

2



**O'LEVEL
PAKISTAN**



STUDIES

HISTORY

2059/1

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

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TOP IN PAK STUDIES 98%

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The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities. Further Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier.

(b) Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? 2005

Level 1: Simplistic statement

The Hindus didn't like it

Level 2: Identifies reasons

Hindus protested and banned British goods

Level 3: Explains reasons

The Hindus objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. The Hindus opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and stated their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities

[7]

[1]

[2-4]

[5-7]

(c) 'The reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. 2007

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.

It wanted to be free.

LEVEL 2: Description of partition and/or reversals.

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

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons for partition OR reversal.

LEVEL 4: Explains BOTH.

[14]

(1-2)

(3-6)

(7-10)

(9-13)

Partition

Supporters of Partition among the British thought it would be sensible to divide up the province for administrative convenience. Bengal was very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this, the British felt that the province would be easier to administer, especially at the time of a new British government in power. Many Muslims supported Partition because they believed that it would give them dominance in the new province. Of the 54 million people in pre-Partition Bengal, 42 million were Hindus, but a new separate East Bengal would have a Muslim majority.

Reversal

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

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

(b) Why did the British want to partition the province of Bengal? [7]

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

(b) Why/ How did the Indian Hindus react against the partition of Bengal? [7]

(C) The partition of Bengal was important than its reversal. Do you agree or disagree explain. [14]

SIMLA DEPUTATION/ DELEGATION (1906):



In 1905 the Liberals won the elections in Britain & announced to give more representation to the local people in the govt. of India through elections. John Morley wanted to Muslim support due to their improved relations. Lord Minto became Viceroy of India in 1905 and he was enjoying his vacations at Simla where a delegation of Muslim Leaders led by Sir Agha Khan met him in 1906. It was known that he would introduce some new reforms in India.

The deputation demanded Muslim seats in the legislatures more than their population because they wanted to have more representation in the govt. & army,

- more seats
- govt jobs
- army jobs
- judge's seat
- separate electorates

quota (specific seats) in government services and the seats in the courts for the Muslims. The main demand was separate electorate for the Muslims (It means that the Hindus would vote for Hindu candidate & Muslims for Muslim candidate) because at that time any seat might cause a dispute and the Muslims were in minority. Lord Minto accepted most of the demands and it was a great success for the Muslims.

The Muslim leaders argued that such measures improved the importance of the Muslims in the society because many Muslims were major landlords & their share in the British army was also very high. It showed that the efforts of the Muslims to restore the relations with the British were becoming successful. It also showed that the Muslims now wanted to separate themselves from the Hindus & it increased the Hindu-Muslim hostility. In response of Simla deputation the Congress also sent its delegation represented by Feroz Shah Mehta, who totally rejected the proposals extended by the Muslims & due to this the Hindu-Muslim hostility increased.

IMPORTANCE:

It was a very important event because the acceptance of the major demands of the Muslims like separate electorate and Muslim seats proved that the efforts of Sir Syed & other leaders had been successful & the British wanted to work with the Muslims by removing previous bad feelings. It also showed that the Muslim community had decided to ensure that it established a secure position in the constitution. It also showed that the Muslims were a separate community than the Hindus so they should be treated in a different way. It gave a new courage to the suppressed Muslims who thought themselves as an inferior community in the presence of Hindu majority & it can be considered as the first step towards the achievement of their desired targets by forming Muslim League in 1906.

(b) Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the sub-continent? [7]
LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement, for example: They got on better with the British. [1]

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

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

FORMATION OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906):

CAUSES OF FORMATION:

The Muslim wanted a platform of their own because after Simla deputation the Muslims desperately needed a platform. The successes of Simla deputation and partition of Bengal also in the favor of the Muslims; which gave them the courage.

They had realized that the Congress was only working for the interests of Hindus & the Muslims wanted to reduce the influence of Congress. So they wanted to counter the problems caused by the Hindus & Congress.

The Muslims wanted to ensure that the Muslim views were represented to the British. The Congress demanded democracy in India which was against the Muslims who were in minority. The Congress demanded that Hindi should be made the national language of India. Hindu extremist groups were so cruel to the Muslims & "Ariya Samaj" started forcibly conversion of the Muslims to Hinduism so, to protect their religion it was formed.

FORMATION:

In 1906 the 20th annual meeting of the Muslim Educational Conference was going on at the residence of Nawab Salim Ullah Khan of Decda. Nawab Waqar-Ul-Mulk presided over the meeting & the members of the meeting stressed on a separate party for the Muslims. After the meeting Nawab Salim Ullah Khan proposed the formation of a separate political party for the Muslims and suggested the name of All India Muslim Confederacy for it. On 30th December 1906 All India Muslim League was formed in Dhaka. Nawab Waqar-Ul-Mulk was nominated as the president and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk as the General Secretary. The 1st annual session of AIML was held in 1907 at Karachi under the chairmanship of Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai

and 2nd session in 1908 at Aligarh, on this occasion Sir Agha Khan was appointed as the president and Bilgrami as the new General Secretary. Its 3rd President was Muham, mad Ali Jauhar. Mian Muhammad Shafi was its 4th while Jinnah became life time President in 1934.

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AIMS AND OBJECTIVE:

- To save the interests of Muslims of sub-continent and to convey their demands to the government.
- To create feelings of good will and respect for the government amongst the Muslims.
- To remove misunderstandings about any action of the government.
- To bring all nations of India closer together to achieve the targets.

- Why did the Muslims of South Asia need a separate party of their own? [7]

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

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement : They wanted a party of their own [1]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

The Muslims were disorganised and disunited. The Indian National Congress was an Hindu org. [2-4]

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League [5-7]

MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS (1909):



LORD MINTO

In 1905 Lord Minto as Viceroy replaced Lord Curzon and in 1906 John Morley was appointed as secretary of state for India. They both agreed that the demand of the Indians to have more shares in the govt. was according to justice. These reforms were passed by the British Parliament as the **Indian Councils Act**.

The main provisions of these reforms were

- Enlarging of the Imperial Council to 60 members by adding more non-officials.
- Enlarging of the Central Executive Council by adding 60 new members.
- Enlarging of Provincial Councils to 50 members in (large provinces) & 30 in (small provinces).
- Members of Central Council were allowed to discuss budget, administration, official matters & so on.
- The right of separate electorate and separate constituencies for the Muslims.

REACTION: It increased the number of Indians in the govt. but still the main power was under the British because it was just an advisory council to know about the main demands of Indians. It was a great success of the Muslim League because their main demands had been accepted by the govt. but it increased the Hindu-Muslim enmity. An extremist Hindu organization and Congress tried to crush the Muslims from India. The acceptance of the rights of the Muslims to have a separate electorate was a remarkable event for the Muslims and rejected by the Congress. Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers.

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

The British intended that the Indians could voice their opinions in the Councils but Congress wanted more responsibility, which the government were not prepared to give. This annoyed many who were looking towards self-rule. The British accepted the right of Muslims to have separate electorates, which also annoyed some Hindus who saw it as a concession too far. Some Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers.

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

Explain your answer.

2005

[14]

Level 1: Simplistic statement

[1-2]

Morley was the Secretary for State for India and Minto was the Viceroy of India.

Level 2: Description of above

[3-6]

The Imperial Council was enlarged to 60 members and the Provisional Councils to 50 members in the larger states and 30 in the smaller ones.

Level 3: Explains one factor

[7-10]

Level 4: Explains at least two factors **(Mor-Minto to be explained for maximum marks)**

[9-13]

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils which were enlarged was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate. However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the subcontinent during these years. **The Lucknow Pact of 1916** as an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War but shortly afterwards in 1919 came the **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**. These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. **The Rowlatt Act** of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without warrant and detention without bail.

Level 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement or evaluation

[14]

LUCKNOW PACT (1916):

WHY WAS IT SIGNED? It was the first constitutional agreement signed between the Congress & AIML.

In 1911 partition of Bengal reversed which was an anti-Muslim step & in 1912-13 the "Balkan Wars" begun in Eastern Europe. The British fought against the Muslims of Turkey & the Indian Muslims considered it as another anti-Muslim step of the British so they moved towards the Hindus.

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

The British govt. could not grant the power to Indians according to their promise till 1914, which brought both the Congress & Muslim League closer to each other. In this situation moderate leaders like Jinnah from Muslim League & Gokhale from Congress played an important role.

Due to First World War the British govt. announced that half of the members of Executive Council would be elected & the Legislative Council would have a majority of elected members. Both the parties accepted it. This led to the first major agreement and both the parties tried to find common view against the British govt. In 1916 again both the parties had their annual session in Lucknow & Jinnah succeeded to bring both the parties closer to each other. Muslim League in this agreement was represented by Jinnah while Ambeka Charan Mahajan led Congress. This was first time in the history that

- The Congress accepted the right of separate electorate and the seats for the Muslims.
- The Muslims were also given one-third seats in Central Legislative Council.
- Both the parties agreed that they would not agree on an act affecting any community unless three-quarter of the community accepted it.
- Number of elected seats on the councils should be increased & minorities should be protected.
- Both the parties agreed on the demand that more seats to be given by the elections as well as provincial autonomy (Power).
- The Congress accepted the Muslim League as the sole representative of the Muslims of South Asia.

The Muslims were delighted because of separate electorate and the Congress accepted seats first time & the promise for the power of the provinces was also in favour of the Muslims. Minorities should be protected & the Councils should be accepted as binding by the British govt.

IMPORTANCE:

It was the first time that the Hindus & the Muslims had made a joint demand for political reforms. It marked the first acceptance by the Hindus that the degree of partition would be necessary in any self-governing India. The Muslims had realized that they need to work with all other parties on the other hand the Hindus had realized that the Hindu-Muslim problems were the same & they should work together to drive the British away from India. It marked the high water mark of the Hindu-Muslim unity. It was the greatest success of Jinnah to bring both the parties closer because he always tried his best to bring the Hindus and the Muslims closer to each other.

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

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

It was an agreement between Muslims and Hindus [1]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together [2-4]

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

The Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together on constitutional reform. The Muslim League and the Congress agreed to co-operate to persuade the British government to accept their demands. The LP was an agreement on a scheme of constitutional reforms reached between Congress and the ML. Both realized that co-operation was the only way to get the British government to agree to self-rule. For the first time [5-7] Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future. They believed that by holding the sessions of both the Congress and the Muslim League in one place, feelings of goodwill and friendship would be generated between the two communities.

(c) "The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope for Hindu-Muslim unity between 1914 and 1930." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS (1919):

In 1917 Secretary of state for India Edwin Montague and the viceroy Lord Chelmsford took a tour of India. After discussion with Indian political leaders, published a report on Indian constitutional reforms, which were sent to the govt. for approval and was enforced in 1919.



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

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

They wanted to check the success of their previous reforms (Morley-Minto reforms) & to plan for the future reforms of India (Simon Commission).

Its (Montford Report) main recommendations were as follows:

- Bicameral legislature was first time established in the center and it was approved that the time period for the elected members of the upper house was to be 5 years and the Lower House to be 3 years.
- System of "Diarchy" was introduced in the provinces which gave authority to the central govt. to interfere in the provincial matters.
- Reserved subjects (Justice, Police, Revenue, and Power & Press) were to be controlled by the provincial Governor & his executive council while Transferred subjects (Local govt., Education, Health, Public Works & Forests) were entrusted to Ministers responsible to Provincial Legislative Council.
- Separate electorates were also accepted first time for the both the Muslims and the Sikhs.

- Out of 103 seats in the Imperial Legislative Council 32 seats would be reserved for the Muslims.
- The Council of State was consisted of 60 members & 33 were elected out of these.
- A Council of Princes was also set up with 108 members to allow the princes to debate matters of importance.
- The Legislative Council should now be called as the Legislative Assembly and it would have 145 members of which; 103 would be elected for 3 years.
- The British govt. also claimed that they were extending voting rights for locals.
- The Viceroy was given full power to pass any bill & appoint the provincial Governors.
- The British govt. promised to introduce more constitutional reforms after 10 years.

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

In 1917 a committee was formed under Justice Rowlett to study the revolutionary activities in India & it recommended that some measure to be taken urgently to control this attitude. However both the parties had to accept it because of **The Rowlett Act (1918)**. This act gave the right of arrest to anyone without a warrant, detention without bail & right of the provincial govt. to order people where to live. Due to this act Jinnah resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council & Gandhi gave a call for Strike against this black law.

Due to the introduction of these reforms there was much dissatisfaction in the small provinces because they had lost their power. The British govt. banned all the anti govt. publications, demonstrations due to violence. In the Punjab there was a great effect of Rowlett Act.

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

CONCLUSION: It was the first time that an official British document mentioned the possibility of self-rule by the Indians in all internal matters. These reforms disappointed the Muslims and the Hindus because they both had hoped for more concessions. The British had the main power in local bodies and there were few positive features for the Indians. **JUNAID AKHTER 0300-2187567**

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT (1919—1924):

The First World War broke out in 1914 & ended in 1918. The Turkish Ottoman Empire was fighting alongside the German and Austria against Britain, France, and Russia. Unfortunately Turkish side defeated in the war.

WHY WAS IT STARTED? The Muslims of the world were anxious about the future of Turkey. It was the only region in the world where the Caliphate was in practice and the Turkish ruler was known as the "Khalifa or Caliph" so the Muslims wanted to save khilafat in Turkey.

SHOKAT ALI

The British and other successors wanted to destroy the Ottoman Empire which contained many sacred places of the Muslims like Makkah, Madina & Jerusalem or to convert Turkey to a nation than an empire.

The Muslims of South Asia launched a movement to pressurize the British to give independence to India by using this agitation because the British govt. was having a weak position due to war.

PLAN: The Treaty of Versailles decided to split Germany into two by creating a new country Poland. Germans were asked to pay a huge sum to Victorious Allies. The same measures were



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

MAIN EVENTS: The first Khilafat Conference was held in November 1919 at Delhi and after this meeting. The main purpose of this conference was to convince the British not to take any action against Turkey. At the end of this conference a resolution was passed which decided to send a delegation to England to show the strength of this movement. A "**KHILAFAT COMMITTEE**" was organized in the first step of the movement & Maulana Shaikat Ali was nominated as Secretary. Congress also assured its full support in this moment and Abul Kalam Azad represented it. Congress also agreed to boycott British goods and adopting a policy of non-cooperation against the British. Gandhi also approved a passive resistance called SATYAGRAYA. The 2nd conference was held in AMRITSAR in December 1919, where both the parties planned for the future. It was agreed to merge all the political groups & Gandhi was made the leader of these groups. **KHILAFAT DELAGETION** left for England led by Maulana Mohammed Ali Johar to meet the Prime Minister Lloyd George. It was totally useless because the Prime Minister refused to accept any proposal of the Khilafat Delegation and it failed without its desired results. In June 1920 the Muslims of India asked the Viceroy not to implement Sevres Treaty otherwise a non-cooperation movement would be started. Gandhi took a tour of India & both the Hindus & the Muslims started **NON-COOPERATION MOVEMEN** against the British govt. The Indians were convinced to give up Govt. services, give back titles, boycott courts and British goods, and resign from local bodies not to attend schools and colleges. After this conference the prominent political leaders were arrested. About 30,000 Indian political leaders were arrested till the end of 1921. Gandhi convinced the people of Congress that with the help of this moment they would be able to get "Swaraj or Self-rule" in a year. The Congress decided to exploit Muslim agitation to pressurize the British for the self-rule and to prove that the Hindu-Muslim unity was the need of time. Jinnah totally rejected Gandhi's non-cooperation; he thought that it could not be run in a non-violent way so, as a protest he resigned from Congress in 1920.



Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

In August 1920 Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari started **HIJRAT MOVEMENT** and asked the Muslims to migrate to a place where they could practice Islam freely. Nearly 18,000 Muslims migrated to Afghanistan. The Afghan govt. welcomed them in the beginning but afterwards refused to accept them. Many people died in the way due to hard areas and those who returned back to India could not have jobs, and shelter. As a result of this all the Muslims became more backward in all the fields of life. This migration to Afghanistan is known as the, "**Hijrat Movement**" in the history. In July 1921 the 3rd & final conference was held in which it was approved that the Muslims should not attend British schools, serve in the police or army & should not cooperate with the British govt. After this resolution many Indian leaders were arrested including Ali brothers. Jinnah had already predicted that it might be violent & the same thing happened in Nilambar & Tirur where police stations were set on fire.

In February 1922 **CHAURA CHAURI INCIDENT**, a village near UP a dispute originated between the police and the demonstrating people. The excited people killed 21 policemen when they fired on the political procession. Gandhi was shocked to hear this and unilaterally withdrew his support from the non-cooperation movement, which was destruction to the Khilafat movement. Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment. When Maulana Mohammed Ali Johar and other leaders were released from jail in 1924 they saw a horrible picture of the Muslims & country. Mohammed Ali Johar declared India as "**Dar-ul-Harb** means Home of war".

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT: The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmud VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa.

Betrayal of Gandhi on the very crucial stage nears the victory because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat.

The **Hijrat Movement** at a critical situation was another blow for this movement at a wrong time. The Muslims were shocked to see the attitude of Afghan govt. on the other hand the Muslim leaders wanted the local people to stay in India & fight against the British while they were leaving.

Ignorance of Quaid's suggestions because he was totally against non-cooperation movement. The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in **Chaura Chori incident** which made it violent.

After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way. The Khilafat movement ended without achieving its desired goals. As a result of this betrayal the Hindu-Muslim unity and brotherhood were destroyed and it gave rise to Hindu-Muslim riots at various places. The movement ended in 1924 without any result.

EFFECTS OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:

Although this movement could not achieve its desired goals to save the Khilafat, but there were many positive features of this movement. Many new Muslim leaders came forward like Ali brothers, the Muslims concluded that they were a power in the society & on any religious matter they could easily be gathered. It brought the Hind-Muslim unity to fight against the British after war of 1857. The Muslims knew that they could not trust the Hindus, the British as well as the neighboring countries like Afghanistan. They had realized that they would have to do independently for their own targets. Khilafat movement was a mistake of the Muslims but they had realized that they would do something for their separate homeland so it is also considered as the first step towards Pakistan.

There were some negative features as well like there were many Muslims who had left their jobs; many students had affected their studies. The Muslims who migrated towards Afghanistan became more backward than the others. Due to the betrayal of Gandhi there were many communal riots on various locations of India, the feelings of harmony after Lucknow pact abolished. It was also proved that the Hindus & Muslims were entirely different nations & they could not live with each other.

Key Question: How successful was the Khilafat Movement in advancing the cause of the Pakistan Movement?

Focus Points:

- What were the origins, aims and main features of the Khilafat Movement?
- Why did the Khilafat Movement fail?

Specified Content:

Reasons for the rise of the movement; the objectives of the Khilafat Conference 1918; the Khilafat Delegation to England 1920 and reasons for failure; the causes, course and reasons for failure of the Hijrat Movement; the impact of the Khilafat and Hijrat movements on Muslims in the subcontinent.

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

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement: Yes they did not want it to happen [1-2]

LEVEL 2: Description of Khilafat Movement's origins OR events

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and did not want Turkey to be split up after the War [3-6]

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor [7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors (Turkey to be included for maximum marks)

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They feared this would happen when the British Government promised that the status of the Caliph would be respected in order to get the Muslims to fight alongside the Allies during WW1. The Muslims expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. However, this promise was not kept at the end of the war since the Turkish Empire was broken up. Also the institution of the Caliphate was to be demolished.

After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. The imprisonment of several Indian Muslims during the War also contributed to the anger felt. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded [9-13]

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

(b) Why did the Muslims start Khilafat Movement? [7]

(C) Was the Chaura Chori incident the major reason behind the failure of Khilafat Movement? [14]

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

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

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DELHI PROPOSALS (1927):

Mohammed Ali Jinnah called a conference of all Muslim leaders in Delhi to discuss the future of constitutional reforms and separate electorate. The main demands were known as the Delhi Proposals:

- Separation of Sindh from Bombay.
- Full power & provincial status for the Frontier Province and Baluchistan.
- Muslims should be given more seats in Punjab and Bengal according to their population.
- If the Muslims would be given one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature then the Muslims League would give up demand of separate electorate.

SIMON COMMISSION (1927):

WHY WAS IT SENT? It was expected by the Conservative govt. that in case the Labour party wins the elections in UK they might give many concessions to the Indians so 2 years early the British government sent a delegation consisted of 7 British members led by Sir John Simon in 1927.

It was sent to solve the problem of communal tension between the Hindus & the Muslims because there were many disagreements of the previous reforms.

In Montague-Chelmsford reforms they promised to announce more reforms in 10 years so it was a continuity of the British policies to introduce new reforms within 10 years.

It was consisted of all the British members so Indian leaders did not cooperate with them because they thought that it would favour the govt. because there was no representation of Indians in it so it was insulting for the Indians. This commission faced many problems like demonstrations, strikes & protests in India.

PROPOSALS:

- It abolished Diarchy & introduced federal form of govt. with provincial autonomy.
- Separate electorates were kept for the minorities but the Muslims were not given one-third seats in the Central Legislature.
- Sindh remained a part of Bombay.
- Special status was given to NWFP province & not the provincial status.

The Congress did not accept these proposals because of federal form of govt., separate electorate for minorities & provincial autonomy while the Muslim League rejected it because Sindh was not separated from Bombay, NWFP & Balochistan were not given provincial status & the Muslims were not given one-third seats.

- Why was Simon Commission sent to India?

[7]

Key Question: How far did the Pakistan Movement develop during the early twentieth century?

Focus Points:

- What were the aims and origins of the Muslim League?
- How successful was British rule and attempts at constitutional reform during the years 1909-27 (including reactions in India among Muslims and Hindus)?

Specified Content:

The main features of: the Partition of Bengal controversy 1905-11; the Simla Deputation 1906; reasons for the establishment of the Muslim League 1906; the 1906 Manifesto; the All-India Muslim Educational Conference 1906; co-operation of the Muslim League with Congress in the early period and reasons for breakdown of the same; the Morley-Minto reforms 1909; Congress and the Lucknow Pact 1916; the impact of the First World War on rulers and ruled in the subcontinent; the Rowlatt Act 1918 and the Amritsar Massacre 1919; the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919; the Non-Cooperation Movement.

NEHRU REPORT (1928)

WHY WAS IT ISSUED? Due to the rejection of the Simon Commission proposals because it did not fulfill the demands of Congress.

Moti Lal Nehru



The Congress leaders organized an all parties Conference regarding the Constitutional reforms to be introduced in India. It reported on the future of the sub-Continent by looking to dominion status with no need for separate electorates.

This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future co-operation between them and the Congress because they totally denied their rights.

It was also a response of the comments of Lord Birkenhead that Congress was an immature party & could not frame a constitution.

In 1928 members of Congress, League, Liberals, Hindu Mahasba, Sikh League & so on met in All-Party Conference to frame the future constitution. The Muslims were also called for this but in the committee they had nominal representation. Moti Lal Nehru chaired the meeting and devised the constitution known as "Nehru Report" with the recommendations: -

- A responsible govt. on the basis of self-governing dominion to be formed.
- Separate electorates should not be given to the minorities & through joint electorate reserved seats should be given according to population.
- The departments such as foreign affairs, army and defense should be controlled by parliament and Viceroy.
- A Unitary form to government in Center & India to be a federation with two-chamber parliament.
- Hindi should be given the status of official language.
- The voting right for all adult men and women.
- Separation of Sindh from Bombay & full provincial status for NWFP and Baluchistan.

Jinnah rejected these proposals & proposed three amendments, which were

- In the central Legislature, one-third representation for the Muslims
- In the Punjab and Bengal Muslim representation on the basis of population.
- Main powers should be given to Central govt. but the remaining powers should be given to provinces.

The Congress rejected all these amendments. The Nehru report ended any future cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim League. It is considered as the turning point between the Hindu-Muslim relations. Whatever they had accepted in the Lucknow pact, they even rejected all those agreements. So, the Muslims could not trust the Hindus anymore because they had been betrayed several times.

FOURTEEN POINTS OF JINNAH(1929):

WHY WERE THEY ISSUED?



Although the Nehru Report had been drawn up by an All Party Conference but there were many points in that which were against the Muslims. In response of Nehru Report, in 1929 Jinnah gave his own formula for the constitutional reforms.

It was a good opportunity to set out his demands. The 14 Points set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government.

The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate homeland.

It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.

He called the meeting of the Muslim League in DELHI and presented his famous 14 points formula.

1. Federal form of constitution should be made with the provincial autonomy.
2. No change in the constitution without state approval.

3. All the minorities should be given seats in all the Legislatures and elected bodies.
4. All the minorities should be given the right to elect their members by separate or joint electorates.
5. All the minorities should be given fundamental rights.
6. No bill regarding any nation should not be passed with the support of that nation.

7. Muslim culture, education, language, religion and civilization should be protected under constitution.
8. Muslims should be given share in the state services (Govt. jobs).

9. Muslims should be given **one-third** representation in the central Legislature.
 10. Muslims should be given **one-third** ministries in all the cabinets.

11. Muslims majority should be intact (Unchanged) in **Punjab, Bengal and NWFP**.
 12. Separation of **Sindh from Bombay**.
 13. Full provincial status for **NWFP and Baluchistan** provinces.
 14. The uniform autonomy for **all the provinces**.

Due to the rejection of these points Hindu-Muslim enmity increased & now the Muslims had realized that they cannot trust the Congress anymore & now they would have to do something separately. The Muslims were betrayed by the Hindus in the Khilafat Movement, then they had broken the agreements done in the Lucknow pact & after the Nehru Report there was no chance for any future cooperation between both the nations.

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

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement/14 Points listed

[7]

It was a good opportunity to set out his demands

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[1]

They wanted a separate homeland. Muslims were different

[2-4]

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

The 14 Points set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government. The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.

[7]

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

ALLAMA IQBAL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT ALLAHABAD (1930):

After the Nehru report the Muslims had realized the political condition of the region. They had decided that they would do themselves to achieve the desired targets. The 14 points of Jinnah gave them a new orientation to follow.

The Muslim League organized its annual session at Allahbad in 1930; Allama Iqbal presided over this meeting. This address of Iqbal is considered as a landmark in the politics of South Asia. He gave the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of South Asia very first time. He made two-nation theory a base of his speech & clarified that being a Muslim nation; they could not live with the Hindus. He proposed that Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and NWFP should be merged together to create a separate homeland, under **dominion status within or outside the British Empire**. He **did not mention** the Muslim majority areas of **Kashmir & Bengal**. This address clarified the 'Two Nation Theory' and reason for the demand of a separate homeland for the Muslims. It was the effort of Muslim League Platform that such a bold demand was made from them. On the basis of his idea about a separate homeland for the Muslims Chaudry Rehmat Ali gave his scheme in 1933 & Jinnah also used it as a base of his presidential address in 1940.

ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL (1877-1938):

Allama Iqbal was born on 9th November 1877 at Sialkot; he received his education from the Government College, Lahore and later went to England to pursue studies in law. He got his Ph.D. in philosophy from Germany Munich University. He taught at Government College Lahore. He also studied Islam deeply and had a profound knowledge of the Islamic principles. He became a very profound and well-known poet, teacher and thinker of Urdu, Arabic & Persian. He is known as

"Architect of Pakistan". **JUNAID AKHTAR 0300-2187567**



POLITICAL LIFE: In 1922 he was knighted by the British in recognition of his high standard poetry and also known as **Poet of the East**.

Muslims greatly welcomed his entry into politics. In 1926 he was elected to the Punjab Assembly. In 1927 he was appointed as the General Secretary of the Muslim League. Most of all he awakened the Muslims at Allahbad in 1930, by saying that they needed a separate homeland. He led them on every step and rendered great services for a separate homeland Pakistan. He considered Islam, a code of life and really cared that if Muslims lived with the Hindus, they would surely doom.

Allama Iqbal openly neglected the concept of one nation of India and emphasized on the separate and distinct National Image of the Muslims. He considered the establishment of Pakistan very essential and vital for the restoration of national and religious identity of the Muslims. Allama Iqbal, the poet, philosopher and a great thinker with the help of his poetry tried to awaken the Muslims of the sub-continent. He believed in the separate identity of Muslims as a nation. In 1930, Allama Iqbal presented the mature political opinion on the political fate of Indian Muslims in his presidential address at Allahbad at the annual session of Muslim League. In 1931 he also attended 2nd Round table Conference with Jinnah.

Allama Iqbal died before the creation of Pakistan, he saw the dream of making Pakistan but did not see that his dream came true on 14th August 1947; he died on **21 April 1938**. His tomb is built outside the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.

LITERARY SERVICES:

Allama Iqbal was a great poet, thinker and teacher. His poetry reflects his love for the nation and country. He produced a large number of poems, which indicate his love for his homeland. He infused a spirit of nationalism amongst Muslims with his stirring and thought provoking poetry. He wrote many books for some he was appreciated and for some he was not like:

1. Shikwa 2. Jawab-e-Shikwa 3. Bang-e-Dara 4. Zarb-e-Kalem

Why was Allama Iqbal had an influence in Pak. movement?

[7]

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930-32)

WHY DID THE BRITISH GOVT. CONDUCT RTC'S?



They were held because the political condition of India had become so strained after the Simon Commission report. Congress launched a civil disobedience movement against the British govt. it was an illegal step due to which all the prominent leaders of Congress including Gandhi and Nehru were arrested.

To reach on a common agreement related to the future constitution of India & to get the opinions of various political parties of India. They were conducted as per the recommendation by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930

They were conducted because the first RTC was not as successful as they wanted so they conducted 2nd RTC but due to its failure they conducted 3rd RTC.

In this situation the Muslim League was sure that the govt. would not accept the demands of Congress to implement the Nehru report as the future constitution in the country. Jinnah in this critical condition suggested the British govt. to conduct RTC's in London to know the point of views of various political parties.

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1930)

The first RTC was started without the major party Congress because they had started a non-cooperation movement against the govt. & they also put a condition to accept the proposals of Nehru report as the constitution of India. Congress also wanted a guarantee from the British govt. that the agreements in these conferences would be implemented, which was not granted the govt. had already rejected the Nehru report. The Muslim League team consisted of Jinnah, Maulana Modh. Ali & Agha Khan, Princely states & Liberal representatives attended this conference but without the presence of the major party there could not be any concrete decision about India.

SUCSESSES: The govt. however approved a federal system for India. Princely States gave their co-operation for an All India Federation. Sindh was given a separate identity. Formation of responsible govt. in provinces & power of the provinces.

FAILURES: Congress boycotted it & deadlock on federal system. Minorities' sub-committee could not reach on a conclusion.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT (5th March, 1931)

It was very difficult for the British govt. to reach an agreement without the Congress, so they tried their best to convince the Congress to attend the 2nd RTC. The non-cooperation movement of Gandhi could not get the desired results & he himself wanted to attend the 2nd RTC. Gandhi was looking for an appropriate occasion that the Viceroy Lord Irwin sent him an invitation for talks. Finally pact was signed between both the leaders with the proposals that the Congress would end its civil disobedience movement & attend the 2nd Round Table Conference. That the British government would take all ordinances back against Congress & release all persons arrested during the civil disobedience movement.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1931)

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

SUCSESSES: Congress attended it & Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands. An agreement was also concluded that NWFP & Sindh should be given the status of provinces with their own governors.

FAILURES: Rude & stubborn behavior of Gandhi & Minorities issue was unresolved so the 2nd RTC was a failure. Sindh was to be given a separate identity and a govt. The Labour party was not so strong due to a coalition govt., which was least, concerned with any settlement in India

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1932)

The 3rd RTC was just a formality because Jinnah did not attend this conference because he was sick of the political situation of India, he was not properly invited & his wife had died. Sir Agha Khan led the Muslim League. After 2nd RTC Gandhi came back & started his civil disobedience movement again. Gandhi and Nehru were imprisoned due to their movement against the govt. Lord Irwin was replaced with Lord Willington who was less aware of the problems & solutions of India.

CONCLUSION: I agree that the three RTC's achieved little & the British govt. could not achieve its desired results but it was not completely a failure. After these conferences the govt. knew the problems & demands of the major parties of India, which was a positive feature of these conferences. The govt. kept those demands in their minds for their future decisions, which was reflected in the Govt. of India Act 1935.

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

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement => They were very successful

[1-2]

LEVEL 2: Description of above

There were three Round Table Conferences held in London. Both Gandhi and the Quaid-e-Azam attended them

[3-6]

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR Explains failures

[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains successes and failures

Failures 1st Congress boycotted it Deadlock on federal system Minorities sub-committee could not reach a conclusion. 2nd Gandhi stubborn and disagreed with most things. Minorities issue unresolved.

3rd Congress absent again Gulf too great between two

Successes 1st Federal system for India approved. Sindh to be given a separate identity and agovt.

2nd Congress attended & Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands.

[9-13]

LEVEL 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgment or evaluation

[14]

(c) 'The Round Table Conference of 1930 achieved more than those of 1931 and 1932'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. => They were all very successful. [1-2]

LEVEL 2: Description of First and/or other RTC. [3-6]

There were 3 Round Table Conferences held in London. Neither Gandhi nor Jinnah attended all of them.

LEVEL 3: Explains achievements of at least one RTC [7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains achievements of at least 2 RTC's. 1st RTC to be explained for maximum marks [9-13]

The 1st RTC was successful in that the Federal system for India was approved and a representative govt. should be introduced at provincial level. However Congress boycotted it and there was deadlock on the federal system and the Minorities subcommittee couldn't reach a conclusion. However the 2nd RTC was successful in that the Congress attended but Gandhi was stubborn and disagreed with most things. Sindh was to be given a separate identity and a govt. The Minorities issue remained unresolved. In the 3rd RTC Congress boycotted the talks while Jinnah was in voluntary exile, and it became apparent that the gulf was too great between two sides.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgment or evaluation. [14]

COMMUNAL AWARD (1932)

The British government gave enough time and chance to Indian leaders to come up with a workable constitutional setup, after vainly waiting British Prime Minister Ramsey Macdonald published their own scheme known as "Communal Award" in 1932. It retained separate electorate for the Muslims and all other minorities, as well as weight age (seats) in Hindu provinces but the Muslims majority in Punjab and Bengal were reduced to minorities. The Congress was not happy with this award because the Muslims were given separate electorate & seats. Since Muslim League was called by the British govt. so they had to accept it.

CHAUDHRY REHMAT ALI'S SCHEME OF PAKISTAN (1933):



He was born in 1897 in Balachaur after his early studies he went to Cambridge for higher studies. He attended the conferences in London to discuss the position of Hindus & Muslims in India. He was disappointed to know about the idea of a loose federation (DOMINION STATUS) in India from Muslim League because he was in a favour of a separate homeland for the Muslims. In 1930's Jinnah was not agreed with his idea. In 1933 he wrote a pamphlet "NOW OR NEVER" in this he mentioned that the Muslims should have their homeland & he also coined the name Pakistan. (P=Punjab, A=Afghanistan, K=Kashmir, I=Iran, S=Sindh & Tan=Balochistan) means "Land of Pak People".

Rehmat Ali's ideas at this stage were slightly different to those expressed by Iqbal, as Iqbal had initially wanted the Muslim state to have autonomy within a loose federation. Rehmat Ali was convinced of the need for a separate federation of the Muslim states with independence. Rehmat Ali continued with his utmost sole mission of advocating the establishment of 'Pakistan' a separate Muslim homeland. In 1933, Rehmat Ali formed a Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of Pakistan. He collected all of his articles and interviews and published a book entitled "Pakistan: the Fatherland of the Pak nation." He was rewarded for his efforts in 1940.

It is unfortunate that Rehmat Ali and the Quaid-e-Azam never agreed on political tactics and that Rehmat Ali's later Plan for the seven Muslim state's Common wealth which was not adopted by the Muslim league. However, Rehmat Ali has distinction of coining the name of a large Muslim country. It was tragic that someone who longed so much for the creation of the Muslim state and then lived to see it established, did not agree with the final map of Pakistan and that his contribution was never officially appreciated during his lifetime. He died in England (Cambridge) on 3rd February 1951 & buried there.

(b) Why was Chaudhri RehmatAli an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? 2005 [7]

Level 1 Simplistic answer [1]

Level 2 Identifies reasons [2-4]

Chaudhri Ali came up with the name of Pakistan

Level 3 Explains reasons [5-7]

Chaudhri Ali was the first person to use the name Pakistan for the separate homeland. P was for Punjab, A for Afghan, K for Kashmir etc. He also wanted a separate federation of Muslim states with independence. He formed a Pakistan National Movement to fight for the idea of Pakistan. In many respects he was ahead of his time. In 1940 the All-India Muslim League adopted his demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims. However his plan for 7 Muslim states to form a Commonwealth of Pak Nations was never adopted by the Muslim League.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT (1935)

When the British govt. could not reach on a common agreement between both the major parties of India with the help of RTC's & Simon Commission, it tried to solve the common problems of India. The main conclusions of RTC's were published in 1933 in the form of a white paper. It was discussed & passed by the British Parliament in 1934. In August 1935 "Government of India Act, 1935" became a law. It was the last major legislation of the govt. before independence. Its important Reforms were:

- From provinces Diarchy was replaced with a system of Provincial autonomy & the provinces were made separate entities.
- "Diarchy" was abolished in the provinces but implemented in the center.
- The provinces of Sindh & Orissa were created & NWFP was given a provincial status.
- Federal list, Provincial list and concurrent list of subjects were introduced.
- Provincial Legislatures were awarded legislation power on provincial and concurrent subjects.
- The representatives of the people were made provincial executive.
- There were 11 provinces in the country.
- A council of ministers for every province.
- Governors were awarded power for various rights. India was to be a federation consisted of British provinces & the princely states.
- Two houses of Parliament were formed the upper House (Council of State) & Lower House (Assembly).
- The members of provinces would be elected while nominated from princely states.

EVALUATION: This could not get the approval of both the major parties of India because it could not meet their desired demands. The system of govt. introduced could not fulfill the requirements of various sections of the society. It gave the main powers under the British govt. because the Governor General could use special power in reserved subjects. Appointed Governors were having much power, that they could dismiss the ministers & the whole administration during Emergency. The main feature of central govt. not introduced because the Princes rejected it. Council of Secretary of state was abolished & a team of advisors was appointed. The princely states were given liberty in political affairs. There were two houses in the central govt. It did not establish democracy so Congress didn't like while the proposals of central govt. disliked by the Muslim League. However they both liked power of provinces.

Quaid-e-Azam called it as a "Defective document". Rajgopalacharia called it "worst than Diarchy". Nehru called it "Charter of slavery". This act was a move towards independence because it provided an opportunity to the local people to negotiate with the British.

In the Parliamentary form of govt. more representation to the local Indians.

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

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement => It wasn't liked. [1]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

The Viceroy and Governor-General were in total control and few Indians could vote.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

The Viceroy and Governor-General was head of the Federation and could exert special powers if he wanted to. Provincial governors also had special powers, having the right to dismiss ministers or the whole administration. Only 25% of India's population could vote because of the property qualification for voting.

Therefore few could vote. All sides in India opposed it from princes to Congress to The Muslim League, so there was little progress in gaining support.

(b) Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the subcontinent? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement, for example: It governed India. [1]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons, for example: More people could vote and there was some provincial autonomy. [2-4]

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons, for example: Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant that every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out their own programmes and be responsible to their own legislature. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked. This was a drawback since it meant that the real power lay with the governors. However it did provide additional rights for the local population to vote – some 5 times the previous numbers at 35 million in total. Provisions for a federal government were also established at the center for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide to participate politically in affairs, which concerned the sub-continent. However the British retained key decisions relating to external relations and defense, which was a drawback [5-7]

ELECTIONS (1936-37) AND CONGRESS MINISTRIES

In 1936-37 elections to the provincial legislative were held under the Govt. Act of India 1935. Although both the major parties had rejected this act but the Muslim League and Congress both actively participated actively in these elections. The results were in favour of the Congress while Muslim League could not win seats even in Muslim majority areas. Congress won sweeping victory in 5 provinces while they formed coalition govt. in other 3 provinces.

Muslim League could not win seats because of the lack of public support because the major party was Congress. The Congress was more organized and older party than the Muslim League and it was having the problem of major leaders than the Congress leaders. The Muslim party was split because many Muslims were still working in Congress. Muslims had no direct threat from the Hindus. The League had an "Image Problem" because many of their leaders were wealthy while the common Muslims were poor & illiterate at that time so they voted for Congress.

In 8 provinces Congress made its ministries. After forming the ministries Congress wanted to take revenge from the Muslim League that's why they took a very rude behavior in their majority areas. They also wanted to share power in some areas with Muslims on very bad conditions, which, were rejected by the Muslim League.

CONGRESS ATROCITIES ON THE MUSLIMS

After taking the offices the Congress started cruelties on the Muslims. The main target was Islam & the Muslims. So the Muslims hated it.

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

BANDE MATARAM, a song that contained degrading remarks against the Muslims and Islam was introduced. A Bengali novelist Bankim Chatterjee wrote it. They urged the people to begin the day with this song and it was also used as the National anthem. WIDDIA MANDER SCHEME It was an attack on the Muslims & non-Hindus. It was introduced in the educational centers & the students were asked to behave in a manner of Hindu worship. The students were forced to worship Gandhi's picture in a manner to give him respect & finally to bow their head in front of his picture. It is totally not allowed in Islam but a Congress leader Dr. Zakir Husseini started this scheme. WARDHA SCHEME was introduced to distract the young generation from Islam. They told the young students about their heroes but the heroes of Hindus were the enemies of the Muslims. They pressurize the Muslim young generation to adopt their ideology & culture.

They tried to give much importance to Hindu religion & Hindi language than Islam & Urdu. Spinning cotton by hands was introduced & there was no religious education in schools.

The Congress **HOISTED THREE COLORED FLAG** in the areas under their rule announced to hoist three colored flag along with British to show that after the British, the Congress was the only power in India. **HINDU-MUSLIMS RIOTS** were common in the areas dominated by Hindus they created many problems for the Muslims. They could not practice Islam freely; their houses were burnt. They also abducted the Muslim women & disgraced them at public places. The properties, honor & life of the Muslims were not safe under their rule. **MUSLIM MASS CONTACT CAMPAIGN** was started by the Congress the purpose of this scheme was to distract the people from Muslim League. The prominent leaders of the Congress contacted the Muslim to bring them back in the Congress by giving them various types of temptations.

END OF THE CONGRESS RULE

The Second World War broke out in 1939 and ended in 1945. The Viceroy Lord Linlithgow asked for the help from all the parties of India in this hour of need. The Congress asked the govt. to give the full independence to India. The British govt. refused to give this power & also promised that after the war dominion status would be granted to India. The Congress did not accept this proposal of the govt. & as protest resigned from their ministries in 1939. The Muslim League also put demands like the end of anti-Muslim policies of the Congress, removal of laws affecting the Muslims & Congress should form coalition govt. in provinces. The British govt. & the Congress both refused to accept these demands so, the Muslim League could not support the British.

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

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

[7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement => The Hindus were cruel.

[1]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2-4]

The Muslims had to sing Bande Matram and observe the Widdia Mander Scheme.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5-7]

Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. Some were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and some organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. The Widdia Mander Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, all students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day.

(c) Do you agree that the celebration of the 'Day of Deliverance' in 1939 was justified? Give reasons for your answer. [14] 2009

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement : It was justified.

(1-2)

LEVEL 2: Description of event or other factors

Because Congress rule was hated.

(3-6)

LEVEL 3: Explains justification OR reasons against

(7-10)

LEVEL 4: Explains BOTH

Justified

The Day of Deliverance was celebrated because Congress Rule had been hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were made against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day. Some Muslims were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. The Wardha Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Muslims saw this as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism.

Not justified

The unity between the Muslim League and the Congress became irreconcilable and the chance of a future united India even less likely. Congress had resigned partly because Britain stated that India was at war with Germany. Therefore the ML were able to celebrate because Britain was probably more concerned with the war than the future of India.

(9-13)

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

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

[14]

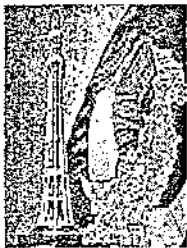
Key Question : How successful was the Pakistan Movement in the years 1927 to 1939?

Focus Points:

- Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points of 1929?
- How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32?
- How important was the Government of India Act 1935?
- Why was Congress Rule (1937-39) unpopular with many Muslims?

Specified Content:

The Simon Commission 1927; the Nehru Report 1928; Jinnah's 14 Points; Allama Iqbal's Allahabad address 1930; the Round Table Conferences; the Communal Award of 1932; the Government of India Act 1935; Rehmat Ali and the Pakistan National Movement; Congress rule 1937-39; its significance to the Pakistan Movement and the 'Day of Deliverance' 1939.



PAKISTAN RESOLUTION (1940)

Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims. When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view. Muslim League organized its annual session on 23rd March 1940, at Lahore. Quaid-I-Azam was the chairman of this historic moment (Minar-e-Pakistan is situated there). Hindu Press called it "Pakistan Resolution".

Fazal-ul-Haq "Sher-e-Bengal" & "Primer of Bengal" presented this resolution. Chaudry Khaliq-Uz-Zaman supported it. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India, where the Muslims were in majority to form a sovereign state for the Muslims of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They could not live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion & languages were entirely different. This Lahore resolution was considered, as a landmark in the Muslim history, which gave a new orientation & passion to the Muslims of South Asia who, demanded for a separate homeland.

CRIPPS MISSION (1942):

AUGUST OFFER : In 1940, the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow presented a proposal also known as AUGUST OFFER for the expansion of the Executive Council. He also assured that the local people from different parties would be included in it. He promised and assured that an Indian constitution forming body would be formed to frame a new constitution. The govt. announced that immediate transfer of power could not be done.

The Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power so it rejected this offer. On the other hand the Muslim League also rejected it because of inadequate representation to the Muslims & no description of separate state for the Muslims.

WHY WAS IT SENT? The British Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a special mission to India because the August Offer was a failure. The govt. wanted to get the support of the Indians in the World War II because before that the Congress party had already resigned from their ministries.

The govt. wanted to resolve the communal tension & the matters of both the major parties of India. After the resign of Congress from their ministries there was much violence in India.