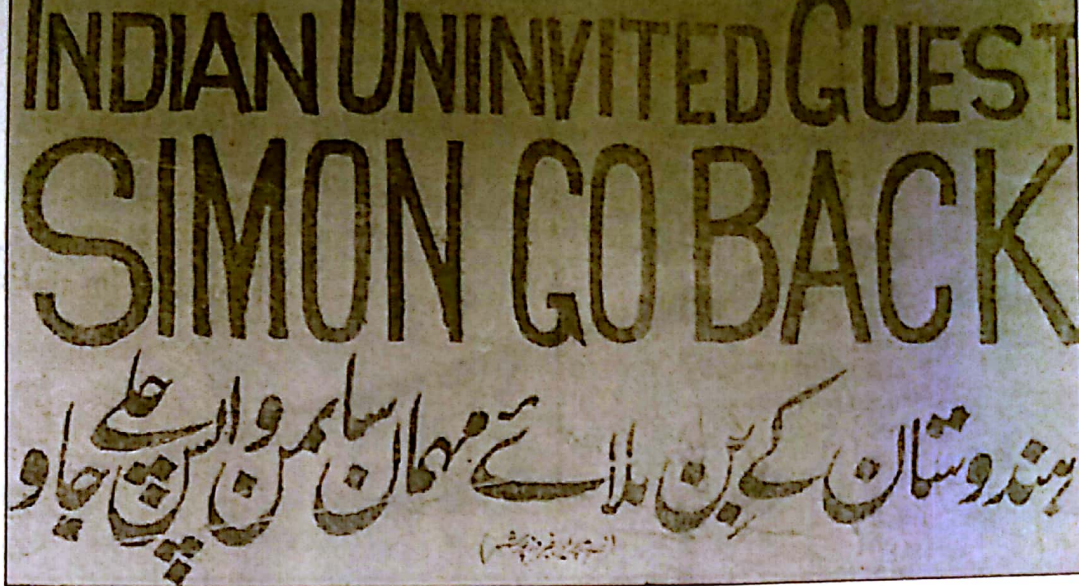
1929: 14 Points

JINNAH'S DEHLI PROPOSALS MARCH 1927: Protecting
Muslim rights



- 1: Sind should be separated from Bombay and should be constituted into an independent province.
 - 2: Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in any other province of India.
 - 3: Reservation of seats according to the population for different communities in the Punjab and Bengal.
 - 4: Muslims should be given 1/3rd representation in the Central Legislature.
- Jinnah said that if these were accepted, the Muslims would call off their demand for separate electorates

THE SIMON COMMISSION 1927



- The government of India act 1919 stated that a commission was going to be set up after 10 years to enquire the working of the Montague Chelmsford Reforms.
- Conservative Government feared to lose power to the Labor part so it decided to bring date of Simon Commission forward.
- In 1927 a seven men committee was formed under the supervision of John Simon to consider India's situation. All of them were British. Composition of committee was considered insult in India. And for that reason immediate protest was raised from all the important political parties. When the Simon Commission arrived, the local masses welcomed it by with slogans of "Go back Simon!". All the major political parties of Sub-continent, except the Shafi League of Punjab, boycotted the Simon Commission.

Q: Why was Simon commis rejected?

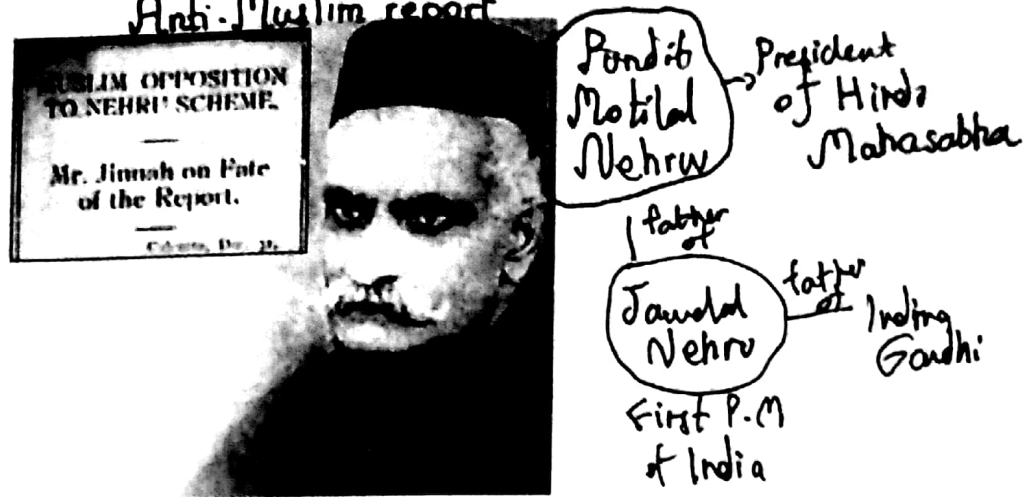
Conservative Party

- All parties decided to settle their differences & work in opposition to the Simon commission.
- In May 1928, Congress, ML, Liberals, Hindu Mahasaba & Sikh league met in all part conference to draft constitution which Indian people thought to govern their country and finally Nehru report was introduced.
- Motilal Nehru headed this committee. There were nine other members in this committee including two Muslims, Syed Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi.

There were following recommendations on Commissions report:

1. The Diarchy system in the provinces should be abolished.
2. The power of the central government and the provincial governors should be reduced.
3. Federal system of government should be introduced in India.
4. The right to vote should be extended to more people.
5. The separation of Sindh was not granted.
6. The demand of the frontier for equal status was also neglected.

Absolute power for governing



The following were the recommendations advanced by the Nehru Report:

1. India should be given the status of a dominion, *indep. colony with self-rule*
2. There should be **federal form of government** in India.
3. India should have a parliamentary form of government.
4. There should be bi-cameral legislature.
5. There should be **no separate electorate** for any community.
6. System of weightage for minorities should be rejected.
7. Reservation of Muslim seats should not be maintained.
8. Muslims should enjoy **one-fourth** representation in the Central Legislature.
9. Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
10. The N. W. F. P. should be given full provincial status. *the economy would be shared*
11. **Hindi** should be made the official language of India.

The recommendations of the Nehru Report went against the interests of the Muslim community. It was an attempt to serve Hindu predominance over Muslims. The Nehru Committee's greatest blow was the rejection of separate electorates. If the report had taken into account the Delhi Proposals, the Muslims might have accepted it. But the Nehru Committee did not consider the Delhi Proposals at all while formulating their report. The Muslims were asking for one-third representation in the center while Nehru Committee gave them only one-fourth representation. It is true that two demands of Muslims were considered in the Nehru Report but both of them incomplete. It was said that Sindh should be separated from Bombay but the condition of self-economy was also put forward. It demanded constitutional reforms in N. W. F. P. but Baluchistan was overlooked in the

Of the two Muslim members of the Nehru Committee, **Syed Ali Imam** could attend only one meeting due to his illness and **Shoaib Qureshi** did not endorse views of the Committee on the issue of Muslim representation in legislature. Thus the Nehru Report was nothing else than a Congress document and thus totally opposed by Muslims of the Sub-continent. The Hindus under Congress threatened the government with a disobedience movement if the Nehru report was not implemented into the Act by December 31, 1929. This Hindu attitude proved to be a milestone in the freedom movement of the Muslims. It also proved to be a turning point in the life of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. After reading the Nehru Report, Jinnah announced a '**parting of the ways**' and introduced his famous **14 points**. The Nehru Report reflected the inner prejudice and narrow-minded approach of the Hindus.

JINNAH'S 14 POINTS 1929:

Fourteen Points



Quaid-i-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points in 1929 to counter Nehru report. These points were as follows:

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal with the powers vested in the provinces.
2. Autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
3. Adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province.
4. In the Central Legislative, Muslim representation shall not be less than one-third.
5. Right of separate electorate for Muslims.
6. Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the North West Frontier Province.
7. Full religious liberty.

9. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay presidency.
10. Reforms should be introduced in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in the other provinces.
11. Muslims should be given an adequate share, in all the services of the state.
12. Adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws.
13. No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers.
14. No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature without the approval of Indian Federation.

Jinnah's 14 Points Nehru Report

- Separate Electorate for Muslims.....Joint Electorate
- Demanded weightage for Minorities.....No weightage for minorities
- Demanded Provincial Autonomy.....Demand of Strong Central Govt
- Inclusions of Muslims in the cabinet....Against the inclusion in the cabinet
- Obsessed with communal issues.....Obsessed with rule of majority
- 1/3rd Rep. in central Govt for Muslims.....1/4th Rep for Muslim in central govt

KEY POINTS:

- Mr. Jinnah presented his 14 points at the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1929.
- These 14 points were given to safeguard & protect the interest of Muslims.
- The demand of separate electorate, establishment of province of Sindh, giving proper status to NWFP & Baluchistan were to be strengthen the Muslims majority areas & were important steps towards giving proper identity to the Muslim nation.

- The Nehru Report had thinking seriously for the attainment of a separate homeland for the Muslims.
- The 14 points showed the Muslims their eventual objective & destination.

Expected Question & Answers:

Question No. 1: why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929?
June 2005.Q.3 b

7

Question No. 2: was the introduction of Jinnah's 14 points in 1929 the most important factor in the development of the Pakistan Movement between 1928 & 1935? Give reasons for your answer.

14

June 2006, Q. 3 c

Question No.3: why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929?
Nov.2007 Q.3 b

7

Question No.4: The 14 points were M.Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947, do you agree? Explain your answer.

14

June 2009, Q. 4 c

Question No.5: Describe the Nehru Report.
June 2011, Q.4 a

4

Question No.6: The declaration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

14

Nov.2012 Q.3 c

Question No.7: In 1927 the British government set up a commission chaired by Sir John Simon as provided for under the terms of the 1919 Government of India Act. The commission was to look into the situation in India but none of its members was an Indian. This was considered an insult by the Congress party which decided to boycott the commission.

(a) What was the Nehru Report?

[4]

Nov 2014 Q.3 a

Answer to Questions No 1 & 3:

The recommendation of the Nehru report was a source of disappointments for the Muslims. Muslims leaders who had always been anxious to ensure the protection of Muslim interest could not remain silent. Its three main points rather demands were totally against the interest of the Muslims, like the demand of unitary form of government in India, Joint electorates & introduction of Hindi as national language.

Mr. Jinnah suggested three amendments in Nehru report which were rejected. Therefore Jinnah put forward the 14 points in answer to the Nehru report (Jinnah also called the Nehru report as the parting of the ways). These points were produced in order to protect the political rights of Muslims. These points were quite comprehensive & covered all aspects of Muslim demands at that time.

In the 14 points Jinnah demanded Federal form of government, provincial autonomy, separate electorate, effective representation of Muslims in assemblies & 1/3rd seats for Muslims in all cabinets. Creation of new Muslim provinces of Sind, NWFP, & Baluchistan was also demanded.

Jinnah's 14 points clearly reflected the demands, sentiments & aspirations of the Muslims. But as in the past, the congress did not give them any importance & instead determined to oppose them. Anyhow 14 points became the part of government of India act 1935 later on.

Simon
commission
bad of
laws

Besides that Mr
Jinnah also
wanted to
include Muslim
demands in
final products
of Simon
commission
and to resolve his
discrepancy

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES 1930-1932



There had been a series of meetings in three sessions called by the British government to consider the future constitution of India in 1930 to 1932. The conference resulted from a review of the Government of India Act of 1919, undertaken in 1927 by the Simon Commission, whose report was published in 1929. The Indian political community received the Simon Commission Report with great resentment. Different political parties gave vent to their feelings in different ways.

The Congress started a Civil Disobedience Movement (salt March) under Gandhi's command. The Muslims reserved their opinion on the Simon Report declaring that the report was not final and the matters should be decided after consultations with the leaders representing all communities in India.

The Indian political situation seemed deadlocked. The British government refused to plan any form of self-government for the people of India. This caused frustration amongst the masses, who often expressed their anger in violent clashes.

The **Labor Government** returned to power in Britain, and a glimmer of hope ran through Indian hearts. Labor leaders had always been sympathetic to the Indian cause. The government decided to hold a Round Table Conference in London to consider new constitutional reforms. All Indian politicians; Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians were summoned to London for the conference.

First Round Table Conference

Successful as everyone participated

The first session of the conference opened in London on November 12, 1930. The Round Table Conference was opened officially by **King George V** and chaired by the British Prime Minister, **Ramsay MacDonald**. The three British political parties were represented by sixteen delegates. All parties from India were present except for the Congress, whose leaders were in jail due to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Congress leaders stated that they would have nothing to do with further constitutional discussion unless the Nehru Report was enforced in its entirety as the constitution of India. Almost **89** members attended the conference, out of which 58 were chosen from various communities and interests in British India, and the rest from princely states and other political parties. The prominent among the Muslim delegates invited by the British government were Sir Aga Khan, Quaid-i-Azam, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar, Sir Muhammad Shafi and Maulvi Fazl-i-Haq. Sir Taj

It was agreed that **federal system** of government shall be adopted in India, & responsible & representative governments will be set up in provinces. This was a great achievement because the congress had suggested 'Unitary Form' of government in Nehru report. Full responsible & representative government in provinces was a good step forward for self-rule. (Secondly) the princely states also agreed to join the federation, several committees were formed to discuss different issues. The Muslims also demanded maintenance of weightage and **separate electorates**, the Hindus their abolition.

The conference broke up on **January 19, 1931**, and what emerged from it was a general agreement to write safeguards for minorities into the constitution and a desire to devise a **federal system** for the country. **B. R. Ambedkar** also demanded a separate electorate for the Untouchables.

congress was absent

Second Round Table Conference

The second RTC was held from *September to December 1931*. Mr. Gandhi attended as the only representative of the congress. Mr. Gandhi claimed that the Congress represented the whole of India & that there was no minority problem in the country. Muslim & other minority leaders didn't agree. Therefore, on account of Mr. Gandhi's stubborn & unfair attitude the conference couldn't achieve much but its success was that it was declared that Orissa, Sind & NWFP will be given full provincial status with governors. The minorities issue remained unresolved.

Gandhi also demanded the enforcement of **Nehru Report**, but all the minorities rejected it. During the Conference, Gandhi could not reach agreement with the Muslims on Muslim representation and safeguards. At the end of the conference Ramsay MacDonald undertook to produce a **Communal Award** for minority representation.

Gandhi was not ready to give right of separate electorates to untouchables. He clashed with the Untouchable leader, B. R. Ambedkar, over this issue: the two eventually resolved the situation with the **Poona Pact of 1932**.

Third Round Table Conference

The third session began *on November 17, 1932*. It was short and unimportant. Only forty-six delegates attended since most of the main political figures of India were not present (included Jinnah). The Congress was once again absent, so was the Labor opposition in the British Parliament. Reports of the various committees were scrutinized. The conference ended on December 25, 1932.

Agha Khe

The recommendations of the Round Table Conferences were included in a **White Paper**. It was published in March 1933, and debated in parliament directly afterwards, after the final reading and assent, the bill reached the Statute Book on

July 24, 1935.

In this conference, **Chaudhary Rahmat Ali**, a college student, coined the name "**Pakistan**" (which means "land of pureness") as the name for the Muslim part of partitioned India. He took the "P" from Punjab, the "A" from the Afghan, the "K" from Kashmir, the "S" from Sindh and the "TAN" from Balochistan.

Dandi march *High taxation policy: liecena for salt making*
SALT MARCH: The Salt March, which took place from March to April 1930 in India, was an act of civil disobedience led by Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948) to protest British rule in India. During the march, thousands of Indians followed Gandhi from his religious departure near Ahmedabad to the Arabian Sea coast, a distance of some 240 miles. The march resulted in the arrest of nearly 60,000 people, including Gandhi himself.

More non-cooperation



GANDHI-IRWIN PACT:

Gandhi-Irwin Pact was an agreement signed on March 5, 1931, between Gandhi, and Lord Irwin British viceroy (1926-31) of India. It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience (*satyagraha*) in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the Salt March (March-April 1930). Gandhi's arrest and imprisonment at the end of the march, for illegally making salt, sparked one of his more effective civil disobedience movements. By the end of 1930, tens of thousands of Indians were in jail (including future Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru), the movement had generated worldwide publicity, and Irwin was looking for a way to end it. Gandhi was released from custody in January 1931, and the two men began negotiating the terms of the pact. In the end, Gandhi pledged to give up the *satyagraha* campaign, and Irwin agreed to release those who had been imprisoned during it and to allow Indians to make salt for domestic use. Later that year Gandhi attended the second session (September-December) of the Round Table Conference

COMMUNAL AWARD: related to community

As a result of the Second Round Table Conference, in August 1932, the then Prime Minister of Britain Ramsay Macdonald gave his 'award' known as the Communal Award. According to it, **separate representation** was to be provided for the Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians. The Untouchables were assigned a number of seats to be filled by election from special constituencies in which voters belonging to the Untouchables only could vote.

The Award was highly controversial and opposed by Mahatma Gandhi, and fasted in protest against it. Communal Award was supported by many among the minority communities, most notably the Untouchable leader, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. After lengthy negotiations, Gandhi reached an agreement with Dr. Ambedkar to have a single Hindu electorate, with Untouchables having seats reserved within it. This is called the **Poona Pact**. Electorates for other religions like Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans remained separate.

Expected Questions & Answers

Question No. 1: why was the 2nd RTC of 1931 unsuccessful?
7 June 2000 Q.3 b

Question No. 2: The RTC of the 1930s achieved little. Give reasons why you might both agree & disagree with this statement.
14 Nov.2000 Q.3 c

Question No.3: why were the RTC held between 1930 & 1932?
7 Nov. 2001 Q.4 b

Question No. 4: how successful were the RTC of 1930-1932? Explain your answer
14 June 2005 Q.3 c

Question No. 5: the RTC of 1930 achieved more than those of 1931 & 1932. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.
14 June 2007 Q.3 c

Question No.6: was it necessary to hold three RTC (1930-32)?
7 June 2008 Q.3 b

Question No.7: why was the 2nd RTC of 1931 unsuccessful?
7 Nov 2009 Q.3 a

Question No.8: The First RTC of 1930 was the most successful one of all three. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.
14 June 2010 Q.3 c

Question No.9: Why were the three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932?
Nov. 2011 Q.3 b

Question No.10: Was anything achieved by the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932? Explain your answer.
14 June 2013 Q. 3 c

Question No.11: Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932?
7 June 2014 Q.3 b

Answer to question No.4 & 10:

The round table conferences were successful to some extent because the recommendations were ultimately included in the government of India act 1935. The RTCs were held in London. The purpose was to consider the report of Simon Commission & suggest such reforms to solve the constitutional problem of India which could satisfy all people in the country. These conferences were held in London in 1930, 1931 & 1932 & all important leaders of different political parties & princes of states were invited to attend the conferences. On the whole, the Conferences were not very successful because the constitutional problem of India was not resolved but only few recommendations were acknowledged.

The first RTC held in **November 1930**, was not attended by the Congress leaders because they had put strong conditions for participating in the conference & were in jail on account of launching non-cooperation movement. However, it was agreed that federal system of government shall be adopted in India, & responsible & representative governments will be set up in provinces. This was a great achievement because the congress had suggested 'Unitary Form' of government in Nehru report. Full responsible & representative government in provinces was a good step forward for self rule. (Secondly) the princely states also agreed to join the federation, several committees were formed to discuss different issues.

The second RTC was held from **September to December 1931**. Mr. Gandhi attended as the only representative of the congress. Mr. Gandhi claimed that the Congress represented the whole of India & that there was no minority problem in the country. Muslim & other minority leaders didn't agree. Therefore, on account of Mr. Gandhi's stubborn & unfair attitude the conference couldn't achieve much but its success was that it was declared that Orissa, Sind & NWFP will be given full provincial status with governors. The minorities issue remained unresolved.

The third RTC was held in **November 1932**. It was again not attended by the Congress. Mr. Jinnah also did not attend. This conference proved to be a formality. It broke up without achieving or agreeing to any thing of substance.

The RTCs were not successful because they failed to solve the constitutional problem of India. Congress was not satisfied because the dominion status or self rule was not granted as was promised by the Viceroy in 1930. Problem of minorities was not resolved which left the Muslims dissatisfied. Low caste Hindus also demanded separate electorate & proper representation. The new government of Britain & the new Viceroy were not in favor of giving concession to India. By and large the conferences failed to achieve anything of importance.

But the conferences were successful in the sense that some important decisions were taken for example federal system of government for India, representative government in provinces, separation of Sind from Bombay & full provincial status for NWFP was agreed upon. These points were included in the government of India act 1935.

No successful attempt: Answer to question No. 3 & 6: Simon commission, Nehru Report

Since the bitter experience in war of independence 1857, the British government had adopted the policy of winning the sympathies & confidence of Indians by introducing the constitutional reforms in India. With the growing political consciousness among the Indians, the need of such reforms had become an absolute necessity.

The demand of responsible government became a controversial issue between the government & the people of India. The British government sent for the said purpose a commission headed by Sir John Simon in 1927. Its recommendations were rejected by congress & started civil disobedience movement.

Nehru report in 1928 due to negation of Muslim demands failed to provide the basis of further constitutional reforms in India. Quaid's 14 points were also rejected by the Congress. Anyhow after the failure of British, Hindus & Muslims efforts to formulate such constitutional reforms, acceptable to all the elements of Indian politics, necessitated such concrete efforts which could determine the acceptable or practicable constitutional reforms in India. Besides that new labor party government was more determined to provide constitutional reforms to Indians. In pursuance of British Government policy, the viceroy enlisted the cooperation of Indian representation leaders & invited Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah, Pundit Moti Lal Nehru, Patel, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The congress leaders refused to participate in the meeting called by viceroy emphasizing the implementation of Nehru report before any further constitutional scheme to be discussed. However the leaders of other political parties showed great enthusiasm in the viceroy meeting. The proposed conference was held in London in three sessions, 1930, 1931 - 1932. In the following discussion we see the proceedings of London conferences known as RTC.

The Government of India Act 1935

The **Government of India Act 1935** was passed during the "Interwar Period" and was the last pre-independent constitution of India. Government of India Act was enforced on the basis of recommendations of the Simon Commission (1927) & the reports of RTCs (1930-32)

The Act was originally passed in August 1935, and is said to have been the longest (British) Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time. Because of its length the Act was split by the Government of India Act 1935 into two separate Acts:

1. The Government of India Act 1935
2. The Government of Burma Act 1935

Key Points:

Main provisions of Government of India Act 1935 were as follows.

- (i) Federal system of government will be followed with 11 provinces & all states which agreed to join it.
- (ii) Principle of provincial autonomy will be followed.
- (iii) Three lists of subjects were chalked out. **Central subjects** were Defense, Foreign affairs, Currency & Communication. **Provincial subjects** were education, Health, Public works & Agriculture. **Concurrent subjects** were those on which both could legislate, but central had the priority.
- (iv) Central Legislature had two houses. The Upper house had 260 members & the Lower house had 375 members.
- (v) Autonomy was given to all provinces. All provincial subjects were given to Indian minister who were responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the province.
- (vi) **Women** for the first time were given the right to vote.
- (vii) Right of separate electorate was maintained for Muslims & other communal groups.
- (viii) System of Diarchy ended in the provinces & was taken to the centre.
- (ix) New provinces of Orissa, Sindh & NWFP were formed & were given full provincial status.
- (x) provision for the establishment of a "Federation of India", to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states"
- (xi) the introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people
- (xii) Sind was separated from Bombay
- (xiii) Bihar and Orissa was split into the separate provinces
- (xiv) Burma was completely separated from India

(xi) Elections after 2 years

Nehru "Charter of slavery" Jinnah

1937 ELECTIONS:

Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces - **Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.**

power in eight of the provinces - the three exceptions being Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh. The All-India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province. The Congress ministries resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be a part of the Second World War without consulting the Indian people.

The 1937 election was the first in which large masses of Indians were eligible to participate. (Approx. 30.1 million people). The results were in favour of the Indian National Congress. Of the total of 1,585 seats, it won 707 (44.6%). Among the 864 seats assigned "general" constituencies, it contested 739 and won 617. The All-India Muslim League won 106 seats (6.7% of the total), placing it as second-ranking party. The only other party to win more than 5 percent of all the assembly seats was the Unionist Party (Punjab), with 101 seats.

Imp

1909-14 representation, income, **Expected Question & Answers:**

federal government, women allowed to vote
Question No.1: why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub continent?
Not changed till 1947

7

Nov. 2006, Q. 3 b

Question No. 2: why was there so much opposition to the government of India Act 1935?

7

Nov 2008 Q. 3 b

Question No.3: why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub continent?

7

June. 2011, Q. 3 b

Question No.4: Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935?

7

Nov 2012 Q.3 b

thoroughly rotten fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable - Jinnah provided neither muslim nor Hindu but British raj - Maulvi Feroz-ul
Answer to Question no. 1:

The British government was bound to introduce such constitutional scheme for India which could be practicable & acceptable to all sections of Indian society. The act of 1935 was an unusual piece of constitutional legislation & that remained a source of inspiration for the future constitutional reforms in the sub continent.

It was important to the future of the sub continent because it was the last constitutional reforms with which the British wanted to give political power in the hands of Indians.

Through this Act the federal system & parliamentary system were enforced in India. The members of Central Assembly were greatly enlarged. The number of voters was greatly increased i.e. from 6 million to 30 million & women were also allowed to vote.

Autonomy was given to all the provinces & all the ministers were to be Indians. Every province was free to formulate its programme & execute it. In other words Indians were involved in the management of the affairs of the land. New provinces of Orissa, Sindh & NWFP were created. The Act was also important because it became the basis of future constitutions of both India & Pakistan after independence; the government of Pakistan was running on the 1935 Act till 1956 when the first constitution of the country was enforced.

Congress Rule & Day of Deliverance 1937-39



The Government of India Act of 1935 was practically implemented in 1937. The provincial elections were held in the winter of 1936-37. There were two major political parties in the Sub-continent at that time, the Congress and the Muslim League. Both parties did their best to persuade the masses before these elections and put before them their manifesto. The political manifestos of both parties were almost identical, although there were two major differences. Congress stood for joint electorate and the League for separate electorates; Congress wanted Hindi as official language with Deva Nagri script of writing while the League wanted Urdu with Persian script.

The result of elections came as a huge shock to both the parties. Congress, who claimed to be representing 95% of the total Indian population, could not even secure 40% of the seats. It won almost 750 seats out of 1,771 in 8 out of 11 provinces. Its success was restricted to Hindu-majority provinces only. As for the results for the Muslim League, they were greatly disappointing. Out of 491 Muslim seats, it could only capture 104 and 26 of them were taken by Congress. Hence, the final success of the elections was named in the favour of Congress, which gained majority in Bihar, Orissa, Madras and U.P and other regions.

The Congress didn't set up ministries for about four months demanding British government to not interfere in its legislative affairs. Discussions between them took place, and at last, the British agreed without making any formal amendment to the Government of India Act 1935. As a result of which, Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 but with bitter policy against Muslims:

Congress Tyranny:

The Congress proved to be a pure Hindu party and worked during its reign only for the betterment of the Hindus. Twenty-seven months of the Congress rule were like a **nightmare** for

from the Muslims for the last **700 years** of their slavery.

After taking charge in July 1937, Congress declared **Hindi** as the national language and **Devanagari** as the official script. The **Congress flag** was given the status of national flag, **slaughtering of cows** was prohibited and it was made compulsory for the children to worship the picture of **Gandhi** at school. **Band-i-Mataram**, an anti-Muslim song taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterji's novel **Ananda Math**, was made the national anthem of the country. Religious intolerance was the order of the day. Muslims were not allowed to construct new **mosques**. Hindus would play **drums** in front of mosques when Muslims were praying.

The Congress government introduced a **new educational policy** in the provinces under their rule known as the **Warda Taleemi Scheme**. The main plan was to sway Muslim children against their ideology and to tell them that all the people living in India were Indian and thus belonged to one nation. In Bihar and C. P. the **Vidya Mandar** Scheme was introduced according to which **Mandar** education was made compulsory at elementary level. The purpose of the scheme was to obliterate the cultural traditions of the Muslims and to inculcate into the minds of Muslim children the superiority of the Hindu culture.

The Congress ministries did their best to weaken the economy of Muslims. They closed the **doors** of government offices for them, which was one of the main sources of income for the Muslims in the region. They also harmed Muslim trade and agriculture. When Hindu-Muslim riots broke out due to these biased policies of the Congress ministries, the government pressured the judges; decisions were made in favor of Hindus and Muslims were sent behind bars.

When World War II started in 1939, the British were fighting against the Axis Powers. The Viceroy of India announced India's involvement without consulting its representative political leaders. Congress asked for transfer of power in repayment of their cooperation in war, which the British government denied. As a result, Congress ministries resigned. Thus came to an end the nightmarish rule which had terrorized Muslim community beyond imagination. Quaid-i-Azam asked the Muslims to observe it as a '**Day of Deliverance**' with peace and without any harmful intent towards any other nation. Prayers of thanksgiving and gratitude were offered and Muslims took a sigh of relief from the atrocities committed against them in the two-year Congress rule.

Wardha Educational Scheme:

The Hindi language was given top most importance in their policies. Wardha Educational Scheme was introduced by the Congress which was to convert Muslims into Hindus through primary educational literature. Again under the cover of new education policies they were projecting certain ideas which were in conflict with the notion of Muslim identity. Projection of Hindu heroes like Gandhi and distortion of Muslim history became their moral creed which obviously means distortion of the Muslim history.

Question No. 1: Why was the Day of Deliverance in 1939 celebrated?

7

June 2000 Q.2 b

Question No. 2: Which of the following was the most important in the development of the Pakistan Movement.

- (i) Jinnah's 14 points 1929
- (ii) Govt. of India Act 1935
- (iii) Congress Rule 1937-39.

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

14

Nov. 2001 Q. 2 c

Question No. 3: why was Congress rule of 1937 -39 hated?

7

Nov. 2002 Q. 3. B

Question No. 4: Why was Congress rule of 1937-39 so hated by the Muslims?

7

June 2004, Q. 3 b

Question No. 5: The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

14

Nov. 2006 Q. 3 c

Question No. 6: Why did Muslim object to the rule of the congress party between 1937-39?

7

June 2007 Q. 3 b

Question No. 6: do you agree that the celebration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was justified? Give reasons for your answer

14

June 2009 Q.3 c

Question No.7: The main reason why Congress rule (1937-1939) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. June 2012 Q.3 c

14

Question No.8: Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937-1939) was hated so much because of the introduction of Bande Matram? Explain your answer.

14

Nov. 2013 Q.3 b

Question No.9: The Government of India Act of 1935 was opposed on all sides in India. However, it was an important step towards independence, as it provided the basis for the negotiations which finally resulted in the British leaving India. Parliamentary systems had been set up, in which the Indian people gained increased representation. The 1937 elections, which both the Congress and Muslim League wanted to contest, followed quickly at provincial level.

(a) What were the outcomes of the provincial elections of 1937?

4

May/June 2014 Q.2 a

*1. N. L. rule
began*

Mr. Jinnah's 14 points 1929 were put forward in answer to Nehru report which had several points against Muslim interest. Nehru report was not acceptable to the Muslims. These points were the first ever comprehensive demand put forward by the ML. Its main aim was to protect & safeguard the rights of the Muslims of the sub-continent. At that time the Muslims had not started thinking in terms of a separate homeland & it was not included in the 14 points.

The Government of India Act 1935 was a constitutional reform which gave more powers to the Indian people. It introduced provincial autonomy in provinces where all ministers were elected Indians. But the overall power remained in the hands of the British Viceroy and Governors. The Congress & ML both had rejected it. The Government of India Act 1935 didn't have any effect on Pakistan movement.

There had been a series of atrocities of the Hindus against the Muslims throughout the centuries but the most horrible years for the Muslims were the years of 1937 to 1939. These were the two years only but the Congress revenge was so harsh that Muslims still feel that pain. That Congress rule 1937-39 urged the Muslims to get united & strove for their separate country. That Congress rule changed the psyche of the Indian Muslim leaders included Quid-e-Azam. Pakistan became inevitable.

The Pakistan movement started after the ML passed the Lahore Resolution in March 1940 demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims. Indeed the most important factor was the Congress rule. The unbearable atrocities of the Congress ministers to harm the culture, religion & the language of Muslims were difficult to be tolerated. The use of the song of the Bande Mataram as national anthem hurt the Muslim feelings. Through Wardha Scheme & Vidya Mandir scheme attempts were made to propagate Hindu culture & religion. Education was to be in Hindi & Muslim children were at a disadvantage because there was no religious education in schools.

Communal riots became a common feature in which Muslims were made victims, yet only the Muslims were blamed for initiating the riots. Ban on Cow slaughter & interruption in prayers in mosques was deliberately done. The ML prepared '**Pirpur Report**' & '**Sharif Report**' to highlight the unjust treatment to Muslims by the Congress ministers. The Muslims rightly thought that it would be wrong to expect just & fair treatment from the Congress after the British left India. Therefore Muslims were compelled to ask for separate homeland & the Pakistan Movement was started.

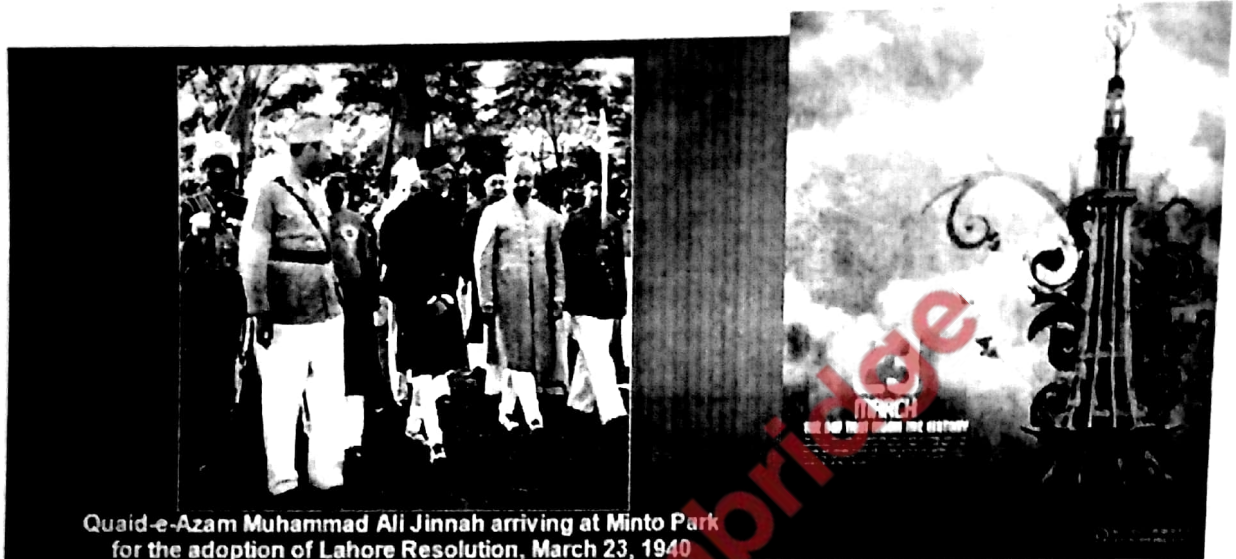
Therefore it can be concluded that the Congress Rule 1937-39 was the most important factor in the development of Pakistan Movement.



celebrate day was not justified according to few historians. Mr Jinnah was trying throughout to create bridge between Hindus and Muslims and to get rid of British rule. Most of the Congress leaders also wanted to launch a joint effort for self rule but this Muslim behaviour after Congress resignation hurt their feeling and disunity became inevitable. Jinnah also remained in stress because his dream for united India during Congress rule was completely tarnished. So celebrations should not have been celebrated and from that time onwards Hindus and Muslims became poles apart. Besides that the war which was fought for Europeans supremacy had no connection with Indian affairs. Indians had their own problems and wanted self rule. War was a hurdle in letting British know Indian miseries and their demands. Muslim celebration gave this message that they would support British in the 2nd world war. On the other hand Congress was against supporting Britain in the 2nd WW. That was absolutely not logical at Muslim end to be the part of 2nd WW and Muslims had to support them. Instead of severe crisis in Britain, British govt was still less keen to discuss Indian matters. They were mean and Indian independence had never been on their agenda. They just needed Indian support against Germany and particularly against Japan. So celebrations made the Indians bound to support them and independence or at least self rule shall be discussed after the war.

- Hindu-Muslim unity finished
- Congress was not ready to participate in 2nd WW
- Congress resign
- Muslims with British in 2nd WW

THE PAKISTAN RESOLUTION ***1940:***



The **Lahore Resolution** (*Qarardad-e-Lahore*), commonly known as the **Pakistan Resolution** (*Qarardad-e-Pakistan*), was a formal political statement adopted by the Muslim League at the occasion of its three-day general session on 22–24 March 1940 that called for greater Muslim autonomy in British India. This has been largely interpreted as a demand for a separate Muslim state, Pakistan. The resolution was presented by **A. K. Fazlul Huq**.

Although the name "**Pakistan**" had been proposed by **Ch. Rehmat Ali** in his *Pakistan Declaration* in 1933, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and other leaders had kept firm their belief in Hindu-Muslim unity. However, the unpredictable political climate and religious hostilities gave the idea stronger backing.

Proceedings

The session was held between 22 March and 24 March 1940, at Manto Park (now Iqbal Park), Lahore. The welcome address was made by Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Mamdot. In his speech, Jinnah narrated the contemporary situation, stressing that the problem of India was no more of an inter-communal nature, but completely an international. He criticized the Congress and endorsed the **Two-Nation Theory** and the reasons for the demand for separate Muslim homelands. According to **Stanley Wolpert**, this was the moment when Jinnah, the former ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity, totally transformed himself into Pakistan's great leader.

The statement

From March 22 to March 24, 1940, the All India Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park, Lahore. This session proved to be historical.

On the first day of the session, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah narrated the events of the last few months. In an extempore speech he presented his own solution of the Muslim problem. To him the differences between Hindus and the Muslims were so great and so sharp that their union under one central government was full of serious risks. They belonged to two separate and distinct nations and therefore the only chance open was to allow them to have separate states.

In the words of Quaid-i-Azam: ***"Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither inter-marry nor inter-dine and, indeed, they belong to two different civilizations that are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their concepts on life and of life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history. They have different epics, different heroes and different episodes. Very often the hero of one is a foe of the other, and likewise, their victories and defeats overlap. To yoke together two such nations under a single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built up for the government of such a state"***.

On the basis of the above mentioned ideas of the Quaid, A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historical resolution which has since come to be known as Lahore Resolution or Pakistan Resolution.

The Resolution declared: ***"No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regionsand That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the units shall be autonomous and sovereign"***.

The Resolution rejected the concept of United India and recommended the creation of an independent Muslim state consisting of Punjab, N. W. F. P., Sindh and Baluchistan in the northwest, and Bengal and Assam in the northeast. The Resolution was passed on **March 24**.

IQBAL'S ALLAHABAD ADDRESS 1930:



Several Muslim leaders and thinkers having insight into the Muslim-Hindu situation proposed the separation of Muslim India.

to unite as a self-governed unit within the British Empire or without it. He was not a Kashmir or Bengal

However, Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave the most lucid explanation of the inner feelings of Muslim community in his presidential address to the All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was a poet, philosopher and thinker who had gained countrywide fame and recognition by 1930.

Political events had taken a complicated turn. There was a two-pronged attack on the Muslim interests. On one hand, the Hindus offered a tough opposition by proposing the **Nehru Report** as the ultimate constitution for India. On the other, the British government in India had totally ignored the Muslim demands in the **Simon Commission report**.

At this critical juncture, Iqbal realized that the peculiar problems of the Muslims in North-West India could only be understood by people belonging to this region and that in order to survive they would have to chalk out their own line of action.

In his address, Allama Iqbal explained that Islam was the major formative factor in the life history of Indian Muslims. He defined the Muslims of India as a nation and suggested that there could be no possibility of peace in the country unless and until they were recognized as a nation. He claimed that the only way for the Muslims and Hindus to prosper in accordance with their respective cultural values was under a federal system where Muslim majority units were given the same privileges that were to be given to the Hindu majority units.

As a permanent solution to the Muslim-Hindu problem, Iqbal proposed that Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sindh should be converted into one province. He declared that the northwestern part of the country was destined to unite as a self-governed unit, within the British Empire or without it. This, he suggested, was the only way to do away with communal riots and bring peace in the Sub-continent.

The greatest historical significance of Allama Iqbal's Allahabad address was that it cleared all political confusion from the minds of the Muslims, thus enabling them to determine their new destination. The national spirit that Iqbal fused amongst the Muslims of India later on developed into the ideological basis of Pakistan.

Expected question & answer:

Question no.1: which of the following contributed the most to the Pakistan National Movement?

- (a) Allama Iqbal's address of 1930
- (b) Ch. Rehmat Ali's scheme
- (c) Mohd. Ali Jinnah's Lahore resolution of 1940?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.
June 2002 Q. 3 c

14

Question no.2: who was Dr. Allama Iqbal?
Oct/Nov 2010 Q.4 a

4

Question no.3: was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rehmat Ali? Explain your answer.
June 2011 Q. 4 c

14

Question no.4: who was C. Rehmat Ali?
June 2012 Q. 3 a

Question no.5: Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan?
Oct/Nov 2014 Q. 3 b

Answer to Question No.1:

Allama Iqbal gave his presidential address at the annual meeting of Muslim League held at Allahbad on 30 December 1930. In his address he discussed the political problem of the country. He advocated the TWO NATION theory & said that Muslims in India must keep their identity. He said that the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in India was in the best interest of the Muslim of India. His address is important because it was the first occasion that the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims was given from the side of ML. Ch. Rehmat Ali was a scholar at the Cambridge university. In 1933 he wrote a pamphlet entitled NOW OR NEVER in which he demanded that the Muslim majority provinces of NWFP, Baluchistan, Punjab, & Sindh should be grouped together to form a free Muslim state which should be named as 'Pakistan'. But no effort was made to propagate & popularize his idea at that time. (Because it was given by a student)

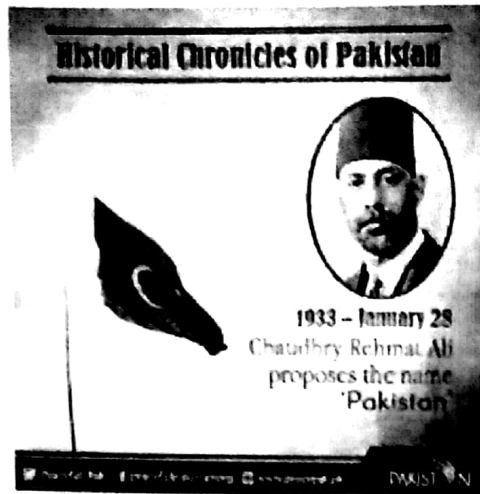
The Lahore resolution of March 1940 came after a bitter experience of the congress rule of 1937-39. The Muslim realized that as a policy the congress wants to abolish Muslim religion, culture & civilization. The annual meeting of ML was held in Lahore on 23 March 1940, under the president ship of Quaid-e-Azam & the Lahore resolution was passed at this meeting. In this resolution it was clearly demanded that Muslim majority provinces in the North West & eastern part of India should be grouped together to form an independent Muslim state. It was said that this would be the only workable & acceptable solution for the political problem of India. The Lahore resolution therefore marks the real beginning of the struggle of independence of the Muslims of India. After 1940 the demand for Pakistan became the goal & ambition of the Muslims of India. Therefore we can easily say that the Lahore Resolution contributed the most to the Pakistan National Movement.

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (16 November 1895 - 3 February 1951) was a Pakistani Punjabi Muslim nationalist who was one of the earliest proponents of the creation of the state of Pakistan. He is credited with creating the name "Pakistan" for a separate Muslim homeland in South Asia and is generally known as the founder of the movement for its creation. He is best known as the author of a famous 1933 pamphlet titled "Now or Never; Are We to Live or Perish Forever", also known as the Pakistan Declaration. The pamphlet started with a famous statement:

"At this solemn hour in the history of India, when British and Indian statesmen are laying the foundations of a Federal Constitution for that land, we address this appeal to you, in the name of our common heritage, on behalf of our thirty million Muslim members who live in PAKSTAN - by which we mean the five Northern units of India, Viz: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan."

Punjab
Afghanistan (N.W.F.P.)
Kashmir
Iran
Sindh
Turkmenistan
Baluchistan
Afghanistan



PapaCambridge

CRIPPS MISSION 1942:



Quaid-e-Azam (right)
shaking hands with
Stafford Cripps at Delhi in
1942

The passing of the Pakistan Resolution was a turning point in the history of Indian Muslims; it brought about a qualitative change in their status as a minority in India. By the middle of 1940, the war had brought disaster for the allies, as France fell in June 1940, the British Government made renewed appeals for co-operation to all parties in India. In the middle of 1941, the war situation had become more serious for the allies, the **Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor** and America was involved in the war, the initial success of the Japanese armies in South-East Asia brought the war to India's doorstep.

The American President Roosevelt urged Churchill to settle matters with India that finally persuaded Churchill to send Cripps to India.

Cripps flew into Karachi on March 22, 1942, and touched down at New Delhi's airport. During his stay, Cripps met with Maulana Azad, Jinnah, Gandhi and Nehru to discuss the issues regarding India. He met Jinnah on March 25 and explained to Jinnah that he had changed his view about the Muslim League and Pakistan because of the "change in the communal feeling in India and the growth of the Pakistan movement."

Cripps publicly disclosed the contents of the Declaration at a press conference on March 29.

Contents of Cripps Mission:

- (i) An **Indian Union** would be set up with **Dominion status**.
- (ii) A **Constituent Assembly** should frame a new constitution.
- (iii) Elections for the Constituent Assembly would be held immediately after the war.
- (iv) Under the new constitution any province or state will be free to stay out of the Indian Union.
- (v) Government of India act 1935 will remain in force in the meantime.
- (vi) The C-in-C of Indian army & the finance minister will be British till the end of the war.

- (vii) These proposals will be rejected or accepted as a whole. Also these proposals will be implemented if both the congress & Muslim League accept it.
- (viii) These proposals would be applicable after the 2nd WW.

Expected Questions & Answer

Question No. 1: why did the Cripps mission fail? 7
June 2002 Q. 4 b

Question No.2: why did the Cripps mission of 1942 fail? 7
Nov. 2004 Q. 3 b

Question No. 3: was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the Sub Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. 14
Nov 2008 Q.3 c

Question No. 4: why was the Cripps mission unsuccessful? 7
June 2009 Q. 5 b

Question No. 5: why did the Cripps mission fail? 7
June 2012 Q. 3 b

Question No. 6: War broke out with Germany on 3rd September 1939 and Britain counted on the support from her Empire, including India. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, India was threatened by their advance through South East Asia. As a result the British government sent the Cripps Mission to India.
(a) Describe the Cripps Mission. 4
June 2013 Q. 3 a

Answer to question no. 3:

The *Cripps mission* was sent to India by the British government in March 1942. Its main purpose was to appease the Congress & ML because the WW II was in full fury & the British government needed full support from India. The Cripps Mission promised transfer of power after the war ended with the option that any province could opt out of the federation. The Mission also put condition that the defense of India would be in Britain hands. The Cripps Mission was important because it made it clear that the British would have to leave India sooner or later. It also endorsed the idea & possibility of partition by giving the provinces an option to get separated. Thus the Cripps Mission laid the foundation of independence & the partition.

But besides that the Pakistan Resolution/Lahore Resolution probably remained the most important event contributed for the independence and partition of the sub-continent. Mr. Jinnah for the first time demanded a separate country for the Muslims of the Sub-continent after experiencing congress rule. He was convinced and motivated all Muslims to fight for Pakistan and within short span of seven years Independence was achieved.

Another important event was Gandhi Jinnah talks in 1944 in which Gandhi agreed to partition but argued that the British should leave India for which Hindus & Muslims should work to gather. After this the Muslim majority provinces would decide about partition through a referendum. To this Jinnah didn't agree & argued that partition should be decided before the British left. Also Jinnah wanted six provinces to be included in Pakistan, Whereas Gandhi only agreed to three. The talks failed but it became clear that Muslims will not agree to anything except partition.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) was the most important event which in fact paved the way to independence & the partition. The Plan was accepted by Muslim League but the acceptance was withdrawn because the congress leaders announced that they would be free to bring any change in the plan after coming in power. The cabinet Mission also failed but it made it clear that partition was imminent & that it was the only possible solution for the Hindu - Muslim problem in India. In its long term plan the Mission divided the provinces into three groups according to Hindu Muslim majority population & gave the option that any province or groups will be allowed to get separated. The short term plan of the Cabinet Mission to set up an interim government was accomplished after a few months of its departure. But it became clear that congress & Muslim League cannot work together & therefore the partition became unavoidable. Therefore following the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub continent by 1948, the 3rd June plan was formalized.

In the conclusion it can be said that the Cripps Mission was important because it initiated the idea of partition, but the Lahore resolution was much more important because it showed the way of practical steps which could be taken towards the partition of the sub continent.

Jinnah; Japan attacked Burma as they had similar culture and religion as it was a small colony.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT BY GANDHI 1942:

Gandhi thought that if Japan conquered India, they would have to fight for new masters. Japanese would conquer India as it was a colony of Britain.

The Cripps' Mission and its failure also played an important role in Gandhi's call for The Quit India Movement. In order to end the deadlock, the British government on 22nd March, 1942, sent Sir Stafford Cripps to talk terms with the Indian political parties and secure their support in Britain's war efforts. A Draft Declaration of the British Government was presented, which included terms like establishment of Dominion, establishment of a Constituent Assembly and right of the Provinces to make separate constitutions. These would be, however, granted after the cessation of the Second World War. According to the Congress this Declaration only offered India a promise that was to be fulfilled in the future. Commenting on this Gandhi said; "**It is a postdated cheque on a crashing bank.**" Other factors that contributed were the threat of Japanese invasion of India, rule of terror in East Bengal and realization of the national leaders of the incapacity of the British to defend their India.

What in quit India campaign?

- May 1942 Gandhi spoke at a congress meeting in Allahabad.
- He argued that if the British left India, there would no longer be a threat of a Japanese invasion, so they should be persuaded to go by a non-violent protest.

- On 8 August 1942, the all India Congress Committee passed its Quit India Resolution, calling for an immediate withdrawal of the British.
- To support the campaign a mass struggle on nonviolent lines on the widest possible scale.
- 60,000 people arrested included Gandhi, Nehru.
- Congress party was banned.
- ML didn't approve Quit India campaign.
- Jinnah criticized the Quit India campaign as Blackmail, saying that Congress was trying to exploit British problems to win advantages for it.

Expected question & answer:

Question No. 1: why was the Quit India Movement formed in 1942?

June 2005, Q.4 b

Question No. 2: During the Second World War, Britain was keen to ensure that the sub-continent supported the war effort and made various promises to both the Congress Party and the Muslim League about the future of India. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941, Japan entered the war and advanced through South-East Asia as far as Burma. The British became even more anxious about the sub-continent and sent the Cripps Mission to India but it failed to resolve the situation.

(a) What was the Quit India Resolution?

Oct/Nov. 2013 Q. 3 a

Answer to Question No.1:

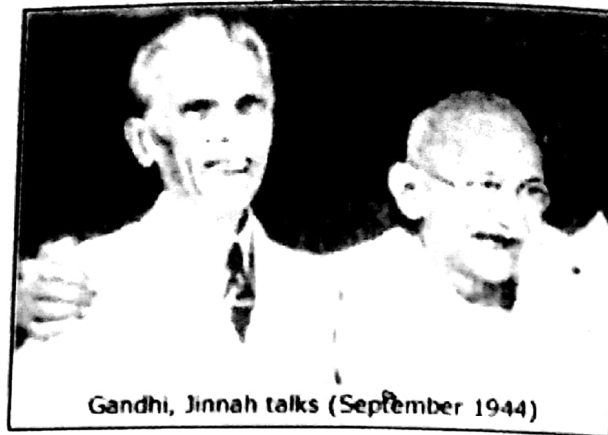
The quit India Movement was started by the Congress to gain independence by forcing the British out of India. It was a non-cooperation movement on a large scale. As a result wide spread disturbances broke out in all Hindu majority provinces. The congress believed that the Japanese will conquer India & will liberate the country. The congress planned that if their movement synchronizes with Japanese entry into India, it would be possible for the Congress to grab power & hold the reigns of the government.

World War II was going on. During the first 2-3 years the British faced humiliating defeat at the hands of Germans & Japanese on every front. The congress was quietly jubilant over British defeat. The Japanese were running over the South East Asia without any resistance. Singapore was run over in January 1942 & soon Burma was also captured. Mr. Jinnah believed that Japan was coming to India not as India's enemy but as enemy of the British who will have to withdraw from India & India would be liberated. Congress believed that the movement should synchronize with Japanese entry into India. Congress thought that it would be a good opportunity to oust the British & take over the control of the government. Post offices & railway were burnt & looted, telegraph wires were cut & railway track uprooted at many places. Violence resulted in many places deaths.

Congress passed a resolution on **8 August 1942** asking the British to quit India immediately & hand over the rule of India to the congress. The movement was named as Quit India movement, but the movement was suppressed & it failed. A large number of congress leaders & workers were arrested. Conditions became normal within two months.

- Gandhi said

Bombay
9th Sep - 25th Sep
Gandhi
- Jinnah talks (1944)
- Gandhi released on medical grounds
- He wanted to talk to Jinnah
- Total time spent = 24 hours
- 21 letters were exchanged
16 - Jinnah
10 - Gandhi
Neither repeated their political party.
Why they failed
Gandhi said he represented all Indians. Jinnah said he represented I.N.C.
Gandhi did not believe two nation theory as Muslims are converted from Hinduism.
Jinnah said that from any int'l international law, they were a nation



Gandhi, Jinnah talks (September 1944)

THE GANDHI - JINNAH TALKS 1944:

- Gandhi was released from prison on medical grounds by the new viceroy, Lord Wavell in May 1944. Throughout 1944 Gandhi & Jinnah meetings were held.
- The meeting took place between the two leaders at Bombay from 9th September to 27th September. They met almost daily, and sometimes even twice in a day. On 27th September, Jinnah announced the termination of talks after the failure of the two leaders to reach an agreement. *21 letters were also exchanged 21 - Jinnah 10 - Gandhi and 24 hours were spent.*
- Gandhi considered himself to be speaking for all India while Jinnah reminded him that in fact he was just the spokesman of Congress.
- Gandhi gave the impression that he didn't support the Two Nation Theory, whereas this had now become official League policy. *Jinnah said that they were a nation by international law.*
- Gandhi wanted the League to support Congress in its struggle to remove the British while Jinnah knew that he had to secure partition before British left. *Jinnah said that Pakistan had to be secured first.*
- Gandhi wanted the central government to have control over key issues such as defense & foreign policy, while Jinnah wanted these matters to be in the hands in the provinces. *Gandhi said if Pakistan is created, the Punjab and Bengal would be divided along communal lines. Jinnah said that these two provinces would be the part of Pakistan without any territorial change.*

Expected Questions and Answer:

Question No. 1: were the Gandhi Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. 14

Nov. 2005 Q. 4 c

Question No. 2: why did Gandhi Jinnah talks fail in 1944? 7

June 2011 Q. 4 b

Answer to Question No.1:

During the period of 1940s, there were many events in the sub-continent led towards the partition and independence of the sub-continent and Gandhi Jinnah talks remained one of the important factors in this progress. Gandhi Jinnah talks were held in **Sep. 1944** at *Bombay*. Mr. Gandhi's main arguments were that All Indians are one nation because Muslims are only converts. Therefore demand of separate homeland was baseless. He believed that Congress & ML should cooperate & achieve independence first. Then a referendum may be held in Muslim majority provinces to find out if they wished to be separated. Punjab & Bengal will have to be divided because there are non-Muslim majority districts. Defense & Foreign offices should be in control of a central authority.

Mr. Jinnah didn't agree & pressed upon an independent & sovereign Muslim state. Therefore the talks failed.

On the other hand Lahore resolution remained the most important factor for the development of independence. Lahore Resolution of March 1940 clearly demanded contiguous Muslim majority provinces in the north west & east of India should be grouped together to form an independent Muslim state. Both the Hindus & the British opposed the partition of the sub continent. But this resolution brought the Muslims of India under one banner & Pakistan became the objective, ambition & goal of the Muslim nation. The resolution increased the importance & popularity of ML. it also greatly added to the credibility & importance of Mr. Jinnah in Indian politics. ML became the true representative of the Muslims of India & Jinnah was the sole spokesman. Surprisingly great support came from the Muslims of minority provinces.

The cabinet Mission plan in March 1946 to find a solution for handing over power in India. After long negotiations the Mission gave its proposals which were accepted by ML. Congress accepted it with its own interpretations & later rejected the plan at which the ML withdrew its acceptance. The Cabinet Mission failed & went back.

Mountbatten, the new Viceroy arrived in March 1947. He realized that the demand for partition cannot be ignored & chalked out a plan for the partition of the sub continent. After getting it approved by the British government, Mountbatten announced the partition of India on **3rd June 1947**. He fixed the date of **15th August 1947** for handing over power, announced the appointment of a boundary commission & the division of assets between India & Pakistan.

Briefly speaking from all the events of 1940s the Lahore resolution was the most important factor that led to the partition of the sub continent. The resolution formed the basis of later decisions & emerged as the only proper solution for the political problem of India after the departure of the British.

Topic 21



LORD WAVELL & THE SIMLA CONFERENCE 1945:

In October 1943 the British Government decided to replace Lord Linlithgow with Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India. Before assuming the charge, Wavell worked as the Chief of Indian army and thus had quite an understanding of the Indian situation. Right after assuming charge as Viceroy, Wavell's most important task was to present a formula for the solution of the Indian problem which was acceptable for both the Congress and the Muslim League. After doing his basic homework, in May 1945 he visited London and discussed his suggestions with the British Government. The London talks resulted in the formulation of a definite plan of action which was officially made public simultaneously on June 14, 1945 by L.S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons and by Wavell in a broadcast speech delivered from Delhi. The plan, commonly known as Wavell Plan presented the following proposals:

- Wavell proposed that an **Executive Council** should be set up to govern India under the present constitution, until a new constitution could be agreed on. *Advisory body to Governor General*
- *No creation of Pakistan* 2/3
- Wavell proposed that it would contain equal number of Muslims & Hindus & be entirely India.
- All the members of the Council, except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief would be Indians.

- An Indian would be appointed as the member of Foreign Affairs in the Council.
- Defence of India was to be in the hands of a British authority till Power was transferred to the Indian hands
- Viceroy would convene a meeting of the Indian politician including the leaders of Congress and the Muslim League so that they could nominate the names of the members of the new Council.
- If this plan is approved for the Central Government then same type of popular ministries comprising of the political leaders would be formed in all the provinces.
- Wavell called a conference to discuss the proposals in Simla in June 1945.
- The conference had the leaders of Congress, the Muslim League, the Scheduled castes, Sikhs & other important groups.
- Jinnah, Iqbal Ali Khan & Khwaja Nazimuddin led the league delegation, Gandhi led the congress group but president was Abul Kalam, to prove that congress was also representing Muslims.
Gandhi, Abul Kalam Azad, Khizir Hayat Jinnah

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF SIMLA CONFERENCE:

- Jinnah pointed that as Sikhs & scheduled castes on the council are bound to vote with Hindu, which would mean a permanent Muslim minority in council.
- Jinnah also objected to the congress suggestion that it could also nominate Muslims & pointed that League had won every by – election for the last two years & was the undisputed voice of the Muslims.
- Lord Wavell could see no solution so closed the conference on 14 July.

Expected questions and answers:

Question no.1: was the Simla conference of 1945 the most important factor during the 1940s leading to the partition of the Sub continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer.

14

Answer to question no. 1:

Simla conference of 1945 remained one of the important factors during 1940s to the partition of the sub-continent. The Viceroy Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference in June 1945 just at the end of WW II. The viceroy wanted to establish an Executive Council in which all subjects excepted defense should be given to Indians. He proposed that equal number of Hindu & Muslim members would be included in the Executive Council. For the first time the important portfolios of foreign affairs, finance & the interior would be held by Indians. The congress objected to the idea of equal number of Hindus & Muslims & desired that one Muslim seat should be given to congress because there were many Muslims in the congress party.

Quaid-e-Azam took a firm stand & explained that Muslim League being the sole representative party of Muslims of India had the right to nominate all Muslim members. The conference failed on crucial point of method of selection. But it was clear that the point of partition of India was not on the agenda of the Simla Conference. The Simla conference ended without achieving anything.

On the other hand Lahore resolution remained the most important factor for the development of independence. Lahore Resolution of March 1940 clearly demanded contiguous Muslim majority provinces in the north west & east of India should be grouped together to form an independent Muslim state. Both the Hindus & the British opposed the partition of the sub-continent. But this resolution brought the Muslims of India under one banner & Pakistan became the objective, ambition & goal of the Muslim nation. The resolution increased the importance & popularity of ML. it also greatly added to the credibility & importance of Mr. Jinnah in Indian politics. ML became the true representative of the Muslims of India & Jinnah was the sole spokesman. Surprisingly great support came from the Muslims of minority provinces.

The cabinet Mission plan in March 1946 to find a solution for handing over power in India. After long negotiations the Mission gave its proposals which were accepted by ML. Congress accepted it with its own interpretations & later rejected the plan at which the ML withdrew its acceptance. The Cabinet Mission failed & went back. Mountbatten, the new Viceroy arrived in March 1947. He realized that the demand for partition cannot be ignored & chalked out a plan for the partition of the sub-continent. After getting it approved by the British government, Mountbatten announced the partition of India on 3rd June 1947. He fixed the date of 15th August 1947 for handing over power, announced the appointment of a boundary commission & the division of assets between India & Pakistan.

Briefly speaking from all the events of 1940s the Lahore resolution was the most important factor that led to the partition of the sub-continent. The resolution formed the basis of later decisions & emerged as the only proper solution for the political problem of India after the departure of the British.

Success; some
1st Paragraph; L. Resolution;
sole voice of
Muslims.
became
determine
to fight
for their
Cripps
mission
all depend
for India
Stanley
Wavell
believed
that
it seems
like Jinnah
won half
of the battle
for Pakistan
after
Gandhi
- Jinnah
talks
Gandhi
believed
that
Muslims
were
a real
force
in the
subcontinent

2nd Paragraph
Unsuccessful
L. Resolution;
unacceptable for
I.N.C and British
(Cripps mission rejected)
Gandhi sent to jail
Gandhi - Jinnah talks
failed.
Wavell plan failed
Wavell
plan was
introduced
and Indians
were involved
in running
the country

Analysis
successful as failure led to creation
of
Pakistan
Within short span, the new country
was created

Topic 22

GENERAL ELECTIONS 1945- 1946

Why did Indian Muslims Vote for Creation of Pakistan?

Why did muslims of Bombay elect Mohammed Ali Jinnah?

1946 Provincial Elections in India

Province	Total Seats	Muslim Reserved Seats	Muslim League
UP	228	66	54
Bihar	152	40	34
C.P. and Berar	112	14	13
Bombay	175	30	30
Madras	215	29	29
Assam	108	34	31
Orrisa	60	4	4
Punjab	175	86	75
Bengal	250	119	114
NWFP	50	36	17
Sind	60	34	28
Total	1585	492	429

1945 General Elections in India

102	30	30
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After the failure of Simla conference Lord Wavell announced general and provincial elections after which constitutional making body was to be set up. Both parties launched election campaigns. Because they knew that the elections were essential for the future of India, as the results were to play an important role in determining their standing.

The League wanted to sweep the Muslim constituencies so as to prove that they were the sole representatives of the Muslims of India, while on the other hand Congress wanted to prove that they represent all Indians. Both parties raised different slogans during whole election campaign. Congress tried to get support of all those parties who were against the Muslim League.

Elections for central legislature were held on December 1945 with the limited franchise. During these elections Congress won about 80 percent of the general seats and 91.3 percent general votes and **Muslim League** won all **30** reserved seats for Muslims. Provincial election held on 1946 results was not different. Muslim League won **95** percent seats for Muslims and Congress won all seats for non-Muslims. **95%.**

- Strong campaign in minority and majority areas
- Muslims accepted Jinnah as leader and M.L. as main party
- 100% votes in central legislative assembly
- Period of 1937-39 I.N.C rule

CABINET MISSION PLAN 1946



Quaid-e-Azam shaking hand with a member of the Cabinet Mission to India, 1946

Royal Indian Navy revolted against the British.

- In March 1946, a three man delegation including Lord Pethic Lawrence (secretary of state for India) sir Stafford Cripps (president of the board of trade) and A.V Alexander (first lord of the admiralty) was sent to India to try to find a settlement acceptable to all.
- They arrived in New Delhi on 24 March 1946.
- The cabinet mission proposed that an interim government should be set up & the government would form an All-India commission from members of the provincial & central legislatures.
- In 1946 the cabinet mission announced its final plan.

Britain became bankrupt. Not in a position to face resistance

Q: Why M.L lost 1937 elections and won 1945 elections.

- Effective campaign
- United under banner of M.L

Proposals of the cabinet mission plan:

- It rejected the idea of establishing Pakistan.
- Three different parts suggested to a post British India.

- (a) The Hindu majority territories. — Present India
- (b) The western Muslim population — Present Pakistan
- (c) Bengal & Assam — Present Bangladesh

- Each part would have its local autonomy & would be able to draw up its new constitution.
- Foreign affairs, defense & communication would be managed by a central Indian union.
- League stated that it was ready to nominate members to an interim cabinet to oversee the move to independence by this plan.
- Nehru said that congress would not feel bounded by the plan after British left so the plan dropped. This statement ~~made~~ crushed any chance of co-operation

DIRECT ACTION DAY 1946:

• Peaceful protest started in the Punjab and Bengal





Direct Action Day, also known as the **Great Calcutta Riot**, was on 16 August 1946—a day of widespread riot and manslaughter in the city of Calcutta (now known as Kolkata) in the Bengal province of British India. The day also marked the start of what is known as "**The Week of the Long Knives**".

The protest triggered massive riots in Calcutta, instigated by the Muslim League and its Volunteer Corps against Hindus and Sikhs, followed by retaliatory attacks on Muslims by Congress followers and supporters. In Calcutta, within 72 hours, more than **4,000 people** lost their lives and 100,000 residents in the city of Calcutta were left homeless. Violence in Calcutta sparked off further religious riots in the surrounding regions of Noakhali, Bihar, United Province (modern Uttar Pradesh), Punjab, and the North Western Frontier Province. These events sowed the seeds for the eventual Partition of India.

THE 3RD JUNE PLAN 1947



Wavell
replaced
Mountbatten
to
save
civil
war
independence
moved
from
June
to
August

Chand had a plan for the transfer of power and the division of the country. It was decided that none of the Indian parties would view it before the plan was finalized.

The plan was finalized in the Governor's Conference in April 1947, and was then sent to Britain in May where the British Government approved it.

However, before the announcement of the plan, Nehru who was staying with Mountbatten as a guest in his residence at Simla, had a look at the plan and rejected it. Mountbatten then asked V. P. Menon, the only Indian in his personal staff, to present a new plan for the transfer of power. Nehru edited **Menon's formula** and then Mountbatten himself took the new plan to London, where he got it approved without any alteration. Attlee and his cabinet gave the approval in a meeting that lasted not more than five minutes. In this way, the plan that was to decide the future of the Indo-Pak Sub-continent was actually authored by a Congress-minded Hindu and was approved by Nehru himself.

Mountbatten came back from London on May 31, and on June 2 met seven Indian leaders. These were Nehru, Patel, Kripalani, Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat, Nishtar and Baldev Singh. After these leaders approved the plan, Mountbatten discussed it with Gandhi and convinced him that it was the best plan under the circumstances. The plan was made public on June 3, and is thus known as the June 3rd Plan.

Proposals of the 3rd June plan;

- Two states should be set up India & Pakistan.
- The interim government of both states was the 1935 government of India act.
- Each state was to have dominion status & have an executive responsible to a constituent assembly.
- Muslim majority provinces would vote either to stay in India or join Pakistan. In Sindh & Baluchistan, provincial Legislatures voted to join Pakistan. Bengal & Punjab decided that they should join Pakistan but their Muslim - minority areas will remain in India. NWFP also joined Pakistan after holding a referendum. The Muslim-majority district of Sylhet in Assam joined the eastern wing of Pakistan.

- (a) Day after a 3rd June plan, Mountbatten said that final transfer of Power might be brought forward from June 1948 to 15 August 1947.
- (b) On 15 July 1947 the independence Act was passed.
- (c) From 15 August British India would be partitioned into two Dominion states.

(d) Boundary commission would also be established for demarcation of India and Pakistan.

THE RADCLIFFE BOUNDARY AWARD 1947.

© The princely states would be divided b/w India & Pakistan according to 3 conditions:
• Population
• Ruler Muslim/Hindu
• Geography/Location

15/4/62



Sir Cyril Radcliffe dividing
a land he never knew.

- SIR Cyril Radcliffe was appointed to head a Boundary Commission to establish new borders.

- Radcliffe had four assistants, two nominated by the league & two by the congress.
- The decision of the Boundary Commission known as "the Boundary Award or Radcliffe Award" was announced on 16 August 1947.
- Calcutta, Gurdaspur, Ferozpur were awarded to India though they were Muslim majority areas.
- Jinnah told people of Pakistan that the awards were wrong, unjust & perverse.