

HISTORY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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AUTHORS

- Munawar Ibn-e-Sadiq
- Prof. Basheeruddin Malik
- Dr. Shahbaz Khan
- Mehar Safdar Waleed
- Qazi Abdul Qadeer
- Prof. Ansarul Hassan
- Malik Ameeruddin Ahsan
- Aliya Anwar Shah
- Dr. Azhar Hameed
- Dr. Muhammad Shafi Mirza

Translators

- Prof. Sultan Khan
- Prof. Zahid Aziz
- Prof. Tariq Mehmood Khan

Director (Manuscripts)

- Farida Sadiq

Supervision

- Ghiyas Aamir

Deputy Director (Art & Design)

- Ghulam Mohayy-Ud-Din

Composing & Layout

- Hafiz Inam-ul-Haq
- Minal Tariq
- Muhammad Ashraf Junaid

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Consolidation of British Rule

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- describe the transfer of British Power in India from East India Company to the Crown and the salient features of Queen Victoria's proclamation.
- delineate the structure of British administration in India and early efforts to co-opt Indians in the British setup.
- outline the objectives and results of the British education policy with special reference to Lord Macaulay's Minute and Wood's Despatch (1854).
- identify the salient features of colonial economic policy in India.
- highlight the measures for the social transformation since the British accession to power.
- specify the advantages and implications of communication networks introduced by the British.
- discuss the quantum of devolution of power to Indians introduced in the Acts of 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919.

Establishment of East India Company

Before the arrival of the British in India, Arab traders used to visit India for the purpose of trade. They pursued trade with India and earned huge profit. They began to take Indian goods to Europe for trade purpose and developed good relationship with European people. The European traders also wished to do the trade with India at their own. First of all the Portuguese traders came to India and earned huge profit, followed by British and French traders. The British traders superseded other European nations in trade with India. In 1600, the British traders, after getting royal permission from the Queen of England, established East India Company for the purpose of trade.

East India Company and Mughal Period

The Mughal Emperor Jahangir facilitated the company and exempted it from the various trade taxes, which made British happy and they built many trade centres in India. When Shahjahan became emperor, the company got more trade facilities and concessions. After the death of Aurangzeb, the later Mughal kings were weak and lost control as a central authority due to internal intrigues and weak political condition of India. The last Mughal king proved very weak and could not stand against the British. After the War of Independence in 1857, the British company took over the reign of sub-continent.

Dissolution of East India Company and Establishment of British Rule

In 1858, the rule of East India Company came to an end. British rule was established and powers were transferred to the British Crown. The British government ruled India for 90 years. British Viceroy was appointed in India, who used to exercise all powers.



Lord Canning

An Act of 1858 was passed under which Lord Canning was appointed first Viceroy of India. He held the court at Allahabad in which he read out the proclamation of Queen Victoria which had the following points:

1. General amnesty was announced for all except those who fought against British.
2. While framing laws, the religious, cultural and social traditions of native people will be observed. There will be no discrimination on the basis of colour, race, religion and nationality.
3. The Civil Service will be offered on the basis of ability, education and performance.
4. The government will not interfere in inheritance of anyone. If the due tax is paid then the government will be obliged to protect the property.
5. The government will not interfere in religious affairs of people.

Do you know?

Queen Victoria was born in 1819. she remained queen from 1837 to 1901.



Queen Victoria

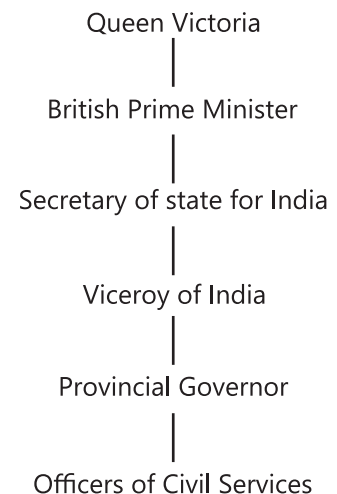
6. No princely state will be brought under British occupation in future. All pacts conducted with the rulers of native states will be honoured and fulfilled honestly and same shall be expected from the rulers of such states.

Administrative Structure of British in Sub-continent

To run the administration of sub-continent the following structure was designed:

1. Under Act of 1858, Viceroy was empowered to appoint the governors of provinces after the consultation of Queen and the British Prime Minister.
2. The post of Secretary of State for India was created and all powers of sub-continent were vested to him. The Secretary of State for India was member of British parliament.
3. The Secretary of State for India was assisted by the civil services and other staff in sub-continent.
4. A council of India comprising 15 members was constituted

Administrative Structure of British in Indo-Pak.

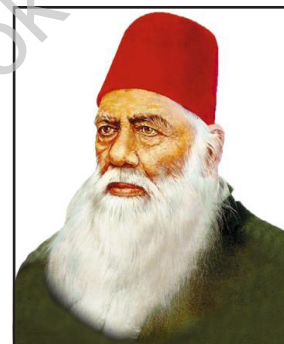


to implement the policies of British government. The meetings of the council were presided over by the Secretary of State.

Initial Efforts for Inclusion of Native People in the British Administration of Sub-Continent

The Muslims ruled the sub-continent for more than thousand years. All communities participated in the 'War of Independence', but the British maltreated only the Muslims. Their properties were confiscated and they were expelled from services. Their businesses were destroyed and they became prey of poverty and exploitation.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was disturbed on the downfall of the Muslims, so he started efforts to restore the status of Muslims in sub-continent. He wrote a pamphlet "Causes of Indian Revolt" in which he pointed out that the main causes of revolt of Muslims was exclusion of Muslims from government affairs and they promulgated laws which were against the sentiments of the native people. Besides the British members of legislative Council were not aware of the problems of natives, therefore, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan suggested that if it was impossible to include the Indian natives in British Parliament then local law making councils should be comprised native people. The suggestion of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was accepted and under the Act 1861 in new law-making council, non-official nominated members were included but they had no powers.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Educational Policy of British Government

British Government also introduced formal education system in sub-continent. Lord Macaulay and Charles Wood played very important role in this respect.

Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)

Lord Macaulay made proposals to the government to fulfill the educational needs of the people of sub-continent and suggested that Persian language should be replaced by English as an official language. He emphasized to abolish Arabic and Sanskrit as languages. He believed that the purpose of education was to induct the people into civil service and promote the western education and science in the sub-continent. He also emphasized on English language as a medium of instruction for education instead of local languages.



Lord Macaulay

Do you know?

Lord Macaulay was a British historian and politician. He was appointed as Head of Educational Committee of Government in sub-continent.

Charles Wood's Despatch (1854)

According to the plan, an education department, a government College and a model High school were to be established in each province of sub-continent. He suggested to set up universities in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on the pattern of University of London

which would impart technical and law education and award degrees to the students of other schools and colleges after the examinations. Primary education would be imparted in local languages. The native people might establish educational institutions by adopting official syllabus and educational system. The institutions which would follow the government syllabus would be eligible for government grants. Institutions for teacher's training would be established and training to teachers would be imparted in local languages. Schools and colleges for the education of women would be opened.



Charles Wood

Do you know?

Charles Wood was the president of Board of Control of East India Company. He presented his educational plan in 1854 which was known as "Wood's Despatch".

Economic Policy of the British Government

The British government had taken the following steps to implement their economic policy:

1. The British government introduced new system of tax, measurement and weight and new currency.
2. A proper system of railways and roads was established, canal system was developed and bridges were constructed over canals.
3. A law of ownership of properties was introduced. Free trade was encouraged and the import duty on clothes was reduced.
4. The government improved the system of civil services.

The British government pursued the colonial economic policy. They adopted such economic policy under which the sub-continent became a main source of raw material for British industry. They used to purchase cotton on lower price from India and the imported items were sold on high price to the natives. They were exporting richness to Britain and were importing poverty to India. The industries of India were being destroyed and unemployment began to increase day by day.

The British government, instead of solving the problems of the people, began to introduce harsh laws for suppressing the public opinion which caused severe reaction among the natives. Even the British Parliament started criticizing the laws discriminating the local people.

Social Reforms in Indo-Pak Sub-Continent during the British Period

The British government took the following steps to reform the society.

1. Caste System

There was a caste system in the Indian society. Hindu Society was divided into Brahman, Khashtari, Wesh and Shudars. They were assigned with different jobs. Brahman was the highest

caste, while Shudar was the lowest caste.

British government provided equal opportunities to all through the education and other reforms by which caste system was discouraged. Women education also brought in social changes and reforms.

2. Prohibition of Sati (Burning of Hindu Widow)

Women were looked down upon in the Indian society. In Hinduism, a widow burning herself on the funeral of her husband was known as Sati.

In 1829, Lord William Bentick had prohibited Sati in Bengal and declared it unlawful. The British Government allowed the widows to remarry. However, Sati continued religiously and culturally in some factions of Hindu Society. The government also prohibited the killing of new born babies or burying them alive.

Do you know?

Hindus took the prohibition of Sati in court and appeal was made in "Privy Council of England, which decided to continue the prohibition of Sati in 1832. Later on, the law was implemented throughout India.

3. Under Age Marriages

Under age marriages of girls was a common practice in India as they were seen to be an economic burden. The British government made a law, under which age of marriage was fixed at 14 years for girls and 15 years for boys.

4. Payment of Marriage

There was a tradition in India to pay a fixed amount to boys by the parents of girls on the occasion of marriage. These practices created unrest, feuds and other problems in the Indian society as the parents were worried about their daughters. The British government had abolished this cruel and inhuman tradition.

Development of Communication System during the British Period

The British government developed following communication system during its rule.

1. Postage and Telecom

The postal department was organized on modern lines as the British government was in need of efficient postage system to send orders throughout the country. New post-offices were opened and trained people were appointed. In 1887, General Post Office (GPO) was established in Lahore. A close coordination was developed among different departments for the success of this system. The British Government also improved the telegraph system. The



General post-office, Lahore

British government had established the communication system for its own benefit, however, the people of sub-continent also got benefit from it. The increased interaction and exchange of things among the people resulted in trade development. The postal and telecommunication systems had positive effects on the people.

2. Railways and Roads

Means of communication are very important for the economic development and stability of a country. During the British period, railways was the fastest mean of communication, therefore, railway lines were spread all over the sub-continent. Railway stations were established in important cities and towns. Railway gates were constructed on railway crossings to facilitate the citizens. The British government arranged the timetable of railways and introduced the ticketing system. Through these steps, the confidence of the people increased towards railways and they preferred to travel through train as they thought it safe.

The British government improved the existing roads and constructed new roads throughout the sub-continent. They also constructed bridges over canals and rivers. They developed bus stands and trained the staff to facilitate the passengers. The steps taken by the government made the journeys easier and faster. Some historians said that British did it for themselves but the common man also got benefitted from these steps.

Acts Implemented in Sub-Continent

The British government implemented the acts of 1861, 1892, 1909 and 1919 to include the local people in government affairs. The acts were passed by the British Parliament.

Indian Councils Act of 1861

1. Under this act the Indian people were included in Governor General Council for the first time in the history of India and the process of transfer of powers to grass-root level started.
2. Provincial governments of Bombay and Madras were partially allowed to legislate. Viceroy would approve the laws of Provincial Legislative Councils. Religious practices of any community or foreign affairs were to be presented for prior approval of president to the Provincial Legislative Council.
3. The Governor General was given power to nominate at least six (6) or maximum twelve (12) members to his council with half of the members as non-official.

Indian Councils Act 1892

In 1892, the government introduced another act known as Indian Council Act of 1892. The salient features are as follows:

1. According to 1892 Act, members of the municipal committees and representatives of business communities were nominated in the central and provincial councils. These nominated members would take part in legislative process.
2. Number of non-official members was increased in the councils. The number was increased to 16 in central council. For small and big provincial councils, the number was increased to 15 and 20 respectively.

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3. District Boards, municipal committees, farmers and chamber of commerce were supported to elect the members of these councils.

Indian Council Act of 1909

1. Under the act, the members of legislative councils were increased. It was fixed 54 in Bengal, 49 in Bombay, 49 in Madras, 50 in United Provinces, 27 in Punjab and 18 in Burma. Provincial governments were allowed to prepare their budgets.
2. The maximum number of non-official members of the Central legislative council was raised from 16 to 60, who were selected by the provincial councils and different sects.
3. Two Indian members were included in the council of secretary of state.

Do you know?

The Indian council Act 1909 was also known as Minto Morley Reforms.

4. The Governor General was empowered to nominate one Indian member out of 5 members in his executive council.
5. The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.

Do you know?

The Indian Government Act of 1919 was also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

Indian Government Act of 1919

1. Under the Act of 1919, the central legislature was enlarged and reformed. It became a bicameral legislature for all Indian. The lower house was the Legislative Council of 145 members, out of which 104 were elected and 40 were nominated for the tenure of three years. The upper house was the Council of States consisting of 33 elected and 27 nominated members for the tenure of 5 years.
2. The executive council of Governor General was consisting of 6 members including 3 Indians.
3. The affairs pertaining to local government, health, education and police were under the control of provinces.
4. There would be direct election and an extension of communal franchise to Sikh community.

Important points

1. Before arrival of British, Arab traders used to visit India for trade.
2. In 1600, with royal approval of Queen Victoria, the East India Company was formed.
3. The Muslims ruled over India for more than thousand years.
4. Charles Wood presented his educational plan in 1854 which was known as Wood's Despatch.

5. The War of Independence was fought in 1857 in which all nations of India participated.
6. An act was passed in 1858 under which India became a part of British Empire.
7. In 1887, General Post Office was opened in Lahore.
8. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan suggested the British government to include native people in Legislative Council.
9. The Muslims were awarded separate electorate in the Indian Council Act of 1909.
10. Indian Council Act of 1909 was also known as Minto Morley Reforms.
11. Indian Government Act 1919 was also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
12. Under Act of 1919 Communal franchise was extended to Sikh community.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- (i) Who was the last Mughal King?
 - (a) Aurangzeb
 - (b) Shahjahan
 - (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 - (d) Muhammad Shah
- (ii) Who wrote the pamphlet "Causes of Indian Revolt"?
 - (a) Syed Ameer Ali
 - (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - (c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
 - (d) Shibli Naumani
- (iii) In which city did Lord Canning read out the proclamation of Queen Victoria?
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Allahabad
 - (c) Karachi
 - (d) Calcutta
- (iv) In which year Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were announced?
 - (a) 1861
 - (b) 1882
 - (c) 1909
 - (d) 1919
- (v) Under the Indian Act 1909, how many members were included in Executive Council of Governor General?
 - (a) 3
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 10

Q.2: Give the short answers of the following.

- i. When was East India Company established?
- ii. How many castes were there in Hindu society? Write their names.
- iii. What is Separate Electorate?
- iv. Who proposed the British government to include the native people into legislative councils?
- v. Which was the official language before British rule?

Q.3: Tick (✓) against the right answer and (×) against the wrong answer.

- i. Under the Indian Act of 1919, there were six members of Executive Council of Governor General.

- ii. Muslims had ruled sub-continent Indo-Pak more than thousand years.
- iii. The War of Independence was fought in 1947.
- iv. Lord Macaulay had replaced Persian language with Sanskrit.
- v. The British had issued the colonial economic policy.

Q. 4: Fill the blanks.

- i. Charles Wood had presented his educational plan in _____ which was known as Wood's Despatch.
- ii. Under Indian Act of _____ Sikh community was granted separate electorate.
- iii. The Mughal Emperor _____ awarded many concessions to East India Company.
- iv. Under Indian Act of 1919, the Executive Council was composed of _____ houses.
- v. After the War of Independence of 1857 _____ became rulers of whole sub-continent.

Q. 5: Relate the words of column A with column B. Write correct answer in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
Indian Act 1909	First victory of India	
Indian Act 1919	1600	
Lord Canning	1887	
Establishment of GPO at Lahore	Minto Morley Reforms	
Establishment of East India Company	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms	

Q. 6: Write the answer of the following in detail.

- i. Write a note on East India Company.
- ii. Write an analysis on Indian Act 1861 for the inclusion of native people in government's affairs.
- iii. Write a note on the Colonial Economic Policy of British government.
- iv. Which steps for reform of communication system of India were taken by the British Government.
- v. The British government brought which social changes for the reform of Indian society.
- vi. Write a note on central legislative council under the Indian Act of 1919.

Activities

- Hold a speech competition on the British reforms in sub-continent Indo-Pak among the students. The Headmaster / Headmistress may distribute prizes among first, second and third stood students. Class may be divided into different groups. The groups may prepare the charts regarding the proclamation of
- Queen Victoria, Educational reforms of Lord Macaulay and Wood's Despatch.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- describe the dismal situation of Muslims in the post-1857 era.
- highlight Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's effort in Anglo-Muslim understanding.
- illustrate Sir Syed's success to persuade Muslims to acquire modern education.
- delineate Sir Syed's role as a Social Reformer.
- discuss Sir Syed's political manifesto: loyalty to the British Crown and abstention from active politics.
- discuss the establishment of various modern educational institutions in areas constituting Pakistan with particular reference to Sindh Madrassatul Islam.
- trace out the origins, evolution and the accomplishments of Muslim Educational Conference.
- discuss the response of Deoband and Nadva-tul-Ulema to modern education.

The Condition of Muslims after War of Independence (1857)

Although Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs participated in the War of Independence but Hindus succeeded in realizing the British that they were their loyal and friends. On the other hand, Muslims were labelled as rebels against the British. Therefore, the British government was struggling to damage Muslims so that they could not revive their status.

The native people were defeated in the War of Independence due to their disunity, superior technology and modern knowledge of the British. After the war, the British were revengeful against the natives. They declared the last Mughal King as rebel and put him in prison in exile. In this way, Mughal Empire came to an end.

Despite the fact the British had destroyed the Muslims and had brought the major portion of Indian under their control yet they were afraid of the Muslims. They considered Muslims as the permanent threat to their government; therefore, they tried to spoil the Muslims position in the fields of education, social, economic and politics. A brief detail of Muslims condition after the 1857 was as under:

No Government Jobs for the Muslims

Up to the end of the 19th century, the British government took every step against Muslims. Muslims were not offered civil services. Serving Muslims were compelled to leave the service. In every advertisement for the service, there was a condition that Muslims could not apply or the

Muslims were not eligible for the post. So all the civil services were offered to Hindus. The main purpose of this act was to suppress the Muslims in every field so that they might not stand against the British government in future. After the War of Independence, the British and Hindus left no stone unturned to undermine the Muslims.

Ejection of Muslims from Agricultural Land

Besides government jobs, agriculture was another source of income of Muslims for the last many centuries. Most of the Muslims used to work on agriculture lands. British government ejected the Muslims from land and confiscated it. In this way, landlords and farm workers both became victims of adversity. They imposed a lot of new taxes. The taxes which were waived of, were again levied. Resultantly, Muslims fell into worst economic conditions.

Educational Backwardness

Muslims educational and religious institutions were also mal-treated. Earlier, the income of religious institutions was spent on the education of Muslims, now it was being used in other pursuits as per British government's desire.

Most of the Muslim institutions were closed. Muslims, who were educated from the remaining Muslim institutions, could not get any job. It was a big shock for religious factions.

Replacement of Persian by English as an Official language

The British government declared English as an official language in place of Persian. Hindu did not oppose it and accepted it as an official language. But Muslims were shocked by this change because it was meant not only the change of language but the change of Islamic culture and civilization.

Moreover, Muslim children were not ready to get education in English, so they remained aloof from modern education. On the other hand, Hindus established superiority over Muslims in educational field by learning English. So the fields of judiciary, medicine, engineering and others were open for the Hindus. Consequently, Hindus started getting high positions in every walk of life.

After the War of Independence, the conditions of Muslims in social, economic and educational sectors were disappointing. In that situation, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan came forward to rescue Muslims and also made them realize that they were being ruled. Therefore, he introduced a principle of dignified life to Muslims so that they could respectably compromise with British government and move forward.

Efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for Reconciliation between Muslims and British Government

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on October 17, 1817 at Delhi in a noble family. He wanted that Muslims should educate themselves with Western education to regain their lost prestige and status. He loved his nation very much. He could not see the bad condition of Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed that Muslims could not be able to remove British from power. Therefore, the Muslims should reconcile with the British and should educate themselves. He believed in the trinity of ideas (i) loyalty to British, (ii) devotion to education and (iii) aloofness from politics. In this way,

he showed the Muslims the path of progress.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to remove misunderstanding between Muslims and British and to create reconciliation among them. He had written a pamphlet, "Causes of Indian Revolt" in which he tried his best to tell the British that the real cause of War of 1857 was the unawareness of British with the native ideas and traditions. Native, especially Muslims were hurt by some steps of British Government. The British had exploited religion of Muslims and their maltreatment with Muslims added fuel to the fire.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said that Hindus were equally responsible of the revolt but Hindus were not being accused. However, all the Muslims did not participate the revolt, even some Muslims protected the Britishers. In this way, he realized the British government that its harsh treatment with Muslims was against the principle of equity and justice. He agreed that Muslims and Christian had the commonality as both had the Holy books. Therefore, they should be closer to each other than Hindus. These arguments created soft corner in hearts of British towards Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan negated the accusation that Muslims were against British government. In this connection, he wrote, "Loyal Mohammadans of India" in which he explained the conditions of Muslims who had served Britishers with loyalty during the War of Independence.

The efforts of reconciliation of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan proved effective and he succeeded in bringing the two nations closer to each other. When he started the efforts, the conditions of Muslims were very bad and they were helpless. They were backward in the fields of education, social, economic and politics. After Sir Syed's efforts, their condition begin to improve and they started to regain their due place in the society.

Services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the Field of Education

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan thought that Muslims could regain their status through modern education. Thus he devoted all his life to impart western education to Muslims. Therefore, he established a school at Muradabad in 1859, in which the education of English and Persian was imparted to the students. Another school was also established in Ghazipur in 1862. In 1863, Sir Syed established Scientific Society; in which English books were translated into Urdu. Hindus supported the efforts of Sir Syed, among them Raja Je Kishin was a prominent name.



A scene of Aligarh Muslim University

A weekly journal under the title of "Aligarh Institute Gazette" was published in 1866 with main effort of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and continued till his death. It was divided into Urdu and English sections. It published all kinds of articles e.g. social, ethical, scientific and political. The paper was always been a valuable instrument for social reforms in the country and for the acceptance of western education.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded Muhammadan Anglo Oriental (M.A.O) High School on May 24, 1875 and Maulvi Sami Ullah was appointed its administrator. After two years, the school was upgraded to college level. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in July 1876 and took the responsibility of the college. The British government granted 74 acres land for the construction of building. The college became most popular among the Muslims. Many other educational institutions were also established in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP. M.A.O college was upgraded to the standard of university in 1920.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a Social Reformer

Sir Syed as a social reformer took many useful steps. He succeeded to reconcile British government with Indian Muslims by removing many hurdles and misunderstandings.

Sir Syed emphasized on adopting the western culture and advised Muslims to use spoons for eating. He created the feelings of national sympathy and national welfare among the Muslims of India.

Sir Syed in his book "Loyal Mohammadans of India" enumerated various services of Muslims for the British government and asked the government to change its attitude towards Muslims. Christian missionaries opened a front against Muslims. He urged on both nations to choose compromising attitude. He claimed Islam and Christianity as two issues of the one message. He also confronted the activities of Christian missionaries. He replied the book "The Life of Mahomed (رسول الله خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وأصحابه وسلم)" by William Muir through lectures which were later on printed in book shape under the title, "Khutbat-e-Ahmdia". Later, Sir Syed also got this book translated in English. In his book "Tabian-ul-Kalam" he compared Holy Quran and Holy Bible and proved that both are divine books and have many things in common.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also put efforts for religious education. He established orphan house and a school for Muslims in Muradabad.

Sir Syed's Political Theory

In the beginning, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made efforts for Hindu-Muslim unity which were not successful due to the negative attitude of Hindus. Hindu leaders also tried to deprive Muslims of their rights and damage their culture and language. Sir Syed advised Muslims not to take part in the active politics and concentrate their attention on education to improve economic condition. He also made efforts to protect the right of Muslims. So, there was a change in Sir Syed's views after Urdu-Hindi controversy in 1867 and his policies became Muslim specific. It was a first step towards two-nation theory.

Sir Syed proposed to include native people in the legislative council so that the government might remain informed about problems of the people. In response to it, the British government included the natives in the Legislative Council. Sir Syed himself remained the member of Central Legislative Council from 1878 to 1882. Being the member of Central Legislative Council, he opposed the Illbert Bill because it supported the European accused.

In 1883, when a bill of local self-government was presented in council. Sir Syed proposed an amendment in the bill and demanded separate electorate for Muslims. He also suggested to

nominate Muslims in the councils according to strength of Muslims in each province.

He adopted a policy of cooperation and reconciliation to bring Muslims close to the British government. He also wrote "Causes of Indian Revolt" to support Muslims.

In 1885, a British A.O. Hume founded a political party named "Indian National Congress". It was dominated by Hindu. So Sir Syed refused to become its member. He wanted to keep Muslims away from active politics which could result in British-Muslim conflict that was why he advised Muslims to stay away from the Congress.

When Congress demanded to introduce parliamentary system in India, Sir Syed Ahmad opposed it and said that sub-continent neither a country nor a single nation lived here. The introduction of British Parliamentary System would result in dominance and dictatorship of majority and the Muslims would become slave.

Muhammadan Educational Conference (1886)

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 to develop devotion for education. Sir Syed was its finance secretary. Its annual meetings were being held in different cities, wherever its need was felt or was demanded by Muslims leaders to consider the education proposal.

Muhammadan Educational Conference provided political platform for the Muslims of India. Muslims of India had no political party, therefore, whenever the meetings of Muhammadan Educational Conference were held, the delegates used to discuss all problems including political and to seek their solutions.

In this connection, Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk, Nazir Ahmad, Shibli Nomani and Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali were the leading figures. They protected the Muslim rights. Sir Syed established this feeling that Muslims should not oppose British. As a result, the British started patronizing Muslims.

Muslim Educational Institutions

Anjuman Hamaiat-e-Islam Lahore

The activities of Anjuman Hamaiat-e-Islam Lahore were the series of struggles for protection of Muslim rights. It was formed in Lahore in 1884. Its founder and first president was Khalifa Muhammad Hameed-Uddin. Its main objectives were the protection of Islamic traditions, imparting of Islamic education to children and struggle for the promotion of Muslim culture. It established various educational institutions and made orphan houses. Many educational institutions have been working since the establishment of Pakistan including Middle and high schools and orphan houses. It published Holy Quran and Sunnah books and various other books on history and Islam.

Sindh Madrsa-tul-Islam Karachi

Hassan Ali Afindi, under supervision of Sindh Muhammadan Association, established Sindh Madrsa-tul-Islam on 1st September 1885 in Karachi. Hassan Ali Afindi toured throughout the country to collect funds for Madrasa. Nawab of Khairpur provided a grant of 12 thousand rupees and promise to pay wages and salary to the Principal. Mr. Percy Hide an Englishman was appointed

first principal of the Madrsa. Among graduates of the college were Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hadiatullah and A.K. Bruhi. In 1943, the administrative board upgraded the Madrsa to the college level, whose foundation stone was laid by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). The college has been upgraded to the standard of a university.

Islamia College Railway Road, Lahore

Anjuman Hamiat-e-Islam established Islamia College in 1892. It started its work in a building of Sherwala Gate. It was historical college which provided education to the children of Muslims. The students of the college participated in Pakistan Movement. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) visited this college many times and addressed the students. Habibia Hall of this college was famous because many seminars regarding Pakistan Movement were held and many Muslim leaders addressed the students in this hall.

Islamia College Peshawar

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan laid down the foundation of the Islamia College, Peshawar (NWFP) now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on the pattern of Aligarh College. It started imparting education to the Muslims. Students from all over the province used to attend the college. Among the renowned students of the college were Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khan. The college played a very important role in creating national consciousness among the Muslims. Therefore Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum was known as the Sir Syed of NWFP.

Darul-Uloom-Deoband

The foundation of Darul-Uloom-Deoband was laid down in Deoband, a small town of Sahranpur district of India, in 1867. Darul-Uloom-Deoband was against the British government and modern education. Various trades were taught in Darul-Uloom so that its graduates would be able to get employment. Among the trades were Khattati, book binding and weaving clothes. It struggled to protect the religious, educational and cultural assets of Muslims.

Nadva-tul-Ullama Lucknow

Syed Muhammad Ali Kanpuri had established Nadva-tul-Ullama at Lucknow in 1894. He was appointed the first administrator of Nadva. Maulana Shibli Naumani and Abdul Haq Haqani prepared its rules and regulations. Maulana Shabbir's role was very important. This institution imparted both modern and traditional education to the students. At the primary level, the students were educated in science, English and Hindi along with Islam. It was an educational and reformatory institute. The passed-out-graduates of this institute performed many valuable service to the Muslims. Among the prominent graduates were Syed Suleman Nadvi and Maulana Abdul Salam Nadvi. Aligarh movement was meant for modern education, Darul-Uloom Deoband for traditional education and Nadva-tul-Islam for the both i.e. modern and traditional education. By adopting the midway it served the Muslims at large.

Important points

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Scientific Society at Ghazipur in 1863.
2. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Institute Gazette for English and Urdu publications.
3. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote Khutbat-e-Ahmdia in reply to book of William Muir.
4. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khan were the renowned students of Islamia College Peshawar.
5. Maulvi Muhammad Ali Kanpuri was founder and first principal of Nadva-tul-Ulema Lucknow.
6. The foundation for Mohammadan Educational Conference was laid down by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1886.
7. Anajuman Hamiat-e-Islam was founded in 1884.
8. A movement in favour of Hindi was started in Banaras in 1867.
9. Darul-Uloom Deoband is situated in a small town of district Saharanpur of India.
10. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum was rightly known as Sir Syed of NWFP.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- i. Scientific Society was founded in
a) 1859 b) 1861 c) 1863 d) 1865
- ii. Who was the founder of Sindh Madrsa-tul-Islam?
a) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan b) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
c) Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) d) Hassan Ali Afandi
- iii. Which was established in 1886?
a) Indian National Congress b) All India Muslim League
c) Scientific Society d) Mohammadan Educational Conference
- iv. In which year Darul-ul-Uloom Deoband was founded?
a) 1867 b) 1869 c) 1871 d) 1873
- v. In which city was Sir Syed Ahmad born?
a) Dacca b) Delhi c) Bombay d) Bareli

Q.2: Give short answers of the following.

- i. When did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan publish Aligarh Institute Gazette?
- ii. Write down names of two books of Sir Syed.
- iii. Who was the founder of Nadva-tul-Ulema?
- iv. Write the name of five institutions which were established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- v. Write down in three lines the services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the religious education.

Q. 3: Tick (✓) against right answer and cross (×) against wrong answer.

- i. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in 1876.
- ii. In 1943, Sindh Madrsa-tul-Islam was founded.
- iii. In 1861, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a Madrsa at Muradabad.
- iv. Syed Muhammad Ali Kanpuri established Nadva-tul-Ulema at Lucknow in 1890.
- v. Darul-Uloom Deoband is situated at district Saharanpur in India.

Q. 4: Fill in the blanks.

- i. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established MAO College on May 24 _____.
- ii. The activities of Anjuman Hamiat-e-Islam were the _____ of struggle for the protection of Muslim rights.
- iii. Islamia College Railway Road Lahore was established by Anjuman Hamait-e-Islam in _____.
- iv. In 1883, the British government introduced the _____ of local self-government.
- v. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum of NWFP founded _____ Peshawar.

Q. 5: Relate column A with column B. Write correct answer in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
In 1885 at Karachi	Principal was Syed Muhammad Ali Kanpuri	
Anjuman Hamait-e-Islam founded in 1884	remained member of Legislative Council	
In 1886, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded	in Lahore	
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan from 1878-1882	Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam was founded	
The founder of Nadva-tul-Islam and	Mohammadan Educational Conference	

Q. 6: Write answers in detail of the following.

- i. Discuss the religious, political and educational conditions of Muslims after War of Independence of 1857.
- ii. Discuss the reconciliatory role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan between British and Muslims.
- iii. Discuss the significance of modern educational institutions in Pakistan.
- iv. Discuss the objectives and role of Mohammadan Educational Conference.
- v. Discuss educational services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- vi. Discuss the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a social reformer.

Activities

- Conduct a speech competition regarding Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's services.
- Prepare a list of educational institutions established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Political Awakening in British India

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- trace out the background and formation of Indian National Congress and its consolidation as political spoke-person for India.
- narrate the background of the Partition of Bengal, the Congress agitation, the introduction of the Swadeshi Movement and the Muslim response.
- discuss the British reversal of their "pledged word" and the "settled fact", and the annulment of the Bengal Partition in 1911.
- delineate the origins of the Separate Electorate demand, the background to the Simla Deputation, and the formation of the All-India Muslim League.
- describe the major developments leading to the Congress-League Lucknow Pact, and the Congress-League understanding till 1920.
- elucidate the origins and the rationale of the Pan-Islamic Movement in India and the birth of the Khilafat Movement.
- discuss the Migration Movement and the Silk Letter Movement.
- discuss the joint Hindu-Muslim Civil Disobedience Movement under M.K. Gandhi and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, and its impact on Hindu and Muslim politics.
- highlight the salient features of Diarchy and its impact, with special reference to the Punjab and Bengal.
- discuss, M.A. Jinnah's (R.A) role as an Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Indian National Congress

Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant formed Indian National Congress. When Hume was in service, he thought that increasing political unrest, economic difficulties of the masses and increasing conspiracies might create the situation like that of War of Independence of 1857. Therefore, he thought that there was a need of an organization through which they might express their grievances. Therefore, he established Indian National Congress at Bombay in 1885. Its first meeting was held on December 28, 1885 in which 70 delegates participated in the meeting out of which only two were Muslims. The Indian National Congress had determined its objectives, which were:



Allan Octavian Hume

1. To evolve a sense of nationhood among the Indians.
2. To address the grievances of the Indian people.

3. To re-organize the people in the fields of culture, politics and morality.
4. To work for the welfare of Indian people.

Do you know?

Sir Syed established British Indian Association in 1886 and presented the idea of representation of the Indians in the central council.

Congress as a Hindu Party

Congress claimed that it was the sole representative of whole sub-continent. It tried to create an impression that all nations were supporting the Congress. But actually it was protecting the interest of Hindus only. With the passage of time, it became clear that the Congress was only the representative of Hindus in Sub-continent. When Hindus attempted to expel Muslims from the sub-continent. Congress supported Hindus. When Bal Ganga Dhar Talak started movement against Muslims, Congress protected him. When anti-Urdu movement was started, Congress supported Hindi. When Bengal was divided on administrative grounds in 1905, the Congress opposed the division as the division was in the interest of Muslims.

When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was convinced that the policies of Congress were in the interest of Hindus and against the Muslim, he began to oppose the Congress. Sir Syed also opposed the proposals of the Congress to elect the representatives of the sub-continent for Executive Council of Viceroy. When under the Act of 1892, half members of Legislative Council were elected and half were nominated. Not a single Muslim got elected or nominated. Muslims also rejected proposal of the Congress to recruit people in civil service through the competitive examinations as the Hindus were the beneficiary from the proposal as they were educated and Muslims would be deprived from the civil services. When Muslims were granted the right of separate electorate in India Act of 1909, the Congress opposed it and considered it as conspiracy of British government to divide and rule. When same right was granted to Sikhs under Indian Act of 1919, Hindu remained quiet, it simply meant that the Congress was opposed to Muslims.

Partition of Bengal (1905)

Background

By the beginning of 20th century, Bengal was the biggest province of sub-continent with regard to population and territory. The areas of Bihar, Orissa and Assam were included in Bengal. But Bengal was not granted the status of full province. On many occasions, the officials proposed to cut its area. In 1874, these districts of Assam i.e. Sylhet, Gopara and Kuchar were separated from Bengal, but its population remained uncontrollable. In 1892, the commissioner of Chittagong proposed separate East Bengal, but the proposal could not be implemented. However, on the arrival of Lord Curzon, the issue was highlighted again and Lord Curzon wanted to solve it.



Lord Curzon

In 1901, a proposal was forwarded to integrate the central Bengal and Madras into a single province. When the proposal reached the Viceroy Lord Curzon, he ordered to reconsider the boundaries of the respective province after accession of Bihar. Therefore, the Oriya speaking

central provinces were integrated in Orrisa and Bengal was divided into two parts in 1905. Lord Curzon visited the Eastern part of Bengal to apprise the people about the benefits of partition.

Causes

The province of Bengal held an area of 189000 miles and a population of nearby 8 millions. The economic condition of the eastern districts was not good. Most of the income of the province of Bengal was spent on the western districts. According to Lord Curzon, the division would reduce the administrative pressure and ensure uplift of the eastern part.

Hindus' Reaction

Hindus opposed the partition. In 1905, they held a huge rally in Calcutta and opposed partition and decided to start Swadeshi Movement. It was meant to boycott British products and to purchase the local products. Hindus celebrated 16th October as the day of mourning in Calcutta. On the day, Hindus boycotted and held protest rallies everywhere in India.

Muslims' Reaction

Muslims of India were very happy over the partition as there was possibility of development of Muslims, therefore, Muslims refused to participate in Swadeshi Movement. Hindus compelled Muslims to join the movement by playing different tactics. For example Hindu refused to give loans to Muslim harvesters and threatened Muslim labourers. Hindus tried to pressurize the government to undo the partition. So there was threat of law and order in both the East and West Bengal. Hindus participated in the agitation and the Indian National Congress supported Hindus and declared that Muslims were being used as tools in the hands of the government which spoiled the relations of both the nations and the communal riots had started on many places. Hindu youngsters began to attack on Muslims as well as on Britishers.

Annulment of Partition of Bengal

During the period, Liberal Party came into power in Britain. It was not satisfied with the political unrest in India. Many members of Liberal Party were supporters of Hindus and they pressurized the government to re-visit the matter. The British Monarch George-V visited India in 1911 and he held a court on December 12, 1911 in Delhi in which he announced the annulment of partition of Bengal and re-united the east and the west Bengal into a united province.

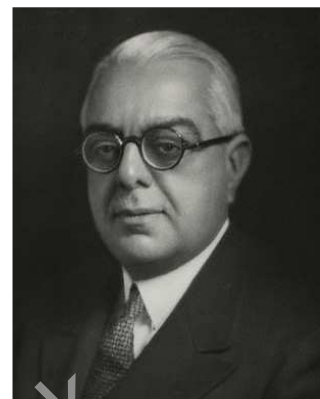
The annulment of partition of Bengal was resented by the Muslims and they were disappointed by the government because the government on many occasions promised not to annul the partition, therefore, the Muslims remained loyal to the government in spite of the pressure from Hindus.

The hope for economic progress created among the Muslims of East Bengal from the partition of Bengal began to die. Therefore, the Muslims reacted against annulment of partition of Bengal.

Simla Deputation (1906) and Separate Electorate

Hindus were very angry with the British government on the partition of Bengal as the

government did this against the wishes of Hindus and Congress. So the government announced to introduce the political reforms to appease Hindus and the Congress. Meanwhile, majority of the Muslims were not registered as voters and Hindus did not cast vote in favour of any Muslim. It means that Muslims had no representation in any provincial council. New reforms were meant to increase Hindus influence and downgrade the Muslims position. Therefore, a deputation of prominent Muslims led by Sir Agha Khan met Viceroy Lord Minto on 1st October, 1906 at Simla. In the history, it is known as Simla Deputation. The delegation made the following demands:



Sir Agha Khan

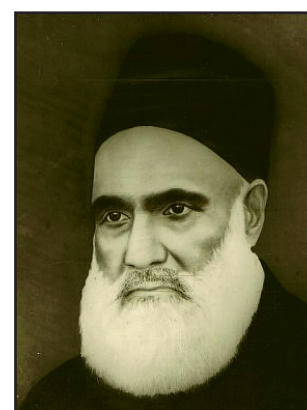
1. Separate seats may be reserved for Muslim in Legislative Councils. In the same way, the separate electorate for Muslims may be implemented.
2. Keeping in view the Muslim importance, the Muslims may be given more representation in legislative councils and other organizations than their actual number.

The Viceroy promised to protect the rights and interests of Muslims. He admitted that the both demands of the Muslims were appropriate and admissible. Simla Deputation encouraged the Muslims and they began to think about their future.

Establishment of Muslim League (1906)

A meeting of Muslims leaders was held in October, 1901 at Lucknow, in which it was decided that an organization for the protection of political and social rights of Muslims would be formed. Thus a committee was constituted with the responsibility to convene a meeting of Muslim leadership of all provinces at an appropriate time, but the meeting could not be convened. However, on the success of Simla Deputation, the Muslims felt the need to form Muslim political party to protect the interests of Muslims at national level.

In December 1906, an annual meeting of Muhammeden Educational Conference was held at Dacca. All important Muslim leaders of sub-continent attended the meeting and they discussed educational problems and considered about the formation of a political party for Muslims of sub-continent. At the end of the conference, a special meeting under chairmanship of Nawab Waqar-ul-Malik was held on December 30, 1906 in which a resolution for the establishment of All India Muslim League was presented by Nawab Saleem-Ullah Khan which was adopted unanimously. According to the resolution, the following basic objectives of Muslim League were approved.



Nawab Waqar-ul-Malik

- i. to promote among the Muslims of India the feelings of loyalty to the British government and to remove misconception.
- ii. to promote and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims of India and to represent respectfully the needs and requirements to the government.

-
- iii. to prevent the rise among the Muslims of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the other aforementioned objectives of Muslim League.

The establishment of Muslim League is an important event in the history of sub-continent. It was the starting point of the entry of Muslims in the political field. Muslims began to participate in politics of India under the banner of Muslim League. Muslim League led the Muslims and presented them honestly.

Muslim League after its establishment rendered great services for Muslims. The British government accepted the right of "separate electorate" of Muslims and included it in Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909. In this way, British government also accepted Muslims as a separate nation. Now the government services were opened for Muslims and they began to join civil service. One Muslim representative was included in Executive Council of Viceroy. The government approved the laws for Muslims. Muslims began to improve their position in every field of life. Muslim League on the one hand, guided Muslims politically and on the other hand, it engaged the opponents in negotiations.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

The First World War (1914-18) had changed the political thought of Muslims and Hindus of sub-continent. The leadership of both sides had realized the fact that it was right time to achieve more concessions from the British government. Therefore, they should cooperate with each others. So the leaders of Muslim League and Congress were ready for cooperation. At that moment, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was the member of both Muslim League and Congress. Through his struggle, the meeting of Muslim League and Congress was held at Bombay in 1915. At the end of the meeting, a committee was formed with intention to sort out the common understanding between two communities. The committee proposed a scheme which was approved by both parties in December 1916 at the joint session at Lucknow. Both the parties agreed on a pact which is known as "Lucknow Pact" in history. The main articles of the pact are as under:

1. Congress accepted the principle of separate electorate for Muslims.
2. Congress agreed to give 1/3 representation to Muslims in central Legislative Council.
3. Both parties agreed on the weightage formula under which the Muslims would get less representation than their population in the Legislative Council in those provinces, where they were in majority but more in the provinces, where they were in minority.
4. In the central or provincial assembly, a non-official shall not present a bill or resolution against a community nor shall be approved without the approval of 3/4 members of the community.

The Lucknow pact was an important step towards the Two-nation theory. According to which Hindus accepted Muslims as a separate nation and Muslim League as a representative of Muslims. Hindus accepted all demands of Muslims. Environment of cooperation between Hindus and Muslims was developed and both the nations started efforts to achieve common interest. It was the first and last agreement between Hindus and Muslims as thereafter both nations could not agree upon any issue. Due to this pact, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was known as the ambassador of

Hindu-Muslim unity.

Pan-Islamic Movement

In the end of 19th and beginning of 20th century, a few Muslim scholars and reformers started movement for the unity of Islamic world, which was known as Pan-Islamic movement. The movement was started by Jamal-ud-Din Afghani from Afghanistan. He visited India, Egypt, Arab, Turkey and France. Muhammad Abdu from Egypt was influenced by the movement and joined it. He was expelled from his country and he reached France through Syria. In France, he became the editor of Jamal-ud-Din's journal.



Jamal-ud-Din Afghani

The name of Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A) was also prominent among Pan-Islamic thinkers as he created political awareness among the Muslims through his poetry and gave the concept of Pakistan. His poetry contained the messages of the universalism of Islam and the unity of Muslims.

Silk Letter Movement

Silk Letter Movement was an Indian armed movement that planned to declare war against the British Empire in early 20th century.

During 1915-16, some students and political workers planned to liberate India. For this purpose, they went to Afghanistan to wage war against British government. Among them was Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi. Another delegation comprising Hindus, German and Turkey also reached Kabul to persuade the Afghan government to attack sub-continent.

Ubaidullah Sindhi, who was leading Mujahideen, wrote a secret message on Silk Letter and dispatched to Mehmud-ul-Hasan, who was staying in Hijaz. In the letter, he wrote about their activities and informed him that Afghan government was preparing to attack the sub-continent. The Silk Letter was handed over to Sh. Abdul Haq to submit it to Mehmood-ul-Hassan, but it was caught by the functionaries of the government. The secret became open and the British government took appropriate steps to stop attack. That was why, it was known as Silk Letter Movement.

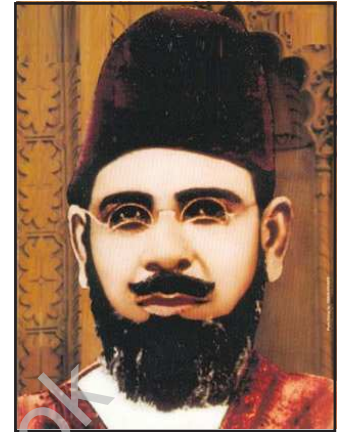
Khilafat Movement

The Ottoman Caliphate was a big Muslim empire which included holy places of Makkah and Madina. The caliph was respected by the Muslims. In the first World War Turkey joined Germany against Britain. The Indian Muslims were disturbed on the situation because they had a deep rooted respect for holy places. They supported the British government on the condition that their holy places would be protected.

When Turkey and Germany lost the War, the British government could not fulfill its promise. Therefore, the Indian Muslims started the Khilafat Movement. In 1919, a khilafat committee was constituted to protect Turkey's boundaries and maintain the sanctity of the holy places. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali played a key role in the movement.

When the leaders of Khilafat Movement announced to launch a Non-Cooperation

Movement, Congress extended full support to the Khilafat Movement and Gandhi assumed the leadership of the movement as all Muslim leaders were behind the bars. He used all the energies of Muslims for his personal repute and the benefits of Hindus. The agitation against the British government became violent. Under this pretext, Gandhi suddenly announced to stop the movement. The Muslims were surprised on the announcement of Gandhi. Kamal Ataturk, the military head of Turkey, also abolished the Khilfat in 1924. During the Khilafat Movement, the unity between Hindus and Muslims was exemplary. Slogan of Hind-Muslim Bhai Bhai was heard. Members of both nations began to drink water in the same glass. But on the end of the movement, both nations reverted to enmity.



Maulana
Muhammad Ali Jauhar

Migration Movement

Migration Movement was a part of Khilafat Movement. Some Muslim Ulema declared India as Dar-ul-Harab. Thousands of families sold out their properties and left for Afghanistan in August 1920. The government of Afghanistan refused to accept them and it closed its border. Eventually the migrants had to return to their homes which resulted in death of thousand of people. Thus they faced great difficulties and after a few months, the movement reached to an end.

Civil Disobedience Movement

During the Khilafat Movement, all Muslims leaders were sent behind the bar. Hindus under the leadership of Mohin Das Karam Chand, Gandhi took steps forward to help Muslims. Gandhi was a clever leader, who wanted to compel British government to fulfill his demands. So Gandhi started civil disobedience movement and announced to boycott the English products and civil departments. He directed all Indians to boycott the elections. The Muslims boycotted the court, withdrew their children from schools and colleges, returned their titles and left the civil services. So in the movement thousands of Muslims were sent to jails. However, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was against these activities of Muslims. He advised Muslim to avoid violence and not become tools in the hands of Hindus.

Dyarchy

British government had introduced for the first time a system of Dyarchy in provinces under the Indian Act of 1919. Dyarchy means the dual system of government in which two heads are responsible for administration. The first was the Executive Council appointed by the Crown and the second was council of ministers appointed by the governor from the elected members of provincial legislature. All departments of the provinces were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred".

The "Reserved" departments consisting of police, law and order, justice, finance and irrigation were under the control of Executive Council Councillors who were answerable to the governor.

The "Transferred" departments included local governments, health, education, agriculture and cooperative and were controlled by the council of Ministers. Each minister was incharge of

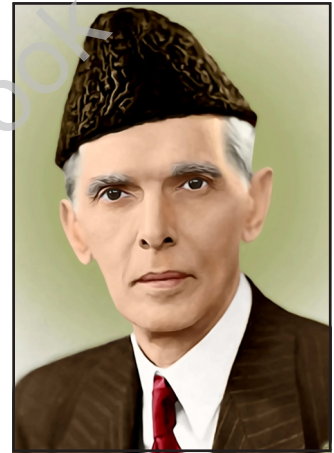
more than one department and were responsible before governor and provincial council. There were two major provinces of Punjab and Bengal.

Effects

Dyarchy system was not successful in the provinces. It badly affected the provinces of Punjab and Bengal where Muslims were in majority. The system also badly affected Bengal and its administration began to deteriorate day by day. It was a complex system which adversely affected the functions of institutions and administrative machinery.

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as an Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity

The outlook of Muslim politics changed after Khilafat Movement. The participation of religious people in politics and betrayal of Hindu highlighted the political wisdom of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). In 1924, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) reorganized the Muslim League and started efforts for Hindu-Muslim unity. The Congress and the Muslim League constituted a reform committee under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) to resolve constitutional problem of Muslims and Hindus. The committee held its sessions in Calcutta and Lucknow and approved many proposals. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) played a key role in this regard. That was why Mrs. Sarojini Naidu called Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) convinced the Muslims to abandon the separate electorate for the Hind-Muslim unity. He presented Delhi proposals on March 20, 1927 for the purpose of unity. In the beginning, Congress appreciated the effort, but later published Nehru Report, which spoiled the effort of unity. In fact, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) continued to work for the unity between Hindus and Muslims until he was convinced that Hindu leaders were not at all prepared for any kind of understanding. He became disappointed and had to say that we had different and separate ways from Hindus. Thus, both the nations parted their ways.

Important points

1. In 1886, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established British Indian Association.
2. Indian National Congress was established in 1885.
3. Muslims reacted severely on the annulment of partition of Bengal.
4. The main objective of Simla Deputation was to demand the separate electorate for Muslims.
5. Muslim League was formed in 1906.
6. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) played an important role in Hindu-Muslim unity.
7. Jamal-ud-Din Afghani had started Pan-Islamic Movement from Afghanistan.

8. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar played very important role in the Khilafat Movement.
9. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was not in favour of Civil Disobedience Movement of Gandhi.
10. Dyarchy system was not successful in the provinces.

EXERCISE

Q. 1: Tick (✓) on correct answer.

- (i) Muslim League was established in:
 - a. 1900
 - b. 1906
 - c. 1910
 - d. 1916
- (ii) Who played important role in the Khilafat Movement?
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)
 - b. Sir Syed Ahamad Khan
 - c. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
 - d. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
- (iii) Indian National Congress was established in 1885 in the city of
 - a. Delhi
 - b. Bombay
 - c. Lahore
 - d. Calcutta
- (iv) In which year partition of Bengal was annulled?
 - a. 1911
 - b. 1913
 - c. 1915
 - d. 1917
- (v) Simla Deputation met whom?
 - a. Lord Canning
 - b. Lord Curzon
 - c. Lord Minto
 - d. Lord Rippon

Q. 2: Give the short answer of the following.

- i. What is meant by Khilafat Movement?
- ii. When Dyarchy system was started?
- iii. Objectives of establishment of the Muslim League?
- iv. Why Civil Disobedience Movement was started?
- v. What is meant by Silk Letter Movement?

Q. 3: Tick (✓) against right answer and (×) against wrong answer.

- i. Mr. A.O Hume was an officer of Indian civil service.
- ii. In 1892, the commissioner of East Bengal had proposed for the separation of the province.
- iii. Bengal was partitioned in 1908.
- iv. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) played an important role in the Pan-Islamic Movement.

- v. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar played an important role in Khilafat Movement.

Q. 4: Fill in the blanks.

- i. Dyarchy system was not successful in _____
- ii. _____ showed severe reaction on the annulment of partition of Bengal.
- iii. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) played an important role as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim _____
- iv. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was not in favour of _____ movement of Gandhi.
- v. Muhammadan Educational Conference's annual meeting was held in December 1906 at _____.

Q. 5: Relate Column A with column B. Put correct answer in Column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
Khilafat Movement	1885	
Establishment of Congress	1916	
Establishment of Muslim League	1905	
Partition of Bengal	Dacca	
Lucknow Pact	Maulana Muhammd Ali Jauhar	

Q. 6: Write detailed note on the following.

- i. Discuss the background of establishment of the Muslim League.
- ii. Discuss important points of the Lucknow Pact.
- iii. Discuss role of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- iv. Discuss Khilafat Movement which was started in sub-continent.
- v. Discuss Civil Disobedience Movement and its effects on unity of Hindu-Muslim.
- vi. Discuss the establishment of Indian National Congress and its objectives.
- vii. Discuss the back ground of partition of Bengal.
- viii. Write a note on Dyarchy.

Activities

- Prepare a album of photos of Muslim Leaders, who were mentioned in this chapter.
- Prepare a chart of objectives of the Muslim League and hang it in class room.

Quest for Political Settlement

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- discuss the Delhi Muslim Proposals in terms of a viable formula for Hindu-Muslim settlement.
- describe the formation of the Simon Commission (1927), and the Indian response.
- delineate the major provisions of the Nehru Report with special reference to Muslim aspirations and demands.
- identify the Muslim response to the Nehru Report: All Parties Muslim Conference (1929) and Jinnah's 14 Points (1929).
- discuss Allama Iqbal's (R.A) proposal for a consolidated North-Western Muslim State and redistribution of provinces as a solution to the Hindu-Muslim problem in India.
- narrate the events leading to the convening of the Round Table Conferences to arrive at a constitutional settlement between Great Britain and India, between the Indian political parties and the Indian princely states.
- discuss the course of the RTC and the proposals put forward by various Indian parties, with special reference to the rights of minorities.
- trace out the demand for the introduction of reforms in the NWFP and Balochistan.
- trace out the demand for the separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency.
- highlight the salient features of the Communal Award with reference to Muslim demands.
- point out the salient features of 1935 Act and the grant of autonomy to the provinces.
- delineate the status of the AIML in Muslim politics during the previous decade (1926-36).
- discuss the 1937 elections, the emergence of separate provincial Muslim parties and the election result in terms of party politics.
- describe the efforts towards the reorganization of the Muslim League as the representative organisation of Muslim India.
- discuss the formation of the Congress Ministries in the Hindu majority provinces, negotiations between the Muslim League and the Congress for coalition in the U.P. and the subsequent Congress policies towards the Muslims.
- elaborate on the specific Muslim grievances against the Congress Rule with special reference to the Pirpur Report, Sharif Report and the Kamal Yar Jang Report.
- include also the Congress response, and Jinnah's (R.A) demand for a Royal Commission.
- analyse the impact of World War-II on Indian politics and its implication in enhancing AIML's stature as Muslim India's spokesman.

Delhi Proposals

After Khilafat movement, struggle for constitutional reforms was speeded up. Muslims considered the separate electorate necessary for their political survival. They demanded for representation more than their numerical strength while Congress was opposing their demand. However, there were some leaders, who wanted unity between both nations. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)

was prominent among them who wanted to remove differences among them so that they could struggle jointly to achieve independence. Congress was demanding from Muslims, if they withdrew from separate electorate, their all other demands would be accepted. To consider their offer, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) convened a meeting of Muslim leaders in 1927 at Delhi. The meeting prepared few proposals after considering the problems of the Muslims, which are known as Delhi Proposals. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) announced that if Hindus were ready to give the political protection to Muslims, then Muslims could withdraw from their demand of separate electorate. Following are some provisions of Delhi Proposals.

1. To separate Sindh from Bombay.
2. To implement constitutional reforms in NWFP (Now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan like the other provinces.
3. To give representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal according to the ratio of their population.
4. To give one third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Council.

Simon Commission

At the time of introducing the government India Act of 1919, the British government declared that a commission would be sent to India after every ten years to examine the effect and operations of constitutional reforms for India.

In November 1927, the British government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on India's constitutional progress for introducing reforms. No Indian was included in the commission, therefore, the Congress and the Muslim League boycotted the commission. Only the Unionist Party of Punjab and the Muslim League (Sir Shafi Group) supported the commission. Therefore, Lord Birkenhead, then Secretary of State for India, challenged the Indians to bring an agreed constitutional action plan of India for consideration of the British government.

Nehru Report

Indians accepted the challenge and called an All Parties Conference at Delhi in February 1928 but no agreed formula came out. So the meeting was postponed to give chance to every party to rethink about its version. Again All Parties Conference was held at Bombay in which a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to prepare a report on the constitutional reforms in India. Only two Muslim members, Sir Ali Imran and Shoaib Qureshi, were included. The proposals of committee was known as "Nehru Report."

Following are its main proposals:

1. It did not provide the separate electorate for any community.
2. It provided 1/4 seats for Muslim instead of 1/3 in Central Legislative Council.
3. It did not provide the principle of weightage for Muslims in minority provinces.

Reaction of the Muslim League

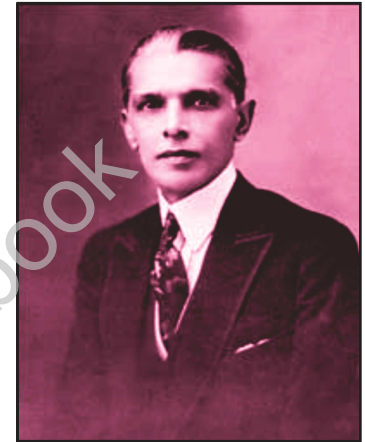
Hindus' mentality was exposed as they were not ready to accommodate Muslims. These recommendations were totally against the Muslims. If they were accepted, it was complete dominance of Hindus over Muslims. So Muslims became united against Nehru report. All Parties

Conference of Muslim parties was held from December 31, 1928 to 1st January 1929 at Delhi in which Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) proposed four amendments in Nehru report but the Congress refused to accept those amendments. Thus, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) concluded that Hindus and Muslims could not work together and they had to go on separate ways.

Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)

Muslim League convened its session in Delhi on 28th March, 1929. It was in this meeting that Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) presented his famous Fourteen Points. These points were as follows:-

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers vested in the provinces.
2. Uniform measures of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
3. All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on a definite principles of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province, without reducing majority in any province to minority of even equality.
4. In Central Legislative Council, Muslim representation shall not be less than one third.
5. Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorate as at present; it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.
6. Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way effect Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP provinces.
7. Full religious liberty shall be granted to all communities.
8. No bill or resolution shall be passed in any legislature if three fourth of the members of that community opposed the bill.
9. Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency.
10. Reforms should be introduced in NWFP and Balochistan on the same footings as in the other provinces.
11. Muslims would be given adequate share in all services having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.
12. There shall be complete protection of Muslim culture and religion.
13. One-third representation shall be given to the Muslims in Central or any provincial cabinets.
14. No change in constitution shall be made without the consent of the provinces.



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)

Importance

Fourteen Points carry great importance in the Muslim history of India. These points guaranteed the political future of Muslims otherwise there was a danger of dominance of Hindus and repeal of Muslim identity. Fourteen Points united the Muslims and both the factions of Muslims League came under the umbrella of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). Fourteen Points showed that

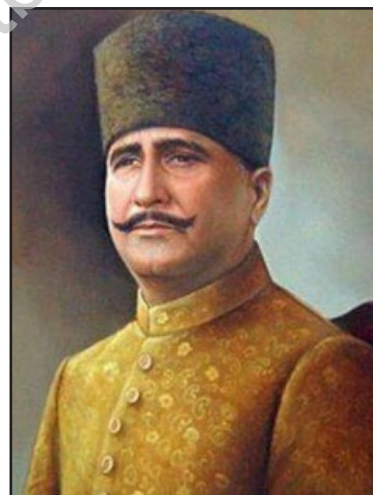
political gap between Hindus and Muslims had really widened and those points became the principles for the Muslims of India. These points became a source of political dialogue with Hindus for the next five years. When the Congress refused to accept these points, Muslims decided to create a separate homeland. British government did accept some points which proved that these were just demands of Muslims.

Anti-Muslim attitude of the Congress got exposed with the passage of time. Jinnah's 14 Points and Nehru Report were two opposite proposals for the constitutional and political solution of the sub-continent.

The Congress was not ready to accept separate identity of Muslim whereas Muslims did not accept any constitutional formula which would not safeguard their rights. Thus, the British government decided to convene the Round Table Conferences to resolve political crisis of India.

Allahabad Address (1930)

When in December 1930 most of the Indian leaders were busy in the Round Table Conference in London to discuss future course of action, Muslim League convened its meetings at Allahabad. Allama Iqbal (R.A) presided over the annual session. His presidential address carries great importance in political history of subcontinent. Allama Iqbal (R.A) highlighted the Two-nation theory and argued that subcontinent was a homeland of two nations and Muslims are a separate nation in this country. Islam is a complete code of life which offers comprehensive guidance for socio-political and cultural issues. Hence, Muslims can never forego their religion. If Hindus were demanding independence from British, Muslims were also justified in getting separated from Hindus to preserve their distinct existence. Under the circumstances, the only possible solution for constitutional problem of India would be to separate majority areas of Muslims into a homeland.



Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A)

While underlining the central idea of his speech. Allama Iqbal (R.A) said, "I wish that Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan may be integrated into single political entity. Whether it is autonomous within British rule or without somehow perceive that ultimately Muslims of North-West India shall get a separate state". Allama Muhammad Iqbal's (R.A) address carries great importance in the Muslim freedom struggle.

This address served as a tower of light to the Muslims and enabled them to identify their destination without which their problems could never be solved. The failure of Simon Commission and criticism of the Muslim League on the Nehru Report created hurdles for constitutional reforms. Therefore, British government arranged the Round Table Conferences from 1930 to 1932 for having dialogue with the Indian leaders but nothing came out of these conferences.

Round Table Conferences

Before the publication of report of Simon Commission in 1930, Lord Irwin, viceroy of India, had announced to hold the Round Table Conferences to solve the Indian problem. Prior to this, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), had written many letters to British Prime Minister in which he proposed to

arrange a conference for the solution of Indian problem.

After the announcement of Lord Irwin, Gandhi demanded for granting India's dominion status otherwise the Congress would not attend the conference, but British government rejected the demand and Gandhi started the movement of Civil Disobedience Movement but Muslims did not participate in the movement.

First Round Table Conference

The First Round Table Conference was held officially by Lord Irwin on November 11, 1930 at London and chaired by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay Mc. Donald. Congress did not attend the conference; while 18 representatives of Muslims including Quaid-e-Azam(R.A), Sir Agha Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Muhammad Shafi and Molvi Fazlul-Haq attended the conference.



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) in the First Round Table Conference

There was complete agreement in this conference over separating Burma from sub-continent and imposing federal system in subcontinent. On this occasion, twelve committees were formed which put forward recommendations for reforms in NWFP, minority issues and separating Sindh from Bombay.

Second Round Table Conference

The First Round Table Conference was concluded on January 19, 1931. During the conference, British government and other delegates had realized that the conference would be inconclusive in the absence of the Congress. Meanwhile Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March 1931 in India. The Congress withdrew the call of Civil Disobedience and the government released its volunteers. The Congress consented to participate in the Second Round Table Conference. Master Tara Singh mandated Gandhi to represent Sikhs and gave him a charter of 17 (seventeen) demands which included division of Punjab on religious basis. It is important to mention here that Lala Lajpat Roy had also suggested division of India on Communal basis in 1924 as a solution to its problem.

The Second Round Table Conference was held on 7th September 1931 in London. Hindu leaders authorized British government to solve communal issues. During this conference, the emphasis was on resolution of minority issues. Gandhi created hurdles in the way of conference on every step. Minorities' demand for separate electorate was opposed by Gandhi. The conference recommended to declare untouchable as a separate minority but Gandhi was not willing to accept it. Had untouchables, who were persecuted by Hindus, been accepted as a separate minority they would outnumber the Hindus. Gandhi was extremely against the idea declaring untouchables as a separate minority.

Communal Award

The Second Round Table Conference could not produce any solution to communal problem. During the conference, the British Prime Minister announced, if the conference could not

solve the communal problem, then the British government itself would announce the solution. At the end of the conference, the government declared the Award in 1932, which was known Communal Award.

Principle of separate electorate was maintained in the Communal Award. Muslims got more seats in the minority provinces. Sikhs were given weightage in Punjab. Hindus got more seats in NWFP and Sindh than their population. European in Bengal and Assam were also given more weightage than their population.

Muslims did not get much from the Communal Award but they accepted it. Hindus and Sikhs were fully against this Award. Gandhi severely protested separation of untouchables from Hindus. Meanwhile, Hindu leaders pressurized Dr. Umbedkar not to accept untouchables separate from Hindus.

Therefore, a pact was signed between Gandhi and Umbedkar which was known as "Poona-Pact". According to this pact, it was settled that Hindu and Untouchables would be perceived as one nation and Hindus would give away some seats to untouchables.

Hindus got benefitted from Poona-Pact as by having untouchables merged in Hindu nation, their number and strength was increased.

Third Round Table Conference

The Third Round Table Conference was started from November 17, 1932 and continued to November 24, 1932. The British Labour Party was willing to give more powers to the provinces as compared to previous set up. The British government formed a committee to prepare recommendations on the basis of which, the government prepared draft of Indian Act of 1935.

Reforms in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan

The North West Frontier Province of the Sub-continent where Muslims were in majority. These areas were very backward. NWFP got the status of province in 1901. Prior to it, it was the part of Punjab. The people of this area demanded reforms during Simmon Commission visit, Quaid-e-Azam also demanded reforms in NWFP and Balochistan in 1929 to improve conditions of these areas. When the Muslim League started Civil Disobedience Movement against the Congress governments of the provinces in 1947, the British government accepted the Muslim League's demand on June 3, 1947, where in the people of the province voted in favour of Pakistan in a referendum and the province became the part of Pakistan.

During the British period, Balochistan could not achieve the status of province, therefore, the province remained backward socially, politically and economically. The people of the province could not become aware of their rights due to lack of education and communication facilities. In 1939, Qazi Muahmmad Esa established a branch of the Muslim League. In 1946, when the Muslim League of Bombay decided to take "Direct action". The Muslim League of Balochistan also decided to implement the decision.

Separation of Sindh from Bombay

During the British period, Sindh was a part of Bombay Presidency. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) demanded the separation of Sindh from Bombay to remove the backwardness of the province. In 1927, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) demanded for the separation of Sindh and also included it in Delhi

proposals. In the Allahabad address, Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A) proposed to separate Sindh from Bombay so that it might progress. When British government issued Communal Award, it accepted the demand of separation of Sindh from Bombay and in the Indian Act of 1935, Sindh was declared as an independent province.

The Government of India Act 1935

The British Government framed the Government of India Act 1935 and implemented it throughout India after being passed by the British Parliament.

Following were its main features:

1. Federal Government

The act had declared India as federation and powers were distributed between the provinces and central government.

2. Viceroy (Governor General)

At the top of central government, there was a viceroy or a governor general who had vast powers. He was not answerable to council, cabinet or legislature. He used to perform functions to protect the rights of the peoples to supervise the economic conditions of the government, to develop commercial relations between Britain and India and to facilitate British traders in India.

3. Central legislative Council

Central legislative council was bicameral and its head was a governor-General. It consisted of:

i. Council of States

The council of states comprised 260 members. 156 members were taken from provinces and 104 members were taken from Indian states. The members were elected for the period of three years

ii. Central Legislative Council

It had 375 members, out of which 250 were taken from the provinces and 125 from Indian states. They were elected for period of five years.

4. Judiciary

There was a federal court comprising one chief Justice and six superior judges. The court used to hear appeals against the decisions of high courts.

5. Provincial Administration

i. Governor

Governor was the head of province who was appointed by Governor-General. The Governor was responsible for protection of minorities, protection of rights of civil servants, issuance of ordinances and law and order in the province concerned.

ii. Cabinet

The Provincial Cabinet was comprising on those ministers who were taken from provincial legislative council. Ministers were nominated by Governor and they were answerable to Governor and provincial legislative council.

iii. Provincial Legislative Council

There was a legislative council in each province. The members of legislative council were elected for the period of three years.

6. Separate Electorate

The seats in the central legislative councils were separately reserved for Muslims. Muslims could participate in election and only Muslims could vote.

7. Provincial Autonomy

A large number of provinces were autonomous. Diarchy was abolished and all the local departments were given under the charge of ministers. The provincial cabinets were powerful to run the administration of provinces.

The Status of Muslim League (1926-36)

All India Muslims League was established on December 30, 1906. In beginning, the protection of rights of Muslims and loyalty to the British government were included in its manifesto. The changing circumstances compelled the party to change its objectives. Muslims were expecting benefits from the partition of Bengal in 1905, but they became aggrieved by the annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911. On this occasion, Muslims severely felt the need of change in the objectives of the Muslim League. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) Joined the Muslims League in 1913 along with being a member of the Congress. He accelerated the effort for the unity of Hindu-Muslims. He got signed the Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League, wherein the Congress had admitted the separate electorate for Muslims and Muslim representative position of the Muslim League.

Muslim League was divided into two group in 1927 on the occasions of boycotting Simon Commission and Delhi Proposals. The main issue before the Muslim League was the separate electorate and it was the main spokesman of this demand but its advocacy was stopped due to its division. During this period Nehru Report was presented, Muslims disliked the report and protested against it. Meanwhile the Muslims of India realized that the strong Muslim League was the need of the time, thus the Muslims began to strengthen the hands of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). After Quaid's 14-Points formula, the difference between two factions of the Muslim League were removed and the Muslim League emerged as a stronger party of sub-continent.

When Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) proceeded to England, Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A) continued the ideological war by delivering presidential address at the annual session of the Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) returned India in 1934 after analysing weak position of the Muslim League. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) started re-organizing the Muslim league. Thus, the Muslim League became the strongest party of sub-continent after a few years' struggle of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A).

Elections of 1937

Elections of provincial assemblies were held in February-March 1937 under the Indian Act of 1935. All political parties participated in the elections. The Congress won seats more than other parties and emerged as a largest party. Muslim League could not achieve majority in any province. Congress formed governments in seven provinces of Madras, Bombay United Province, Central

Province, Bihar, Orissa and NWFP out of eleven Provinces. In Punjab Sir Sikandar Hayat, in Sindh Sir Ghulam Hussain Hadait-ullah, in Bengal Maulvi Fazlul-Haq and in Assam Sir Muhammad Saad-ullah formed coalition governments.

There were 1585 seats of provincial assemblies in the elections of 1937. The Congress won 715 seats. The Congress put its Muslim candidates in 58 constituencies but only 26 were successful. 492 seats were reserved for Muslims. The Muslim League could win only 108 seats. The Muslim League could not perform better in Punjab as it was for the first time participated in elections in 1937. The Muslim League's only two candidates i.e. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan and Malik Barkat Ali could win the elections. Thus, in Punjab, the Unionist Party could form the coalition government with the support of British, Hindus and Sikhs.

Negotiations of Ch. Khaliquzzaman with the Leaders of Congress

Ch. Khaliq Uzzaman was President of the Muslims League of U.P and Muslim League won 27 seats in the elections of this province. Ch. Khaliq Uzzaman negotiated with leadership of the Congress to include the Muslim League in government but the President of Congress put some conditions which were not acceptable to the Muslim League. Actually, it was a plan to eliminate the Muslim League from the Province by inducting its members in the cabinet in individual capacity but the leaders of the Muslim League refused to accept them.



Ch. Khaliq Uzzaman

Congress Policy towards Muslims

After establishing governments in the provinces, the Congress planned to eliminate the identity of Muslims and put restrictions on the Muslims' religious activities.

Construction of new masjids was banned and Muslims were harassed while they were offering prayers. Employment for Muslims were banned. Hindi became the national language in place of Urdu. Educational reforms were introduced that were purely anti-Muslim in spirit. Warda Scheme and Vidya Mander Scheme were introduced in the schools. Muslim children were compelled to worship Gandhi's statue. Muslim students were compelled to recite Band-e-Matram which was an anti-Muslim anthem. Muslims were kept back in economic circle. They were expelled from government services and career opportunities were closed for them. These incidents compelled the Muslims to demand for a separate state for Muslims.

In the session of the Muslim League of Patna in 1938, Muhammad Ali Jinnah (R.A) was awarded with the title of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). At the resignation of the Congress Ministries, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) advised the Muslims to celebrate a Deliverance Day on December 22, 1939.

Investigation Reports

Pirpur Report

Pirpur report was regarding the crimes and cruelties committed by the Congress Ministers against the Muslim community during their rule. A committee comprising Raja Syed Muhammd Medi of Pirpur, Syed Taqi Hadi Naqvi, Syed Ashraf Ahmed, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Syed Zaker Ali and Mian Ghias-ud-din, was constituted. The members of the committee visited six provinces of Madras, Bombay, UP, CP, Bihar and Orissa and analysed the condition of areas. In November 15,

1938, the committee presented its report which was consisting of 96 pages. According to the report, during the Congress Ministries, all types of crimes were committed against Muslims. They were deprived of their due rights; for example, slaughtering of a cow was prohibited, Azan in masjids was banned, the Congress flag was hoisted in the schools of Muslims and worshipping of Gandhi's picture was made compulsory for the Muslims children.

Sharif Report

Sharif report was published on March 4, 1939 in which the crimes committed by the Congress government against the Muslims of Bihar, were verified. The report was prepared by an investigating committee under leadership of S. M sharif.

Kamal Yar Jang Report

At the end of the Congress Ministries, Muahmmadan Educational Conference appointed an investigating committee under the chairmanship of Nawab Kamal Yar Jang to investigate about educational policy during the period of the Congress Ministries. The report was published in 1939, which was known as Kamal Yar Jang Report. The report explained the Hindus' educational policies about Warda Scheme and Vidya Scheme through which they tried to eliminate Muslims' civilization and culture from India.

Royal Commission

In 1939, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) demanded for the establishment of Royal Commission to investigate sufferings of Muslims during the Congress Ministries. He also demanded compensation for the Muslims.

These reports developed serious effects on the politics of the sub-continent which are:

1. The world became aware of cruelties committed by the Congress Ministries against the Muslims during their rule.
2. The reality about the Congress design was revealed and the relations between British Government and Muslims improved.

Re-organization of the Muslim League

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) returned to India from England in 1934 and took steps for the unity of Muslims and re-organization of the Muslims League. He re-united the factions of the Muslim league. He again went to England. During his absence, the Muslims of Bombay elected him as a member of Central Legislative Council. Thus, he returned to sub-continent on permanent basis in 1935.

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was not disappointed from the bad performance of the Muslim League in the elections of provincial Assemblies in 1937. He spent day and night to train Muslims politically. In a short span of time, he succeeded to open 170 branches of the Muslim League only in U.P. Soon there were established branches of the Muslim League in every province.

Pakistan Resolution was passed by the Muslim League in its annual session of 1940 at Lahore. In his presidential address, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) explained the problems being faced by the Muslims of sub-continent and presented their solutions. In session of the Muslim League of April 1941, an amendment was introduced in Lahore Resolution and Pakistan was made a goal of the Muslim League. After including it in its manifesto, the Muslims League accelerated efforts to

achieve Pakistan. As a result, the Muslim League emerged as a sole representative party of Muslims of sub-continent and succeeded in achieving Pakistan.

Effect of Second World War on India

When Second World War was started in 1939, the British government needed the support of Indians. Viceroy invited Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) for negotiations as he wanted an environment of unity and peace in India. The British government had realized the fact that without the help of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, it could not win the war. Therefore, British government offered many concessions to natives and the natives of sub-continent rendered many services to the British government which softened behaviour of British. The British government decided to give independence to India. Therefore, the War had a deep impact on the world.

Important points

1. Delhi proposals were an effort for Hindu-Muslim unity.
2. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A) gave political solution of the sub-continent in the Allahabad Address.
3. Provincial autonomy was granted to the provinces under Indian Act of 1935.
4. Muslim League had no unique place in the Muslim politics during the decade of 1926-36.
5. Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) were the guarantors of the political future of Muslims.
6. Hindus revealed enmity against Muslims through the activities of the Congress Ministries.
7. Lala Lajpat Rai declared in 1924 that solution of Indian problem was the division of India on religious basis.
8. In 1937, the branches of the Muslim League were established in each province.
9. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) demanded for the establishment of Royal Commission in 1939.
10. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) played an important role in the reorganization of the Muslim League and achievement of Pakistan.

EXERCISE

Q. 1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- i. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) presented Fourteen Points in:
(a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930
- ii. Allama Iqbal (R.A) delivered Allahabad Address in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1931 (c) 1932 (d) 1933
- iii. Communal Award was announced in:
(a) 1930 (b) 1932 (c) 1934 (d) 1936
- iv. Second World War started in the year:
(a) 1937 (b) 1938 (c) 1939 (d) 1941

Q. 2: Give short answer:

- i. Why did Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) present Delhi proposals?
- ii. How many amendments were presented by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) in reply to Nehru Report?
- iii. What advice was given by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) to the Muslims on December 22, 1939 at end of the Congress rule?
- iv. Why did the Congress and the Muslim League boycott the Simon Commission?
- v. Write the names of Muslim leaders who attended the First Round Table Conference.

Q. 3: Tick (✓) against the right answer and (×) against wrong answer.

- i. The demand of separation of Sindh was made in Delhi proposals.
- ii. The Congress and the Muslim league did not boycott the Simon Commission.
- iii. The principle of separate electorate for Muslims was accepted in Nehru report.
- iv. Round Table Conferences were held in London.
- v. Second World War started in 1939.

Q. 4: Fill in the blanks.

- i. Simon Commission came in sub-continent under the leadership of _____ in 1927.
- ii. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) presented his 14 Points in _____.
- iii. British government held Round Table Conferences from 1930 to 1932 in _____.
- iv. British government announced the First Round Table Conference in November 11, _____.
- v. The Nehru Report was presented in _____.

Q. 5: Related column A to column B. Write answer in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
Sharif Report	Dec,22 1939	
Deliverance Day	Act of 1935	
Pirpur Report	March,4 1939	
Congress Ministeries	November,15,1938	
Provincial autonomy	1937	

Q. 6: Write answer in detail.

- i. Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A).
- ii. Discuss in detail the importance of Allahabad address.
- iii. Why did Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) present Dehli Proposals? Discuss its main points.
- iv. Discuss the main points of Nehru Report and why did Muslims oppose it?
- v. Describe the Congress policy towards Muslims during the Congress Ministries.

Activities

- To hold a meeting on birth day of Quaid-e-Azam(R.A).
- Teachers should tell the students about the role of Muslims in World War-II.

Struggle for Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- trace the genesis and rationale of the Lahore Resolution with particular reference to Jinnah's Presidential Address.
- discuss the salient features of the "Cripps Offer" with special reference to the Muslim demand for Pakistan. bring out the impact of "Quit India Movement" on Indian politics, with special reference to the consolidation of Muslim League.
- underscore the salient features of the C.R. Formula and the impact of Gandhi-Jinnah talks on future course of Indian politics.
- point out the main provisions of the Simla Conference (1945) and explain the causes of its failure.
- describe the main issues in 1945-46 general elections, and results of the Central Assembly elections and, provincial elections.
- discuss how the Muslim League's astounding success validated League's claim to be Muslim India's sole spokesman and the demand for Pakistan.
- evaluate the Cabinet Mission Proposals, with special reference to the grouping and limited Centre-provisions.
- discuss why the Muslim League first accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in June 1946 and then rejected it, and decided to launch "Direct Action".
- specify the proposals for the interim government, the British betrayal, the setting up of the interim government, and the League's entry into it.
- assess the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as Finance Minister during the interim government.
- discuss the London Conference and its implication for the acceptance of the Pakistan demand.
- describe the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as a last Viceroy and Governor-General and making the partition plan.
- discuss the salient features of the 3 June Plan and the Indian Independence Act (1947). Trace out the various developments from 3 June leading to the emergence of Pakistan on 14 August 1947:
- elaborate the role of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as the founder of Pakistan.
- discuss the role played by the minorities in the creation of Pakistan.

Lahore Resolution

Background

A decisive period of Pakistan Movement was started from March 1940. Now Muslims of sub-continent were organized under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). The Muslims of each area of the sub-continent reached the consensus that Muslim majority areas might be grouped into an independent state.

After the complete occupation of British over sub-continent, Muslims and Hindus started efforts to protect their own rights. Hindus wanted to usurp the rights of Muslims due to their

majority. Upto 1940, both nations agreed upon some principles. However, Muslims were of the opinion that Hindus were not ready to recognize the rights of Muslims rather they wanted to keep them under their influence. For example, during the Congress Ministries Hindus treated Muslim badly.

In these circumstance, Muslim leadership thought to demand a separate state for Muslims so that they might lead their lives independently without any coercion. However, the idea of separate country for Muslims was an old one. In the past, many Muslim leaders had pointed out this idea. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A) presented the concept in clear words in his Allahabad address in 1930.

The British were foreigners and during the Second World War (1939-45) the possibility of their leaving the country was apparent. Muslims had ruled over India for many hundreds years and they were in majority in the North-West and the North-East of India. Muslims could constitute a nation and they had the capability to rule. The behaviour of Hindus with Muslims during the Congress ministries was the eye opener. Under the principle, Hindus were demanding the right of self-governance from British government. The Muslims were also demanding the right of self-rule in their majority areas. The establishment of Muslim independent state was the only political solution of the problem of sub-continent, thus the demand of establishment of Pakistan was justified in every principles.

Resolution

The annual session of All India Muslim League was held from 22nd March to 24th March, 1940 under the presidentship of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) at Minto Park, Lahore, in which a large number of Muslims participated.

In the words of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), "Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter-dine and indeed they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their concepts on life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history. 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 for the government of such a state."



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)
presiding over session

On the basis of above mentioned ideas of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), A.K Fazlul-Haq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historic resolution on 23rd March, 1940 known as Lahore Resolution.

The resolution declared, "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so

constituted with such territorial readjustment as may be necessary 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 units shall be autonomous and sovereign".

It further reads, "That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights of the minorities with their consultation. Arrangement, thus, should be made for the security of Muslims where in minority."

In the resolution the word "states" was used. But in 1946, it was amended and demand of separate state "Pakistan" was launched. This Lahore Resolution was later on known as "Pakistan Resolution" After this resolution, Muslims political movement entered into a new phase. Public meetings were organized throughout the country in which a separate homeland for Muslims was demanded. Hindus were against the separate homeland for Muslims. Sikh's party "Akali Dal" and Congress strongly opposed the idea of Pakistan. Which shows that Congress was puzzled at the Pakistan Resolution

The resolution was endorsed by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from Punjab, Sardar Aurangzeb from NWFP, Sir Abdullah Haroon from Sindh and Qazi Esa from Balochistan along with many others.

Having passed the Pakistan Resolution, the struggle for Pakistan started which continued for seven year. British and Hindus created many obstacles but Muslims were determined. They had clarity that they were struggling for right cause so all the tricks of enemies were turned down.

Cripps Proposals

During the Second World War, the position of British was weak and was alarmed at the successive victories of Japan. In these circumstances, British government sent a mission to India in 1942 under Sir Stafford Cripps in order to achieve Hindu-Muslim consensus on some constitutional arrangements.

Cripps arrived in Dehli and started series of meetings with Indian leading politicians including Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). In the meetings, he tried to convince them to accept his following proposals.

1. During war, the British would retain their hold on India. A constituent assembly would be set up at the end of the war.
2. There would be a federal type of constitution, in which provinces and states would be included.
3. There would be a provision in constitution that provinces may separate themselves after 10 years. In this way, the separate provinces may establish their independent federation.

Reaction of the Congress and the Muslim League

Both the Congress and the Muslim League rejected the proposals. The Congress rejected it due to the right of provinces to form their own union, while the Muslim League rejected that there was no clear-cut proposal for the division of India and establishment of an independent state Thus,

the mission failed due to the rejection by both the parties and the situation in sub-continent deteriorated.

Quit India Movement

With the departure of Cripps, Quit India Movement was started by Gandhi and Congress. The Quit India was meant the withdrawal of British from India and handing over the powers to Hindus. Hindus, in their majority provinces, created the problem of law and order by setting on fire government-buildings and disconnecting electric wires, but soon the movement was suppressed.

Muslim League condemned the Quit India Movement and participated in provincial governments. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) gave the slogan to divide and quit India as it was the considered opinion of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) that after the departure of the British from India, Hindus would never provide justice to Muslims, Therefore, British should divide India and quit it.

The failure of Quit India Movement made it clear to Hindus that any movement in India without the support of Muslims could not be successful.

Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)

It was also known as C.R. Formula. Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, a Congress leader from Madras formulated a proposal to solve the political deadlock between All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress on independence of India from the British. The main points of the formula were as under:

1. Muslim league would endorse the Congress's demand for complete independence of India.
2. Muslim League would cooperate Congress in forming an interim government in the transitional period.
3. At the end of the war, a commission would be appointed to demarcate the districts having a Muslim population in absolute majority and in those areas plebiscite to be conducted of all inhabitants on basis of adult suffrage.

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) wanted to put the proposals before the working committee of the Muslim League, but the Muslim League authorised him to decide himself. The reason of failure of this formula was that its way of working was not clear. So it was not given importance.

Jinnah-Gandhi Talks (1944)

Jinnah and Gandhi talks were held in Bombay from September 9 to 27, 1944 to solve the political problems of India regarding independence. C. R. Formula came under discussion. Gandhi was not ready to accept the "Two-nation theory" and division of India whereas Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was not ready for the independence of India before its division. Thus, the talks failed after two weeks of negotiations.

Simla Conference (1945)

In 1945, a meeting between Viceroy and major political leaders of India was held at Simla. It was convened to agree on and approve the Lord Wavell Plan for Indian self-government. It reached a potential agreement for self-rule of India that provided separate representation to Muslims and produced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.

In June 1945, Lord Wavell convened the conference and invited the Muslim League and the Congress representatives. Muslim League was represented by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), Liaquat Ali Khan and others. Whereas the Congress was represented by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khizar Hayat Tiwana, Dr. Khan Sahib and others.

The viceroy proposed for an interim government with five ministries from Muslims, five from Hindus and three from other nations but there was difference of opinion of both parties.

Reaction of the Congress and the Muslim League

There was a deadlock over the Muslim League's demand that all five Muslim members of Executive Council should be the nominees of the Muslim League and one from outside the Muslim League. The Viceroy was of the opinion that four members should be taken from Muslim League. The Viceroy wanted to have a non-leaguer Muslim meant a nominee of Unionist Party of Khizar Hayat Tiwana, who had supported the government. The Congress supported the Unionist Party as it denied the Muslim League's claim of being the sole representative of Indian Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) took a strong stand on these two issues and the conference failed in getting any objective.

Elections of 1945-46

Muslim League announced to take part in elections of 1945-46 for the cause of Pakistan. Vast majority of Muslims supported the Muslim League. In December, 1945 the elections of Central Legislative Council were held in which all Muslim League's candidates were successful against the Muslims seats. Next month i.e. January 1946 elections for provincial assemblies were held, in which a large majority of the Muslim League's candidates were successful. Muslim League also gained majority of seats in Punjab, Bengal and Sindh. Congress won 17 seats in NWFP. Muslim League also performed well in Hindu majority provinces and it occupied most of the seats by defeating its opponents.

Election of 1945-46 (Result of Central Council)

Party's Name	Seats Won
All Indian Muslim League	30
Indian National Congress	59
Akali Dal	02
European	08
Independants	03
Total	102

The result of elections had proved that Muslims were with the Muslim League and they wanted the establishment of Pakistan. Therefore, it was the right of the Muslim League to represent Muslims. Despite the fact, Congress did not recognise the Muslim League as a representative of Muslims. After elections, the Muslim League formed its governments in Bengal and Sindh whereas

the Congress formed coalition government in NWFP and Unionist Party in Punjab.

Anti-Pakistan parties, inspite of the Muslim League majority in Punjab, did not allow the Muslim League to establish its government, but they could not resist revolutionary Pakistan movement.

Cabinet Mission (1946)

The new Labour government of Great Britain was inclined towards the Congress. It sent a Cabinet Mission comprising three members of the cabinet to discuss and plan transfer of power from British government to Indian leadership. The mission was consisted of Petrick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V Alexander. Therefore, the mission was known as Cabinet Mission. After negotiations with leaders, it reached a conclusion that without the Muslim League no solution of India was possible.

Proposals

Cabinet Mission divided provinces into three groups:

Group-A: Madras, Bombay, C.P, U.P, Bihar, and Orrissa.

Group-B: Punjab, Sindh and NWFP

Group-C: Bengal and Assam

Federal Government had three ministries. All rest of the authorities were with the provinces. Most important feature of these proposals was that any province could establish its independent government after 10 years. It was also proposed that the Muslim League and the Congress may join the Federal government making government in province was conditioned with the acceptance of proposal. Muslim League granted full acceptance to proposal. But the Congress accepted only one part and rejected other.

Interim Government

The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan whereas the Congress refused to accept it. The viceroy did not invite the Muslim League to form government as promised earlier. Therefore, the Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan. The Viceroy unilaterally invited the Congress to form the government but soon he realized that it was not possible without the participation of the Muslim League. The Muslim League later joined the government under the leadership of Liaquat Ali Khan by inducting five ministers.

Liaquat Khan as Finance Minister

The Finance Ministry was given to Liaquat Ali Khan with the intention that he had no experience of finance, therefore, he could not run the ministry successfully, thus there would be the chance to blame the Muslim League. But Liaquat Ali Khan proved a successful finance minister. He prepared the budget in such a way that would be beneficial for poor and harmful for Hindu capitalists. The Hindu capitalists were the main supporters of the Congress. After the implementation of the Budget, they turned against the Congress. Therefore, Hindus began to oppose the budget which spoiled the



Liaquat Ali Khan

environment.

London Conference (1946)

After the elections of 1945-46, the British government called a meeting of the newly elected constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946 but the successful candidates of the Muslim League refused to attend it. Muslim League demanded that the Congress might first explain the scheme of grouping of provinces and then accept the scheme. However, the viceroy had convened the meeting of constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) had protested over it and blamed that the Viceroy wanted to appease the Congress and declared it a blunder on the part of the government. Meanwhile the Congress demanded from the newly elected Muslim members to resign, if they were not ready to attend it. By this demand, the situation began to deteriorate. Thus the British government convened London Conference in December 1946 and invited the Congress and the Muslim League to send their two representatives each to attend the conference. Negotiations took place among the delegates and the government, but failed.

3rd June Plan (1947)

British Prime Minister Lord Attlee had promised to establish responsible governments by the end of June 1948. Therefore, he appointed Lord Mountbatten in place of Lord Wavell as a last Viceroy of India in 1947 with the assignment of peaceful transferring of power to united India.

In India, Lord Mountbatten started negotiations with the leadership of the Congress and the Muslim League and tried to keep India united. When he failed, he chalked out a plan for transfer of power and 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 for final approval. However, before the announcement, Nehru had a look at the plan and rejected it. Mountbatten then asked his personal staff V.P. Menon, a Hindu to present a new plan. Mountbatten himself went to England with new plan and got approval of the cabinet. On his return, he announced the plan on June 3, 1947. Its main points are as under:

1. British government would divide India into two independent states.
2. A Boundary Commission would be appointed to demarcate the boundaries, if any of the communal group decides in favour of dividing the provinces of Punjab and Bengal.
3. The Sindh Legislative Assembly would be authorised to join Pakistan or India.
4. A referendum would be conducted in the North West Frontier Province to decide its fate. They could either join Pakistan or India.
5. Balochistan would be granted freedom of choice to be exercised by Shahi Jirga and Municipal Committee Quetta.



Lord Mountbatten

-
6. A referendum would be conducted in Sylhet to decide whether it wants to join Pakistan or India.
 7. The princely states were given the right to join Pakistan or India.

This division plan was accepted by both parties i.e. the Muslim League and the Congress. Voting was held in Sylhet and NWFP. Both decided to join Pakistan. In the same way, Sindh Assembly, Balochistan Jirga and Quetta Municipal Committee decided to join Pakistan.

Radcliffe Award

It was decided to divide Bengal and Punjab. Viceroy appointed a boundary commission on June 30, 1947 to divide Bengal and Punjab. A British lawyer Sir Cyril Radcliffe was nominated as chairman of both boundary commissions to divide with equitably 17500 square miles territory with 88 million people. The commission's decision was known as Radcliffe Award.

Radcliffe Award was not compatible with the requirements of justice regarding division of boundaries. Lord Mountbatten and Radcliffe completely favoured Hindus and Congress and many Muslim majority areas of Gurdaspur were given to India. By giving the areas of Gurdaspur to India, it made possible for the Indian to have easy access to Kashmir. Likewise, injustice was done in the demarcation of boundaries in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in distribution of assets and army equipments. India refused to shift any of the arms factories to Pakistan and promised to make payment which was not practically implemented.

Establishment of Pakistan

British Parliament passed Independence Act of 1947 on July 18, 1947. According to the act the two independent states emerged in the sub-continent.

On August 13, 1947 Viceroy Lord Mountbatten came to Karachi. On August 14, 1947 both Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) and Mountbatten reached constituent Assembly Hall and Viceroy officially transferred the power of the newly born state of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) took the oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan was nominated as first Prime Minister. In this way, Pakistan emerged as sovereign Islamic state on the map of the world. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) with the grace of Allah Almighty made the impossible possible.



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) taking oath as 1st Governor General of Pakistan

Role of Quaid-e-Azam as a Founder of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam was born on December 25, 1876 at Karachi. He got primary education at Karachi. He went to England for higher education of Law in 1892. On return in 1896, he started law practices at Bombay. After a short time, he became a renowned lawyer. He started his political career by joining All Indian Congress in 1906. At that time, he was working as private secretary of

Dada Bhai Nuroje, the president of the Congress. In 1909, he was the elected member of the Central Legislative Council from Bombay. He remained at this position for ten years.

In 1913, Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League and he presided over the session of the Muslim League in 1916. He played a very important role in Hindu-Muslim Unity and constitutional solution. After four years, he became the president of the Muslim League and in the same year, he resigned from the Congress and fully devoted himself to the Muslim League. He was elected thrice as member of Central Legislative Council from 1923 to 1931.

Muslim League was divided into factions and was very weak. He contacted the Muslim leadership and revived the effective role of the Muslim League. He invited Muslims to contest provincial elections of 1937. Muslim League participated, first time, in elections under the guidance of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). In 1937, he contacted the Prime Minister of Punjab, the president of Punjab Unionist Party and convinced him to join the Muslim League. In the annual session of the Muslim League of Lucknow held in 1937, the chief ministers of Punjab, Bengal and Assam attended it. For his courageous role as protector of rights of Muslims, he became real leader and hero of Muslim nation. He played an important role to expose the cruelties committed by Hindus during the Congress Ministries. Muslim League under his leadership passed various resolutions to condemn the Congress Ministries and their activities, which created consciousness and unity among the Muslims.

In 1938, Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in a session for a separate Muslim state which was presided by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). In 1940, the Muslim League, under his presidentship, passed the Lahore Resolution. After the passing of resolution, he devoted his all energies for Pakistan.

In movement of Pakistan, all the Muslims of sub-continent politically and economically were divided into many factions. Moreover, British government and Hindu leaders were not ready to accept demand of Pakistan at any cost.

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) tried his level best and invited students and women to work for Pakistan. He toured throughout the country, addressed numerous meetings, wrote various letters and attended many conferences to mobilize the people for the cause of Pakistan. Due to his mobilization of Muslim masses, the Muslim League was able to emerge as a victorious party at the elections of 1945-46, which resulted in the establishment of Pakistan as a big Islamic state of the world.

Role of Minorities in the Establishment of Pakistan

The minorities played role in establishment of Pakistan along with Quaid-e-Azam (R.A).



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)

They played full role in Lahore-Resolution, Boundary Commission and division of Punjab. They also played role in Pakistan Movement when it was at its peak.

Participation of Minorities in the Lahore Resolution

Many minority leaders attended the Annual session of the Muslim League which was held on 23rd March 1940, at Minto Park Lahore. Among them were Diwan Bahadar Sittia, Parkas Singa, a renowned lawyer Ch. Chandu Lal, CE Gibbon, F.E. Chaudary, Raj Kumari Amirt, Fazal Ilahi, Alfried Purshad and S.S. Albert.

In the Lahore Resolution, it was re-assured that religious, cultural, political, administrative rights of minorities would be protected with their consultation.

In 1942, a meeting of All India Muslim League was held on ground of Dhobi Ghat, Lyallpur (Now Faisalabad) in which inaugural address was presented to Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) and Fatima Jinnah by the Indian Christian Association. In response to the address, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) assured them that equal and fair rights would be granted to minorities in Pakistan.

In November 1942, a welcome address was made by Sikh leader Sardar Dilbagh Singh in Kings Garden Lyallpure in the honour of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A).

In the reception, many minorities' leaders participated. In reply Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) said that Pakistan would be the solution of all problems of minorities. Next day another reception was given to Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) in which many leaders of Christian, scheduled caste, Hindus, Sikhs, Anglo-Indian and Europeans, were present. In the reception, the president of S.P. Singha assured Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) for the full cooperation of minorities in the struggle for independence of Pakistan. Moreover, the Indian Christian Association declared its affiliations with all India Muslim League.

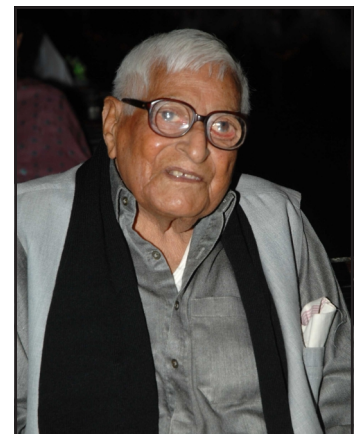
Minorities Role in the Boundary Commission

The Punjab Boundary Commission comprised Justice Din Muhammad, Muhammad Munir, Mehr Chand Mahajan and Tej Singh. Appearing before it S.P. Singha and other leaders like CE Gibbon and Fazal Ilahi recorded statements, requesting that the Christian population may be counted as a part of Pakistan. The bold decision of the Christians to stand with the Muslim League was termed as their vote for Pakistan. Other minorities associations like the Joint Christian Board, Punjab Scheduled Castes Federation, All India Christian Association Punjab and Baba Gewin Singh of Amritsar sent their declarations to Boundary Commission to be included in Pakistan.

Ramdasia Sikh's leader Puran Singh Ramdasia also sent a declaration to the Boundary Commission to decide their fate with the Muslims of Punjab. In the same way, the scheduled castes may be included with the Muslims of Pakistan. Jugader Nath Mandil also endorsed the declaration.



Dewan Bahadar



F.E. Chaudary

Mandil was the close associate of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) and became the first Law Minister of Pakistan. He played very important role in Pakistan Movement. He and other scheduled caste leaders also demanded to be included in the province of Punjab where Muslims were in majority.

Parsi community also played an important role. Their leaders Jamshed Nusser Wangee Mehta became the mayor of Karachi after establishment of Pakistan. He rendered unique services in the rehabilitation of migrated population Christians vote for the inclusion of Punjab in Pakistan.

In the final days of Pakistan Movement, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) met the Christian leader Ch. Chandu Lal to convince minorities to support Pakistan. He supported Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). At that time, a Christian leader Joshva Fazal Din started a movement to make whole Punjab a part of Pakistan.

In 21st June, 1947, a meeting of the elected Christian members Punjab Legislative Assembly was held which was chaired by Diwan Bahadar S.P Singha who was a renowned Christian leader and speaker of that Assembly. In the meeting, it was decided unanimously to vote for Pakistan. Therefore, all Christian members of that Assembly voted in favour of Pakistan.

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Important points

1. In 1938, Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution for a separate state for Muslims.
2. Lahore Resolution was presented by Maulvi Fazlul-Haq, the Chief Minister of Bengal.
3. Lahore Resolution was the starting point for the establishment of Pakistan.
4. Lord Wavell called Simla Conference of the political parties in June 1945.
5. In the elections of 1945-46, the Muslim League won all reserved seats for Muslims in Central Legislative Council.
6. The British Parliament approved Indian Independence Act of 1947 on July 18, 1947.
7. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) became the first Governor General of Pakistan.
8. The minorities played important role in the establishment of Pakistan.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer

- i. When was Pakistan Resolutions passed?
a) 1939 b) 1940 c) 1941 d) 1942
- ii. When was Simla Conference held?
a) 1943 b) 1944 c) 1945 d) 1946
- iii. The provinces would be divided into how many groups under Cabinet Mission Plan.
a) two b) three c) four d) five
- iv. How many members of Muslim League under the leadership of Liaqat Ali were inducted in central government?
a) three b) five c) seven d) nine
- v. When did Lord Mountbatten take the charge as a Viceroy of India?
a) 1944 b) 1945 c) 1946 d) 1947

Q. 2: Give short note of the following:

- i. Who presided over the annual session of Lahore Resolution?
- ii. What was the purpose of Quit India Movement?
- iii. Why did Jinnah-Gandhi talks (1944) fail?
- iv. Who represented the Muslim League in Simla Conference?
- v. Which department was under the charge of Liaqat Ali Khan?

Q. 3: Fill in the blanks:

- i. Muslim League was represented by _____ in Simla Conference.
- ii. In December 1945 _____ Assembly elections were held.
- iii. Congress was represented by _____ in Simla Conference.
- iv. In the elections of 1945-46, Congress won _____ seats in NWFP.
- v. The Central Government had _____ departments in accordance with proposals of Cabinet Mission.

Q. 4: Tick (✓) against right answer and cross (×) against wrong answer:

- i. Hindus started "Quit India Movement" against the British government.
- ii. It was decided in Simla Conference (1945) that five Muslims would be taken as ministers.
- iii. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act in 1946.
- iv. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) became first Governor General of Pakistan.
- v. Radcliffe was appointed Chairman of only Punjab Boundary Commission.

Q. 5: Relate column A with column B. Write answer in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
Indian Independence Act	1945	
Simla Conference	Maulvi Fazlul-Haq	
Communal Award	18 th July, 1947	
Lahore Resolution	Bombay	
Jinnah-Gandhi talks	1932	

Q. 6: Write answers in detail of the following:

1. Where and when Lahore Resolution was passed? Discuss its importance.
2. Why did the the Muslim League reject the Cripps' proposals?
3. Election of 1945-46 made assured the establishment of Pakistan. Discuss.
4. Write down the important points of 3rd June Plan of 1947.
5. Discuss the role of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as a founder of Pakistan.

Activities

- Students should participate in the ceremony of Pakistan's day.
- Teacher should tell verbally the students about the role of minorities in Pakistan Movement.

GLOSSARY

Chapter 1

Abolish	:	to put an end to
Emphasize	:	to give special importance
Empower	:	authorize
Facilitate	:	make easier
Implement	:	to carry into effect
Pursue	:	to follow
Supersede	:	take the place or move into the position of

Chapter 2

Adopt	:	to take and follow by choice
Damage	:	loss, harm
Mutiny	:	open rebellion against authority
Rebel	:	one who resists any authority
Upgrade	:	to raise to a high grade or standard

Chapter 3

Conspiracy	:	a plot
Prejudice	:	bias, a preconceived preference
Protect	:	to guard from harm or injury
Refuse	:	to decline to do
Resolve	:	settle
Revert	:	go back to previous state
Riots	:	public violence
Spoil	:	destroy or ruin

Chapter 4

Accept	:	consider
Decide	:	come to a decision
Demand	:	a request
Hurdle	:	an obstacle
Influence	:	a power to affect persons
Modus Operandi:		a particular way or method of doing something
Prepare	:	to make
Preserve	:	keep or maintain
Reforms	:	a change for the better
Refuse	:	show unwillingness
Reject	:	refuse to accept
Solution	:	solving a problem
Status	:	a state at a particular time

Chapter 5

Approval	:	acceptance
Authorize	:	to give power or authority
Constitute	:	make
Convene	:	call together
Deadlock	:	a situation in which no progress can be made
Decisive	:	determining or having the power to determine an outcome
Demarcate	:	draw the boundaries of something
Entrust	:	confer a trust upon
Protest	:	express opposition through action or words.