

Pakistan Studies

POLITICAL STRUGGLE

1857-1947

Political setup after 1857

Crown rule began

Secretary of State
for India

Viceroy of India

Participation of
Indian people in
politics

Indian National
Congress was
formed in 1885
Muslim League
was formed in
1906

Beginning of a new phase

- Participation of the Indian people especially western educated in the politics of India, demand for their rights, autonomy in the political and administrative affairs.
- Beginning of a tussle between crown rule, All India Congress and Muslim League.
- Joint electorate vs separate electorate
- Journey of a Muslim politics from the demand for the rights of the Muslims to the demand of a separate state

Two important events which effected the political thinking of Indian Muslims

Urdu Hindi controversy at Benars 1867

Demand of Hindu Lawyers: Introduction of Hindi in Devnagri script as a court language instead of Urdu in Utter Pardesh province

Partition of Bengal 1905 – 1911 in two provinces

West Bengal (Hindu majority)

East Bengal and Assam Muslim majority

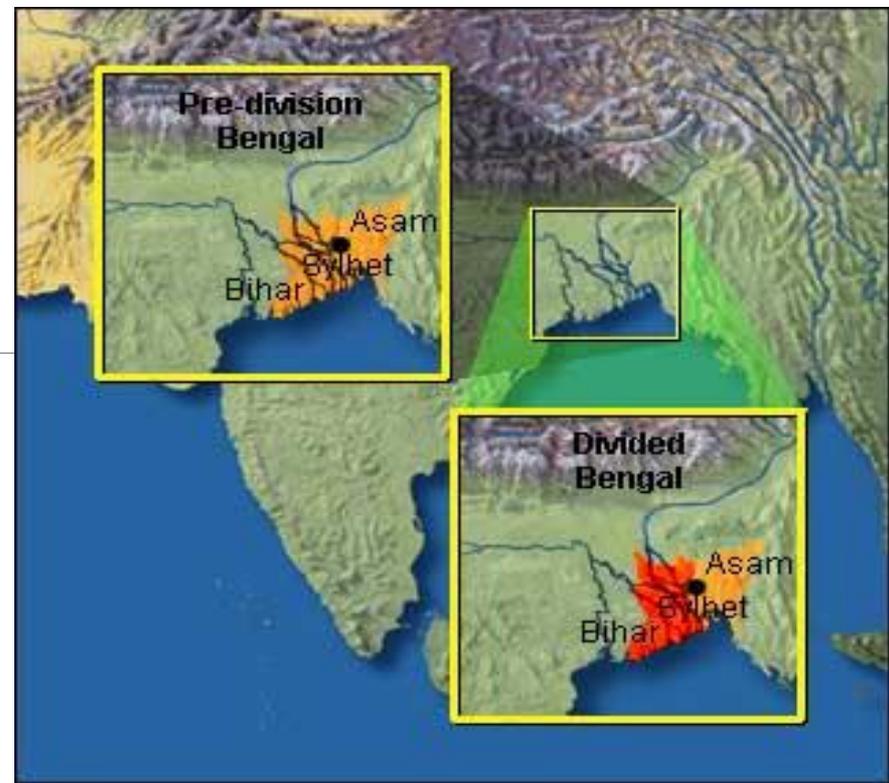
Reason Administration was difficult because

- Area was too large

- Population was too dense

- Communication was difficult

- Hindus considered it
- Divide and rule policy of Britisher
- In favour of Muslims
- Killing of mother land
- Reaction:
 - Sawdeshi Movement (boycott of British goods and items)
 - Adoption of Vande Matram as National song
- Reaction of Muslim
 - Partition was welcomed
 - They got Muslim majority province



End Result

- British Govt cancelled partition of Bengal in 1911 due to Hindus and Congress pressure
- Hindu Muslim riots
- Increase in communal feelings

Simla deputation & formation of muslim League

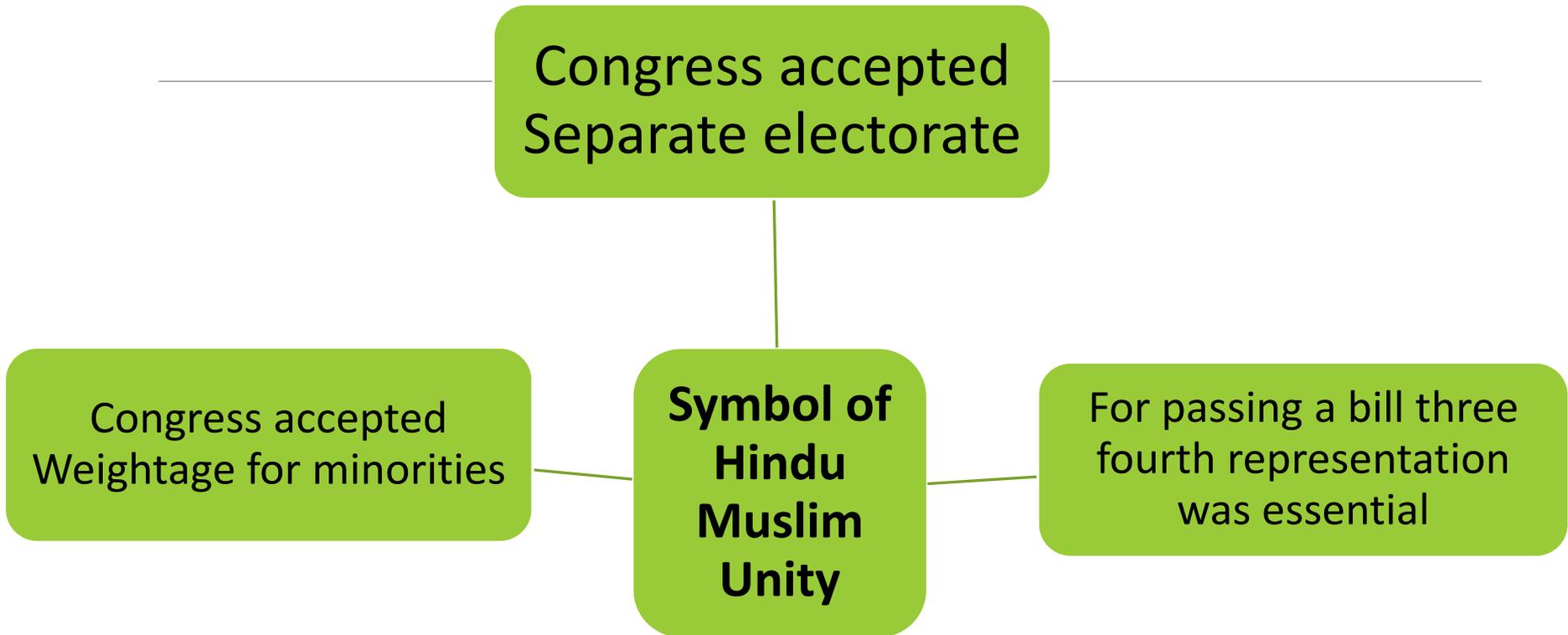
Simla
Deputation to
meet Viceroy
Lord Minto 1st
October 1906

- **Demands**
- Separate electorate
- Allocation of more seats by historical and political consideration
- Weightage for minorities
- Demands were accepted and included in Minto Morley reforms 1909

Formation of
Muslim League
30th Dec 1906

- Occasion
Muhammadan
educational conference
at Dacca

Lucknow Pact 1916 – Symbol of Hindu Muslim Unity



Mohd Ali Jinnah was the main person behind the success of this pact. He had a good relationship with the leaders of Congress and Muslim League and he succeeded in convincing both leadership of accepting this pact. He got the title of *Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity*

First World War 1914 - 1918

Germany
and Turkey

vs

England,
France and
Allies

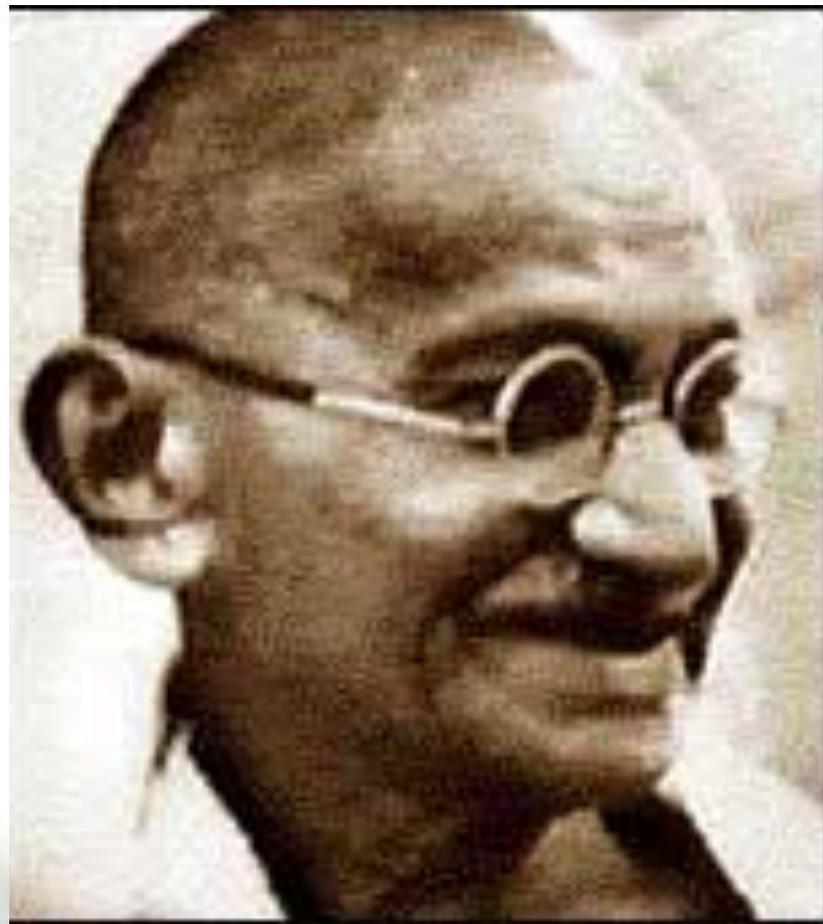
Muslim Caliphate in Turkey
Muslims of India had religious and emotional affiliation with the Turkish caliphate but on the other side they were living under the British controlled India

Khilafat Movement (1919-1924)

Demanded status of Turkey and Khilafat remain unchanged
Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria and Palestine
with the Holy places always remain under the direct control of the Khilafat



Maulana Mohd Ali Johar Mahatam Gandhi (two leaders)



Events led Ghandi and Congress to join Muslims in Khilafat Movement

Rowallt Act (1919) an anti crime act gave extraordinary powers to police for arresting Indian people

Jallinwalla Bagh Tragedy, Amrister

Indians gathered over there against Rowllt Act, British General Dyer ordered firing on protesters which caused large number of casulties

Imprisonment of Ali brothers (1915-1919)

Muslim delegation went Europe to meet Lloyad George , Prime Minister of England.

Failed to convince British Empire

Non Cooperative Movement 1920-1922

- 
- Surrender of all British titles
 - Refusal to attend any Govt functions

- 
- Withdrawal of students from school and colleges
 - Boycott of British law courts

- 
- No participation in the coming election as electorates or candidate
 - No military services in Mesopotamia

Events moved towards the end of Khilafat Movement

Moplahs revolt at Malabar 1921 resulted

Hindu Muslim riots

Incident of Chauri chura 1922 near Delhi where

22 Police men were burned alive by an angry mob

Gandhi called off Non cooperative movement when news of violence reached to him as he was the promoter of Ahimsa (non violence) and against aggression

Most Importantly

Turk leader Kamal Attaturk abolished Turkish Caliphate in 1924 it was a natural death of Khilafat Movement

Simon Commission

The British government sent a commission to seek the opinion of Indians on the future shape of

constitutional arrangements.

- arrived in India in 1927 .
- published the report in 1930.

Response of Indians:

Boycott as all members are outsiders(British)

have no right to proposed constitution

Strike

Black flags and cries of 'Simon go back'

Called for all Parties All Parties Conference Bombay, May 1928

All Parties conference 1928

Nehru Report(1928)Presented by Moti Lal Nehru

Main features

Demanded a fully responsible govt

Separate electorate were to be abolished

No reservation of seats

Recommended the separation of Sind from Bombay

Suggested reforms in NWFP and

14 Points of Quid e Azam : 1929

1. Federal system
- 2 Provincial autonomy
3. **Separate electorate for Muslims.**
4. Effective representation to minorities in the provinces but the majority should not be reduced to minority
5. **One-third representation of Muslims in Central Legislature.**
6. **One third Muslim representation in cabinets.**
7. No changes in the boundaries of the Punjab and Bengal that would adversely affect Muslim majority.
8. Religious freedom to all.
9. No law will be passed if three-fourth elected members of a community declare that it is against their interests.
10. **Sind to be made a separate province.**
11. **Constitutional Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan.**
12. **Muslim representation in govt. jobs.**
13. **Constitutional safeguards for Islamic culture and civilization, education, language, personal laws and Muslim i**
14. **assistance.**

These points were response of Nehru report and reflected the aspirations of every Muslim living in India.

Turning point in history ML Allahabad Session

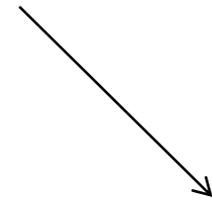
1930

Session was presided by Allama Iqbal

Important statement of his speech

‘I would like to see Punjab, North west frontier, Sind provinces and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state ---the formation of a consolidated North west Indian Muslim state appears to me the final destiny of Muslims at least of North India’

Simon Commission
report presented in
1930



Response of
Congress



Civil disobedience
movement



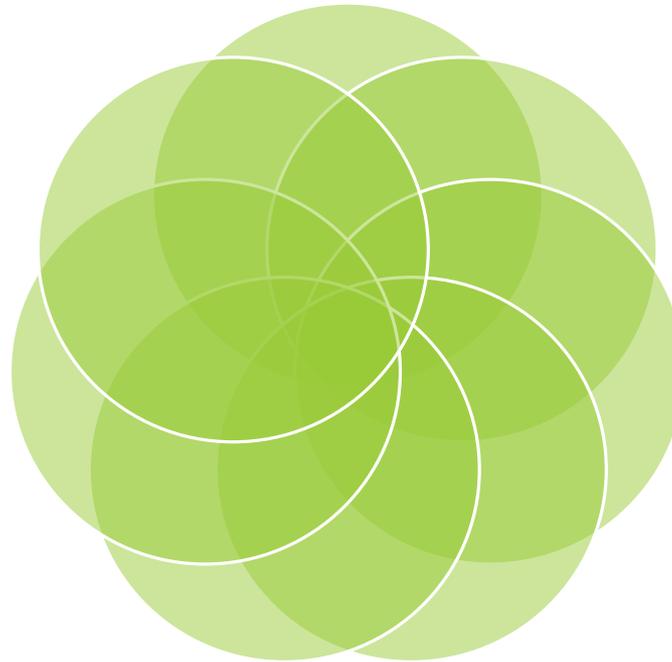
Political deadlock



Called by British
Government at
London

1930, 31, 32

therefor British called Round Table
Conferences from 1930-32



Three Round Table conferences for resolving political deadlock

At the failure of Round Table conferences British government announced Communal Award 1932 and finally

The Govt. of India Act 1935

(which gave autonomy to Indian people in the provinces)

First elections in 1937 on the bases of Indian Act 1935

562 independent princely states did not play any role in the election

Election Results of 1937

Total number of Provinces 11

Number of Muslim reserved seats 492

Muslim League got 109

Congress Ministries rule in 7 provinces

Congress Ministries Rule (July 1937-Oct 1939)

Congress Anti Muslim policies during their rule

Adopted Vande Mataram as a national song, which was anti Muslim

Hoisting of Congress flag to show strength and power of Congress

Wardha scheme of education was adopted which was based on Mahatama Gandhi philosophy

Encouragement of Sanskritised Hindi

Hindu Muslim riots

Anti Muslim activities were supported

Interference in Muslim majority provinces

Propaganda against Muslim League

Lahore Resolution or Pakistan Resolution 1940

Resolution

‘no constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographically 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 independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign’

Difference between Allahabad session and Lahore Resolution

At Allahabd Allama Iqbal gave just an idea of a Muslim majority state

He mentioned only North western areas of Pakistan

Lahore Resolution was a demand of separate Muslim state from all Muslim League members.

Lahore Resolution Eastern (Bengal) and western zones are mentioned

Resignation of Congress Ministries and Day of Deliverance

Second World War 1939 -1944

Resignation of Congress from their ministries as a protest on the announcement of Viceroy of India that Indian forces are also going to play a role in 2nd world war .

Muslim League declared 'Day of **Deliverance**' on the **resignation of Congress ministries on Dec 22, 1939.**

In 1942 During World war II
QUIT INDIA Movement Started

The Congress started Quit India Movement in August 1942 seeing British in trouble.

The Muslim League stayed aloof and responded by saying that **divide and quit India.**

The Cripps Mission, March 1942

Resolution

The Congress rejected and demanded immediate transfer of power .

Muslim League also rejected the proposals because there was no promise for Pakistan .

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks for resolving differences September 1944

MK Gandhi tried to convince Muhammad Ali Jinnah to join Quit India Movement and emphasized on the freedom of united India.

Jinnah refused and marked Quit India is a totally Blackmailing of Hindus

Asked Muslim to stay away and Raise voice for” *Divide and Quit*”

Election result in 1946

Number of provinces 11

Number of Muslim reserved seats 492

Muslim League got 428

Congress Ministries in 8 provinces

Muslim League ministries in 2 provinces

Unionist party in one province

Comparison of Election Results of 1937 & 1946

1937

Number of Provinces 11

Muslim Reserved seats 492

Muslim League Got 109

Congress Ministries Rule in 7
provinces

Muslim League Ministries 0

1946

Number of Provinces 11

Muslim Reserved seats 492

Muslim League Got 482

Congress Ministries Rule in 8
provinces

Muslim League Ministries 2

Why was there such a great change in the election results of 1946?

Difference of manifesto [In 1937 Self Rule , In 1946 Vote for Pakistan]

Popularity of the idea of Allama Iqbal

Negative impact of the Congress ministries rule

Organization of Muslim League

Leadership of Quaid-e-Azam

More organized campaign of ML

The Cabinet Mission: March 1946

The British Labour government sent a mission to formulate some acceptable constitutional settlement.

Members were Sir Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander

Recommendations of the Cabinet Mission: May 1946

1. Indian Union comprising British India and princely states.

2. Provinces will be divided into three groups:

- **A: Hindu majority provinces e.g. UP, CP, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa.**
- **B: Muslim majority provinces in NW e.g. Punjab, NWFP, Balochistan and Sindh.**
- **C: Bengal and Assam.**
- 3. Each group could decide what to be managed jointly and what should be managed by provinces themselves. They could decide if the group desired to frame constitution.

4. Separate Electorate.

- **5 Interim Government to be set up.**

Congress Reaction: First accepted Cabinet Plan then Nehru in a Press conference pointed out some changes in it after the end of Crown rule

Muslim League Reaction: Accepted the plan because it provided basis and foundation of Pakistan by keeping Muslim majority area in separate group and in the right to ask for review.

Formation of Interim Government

Controversy on the equal number of seats for Muslim to be assigned to both parties

the Congress refused to join the Interim Government and the British postponed it.

The ML was disappointed by the British behaviour and decided to review its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan

Lord Mounbatten, new Viceroy of India took his responsibilities on March 1947. His first important task was resolving the political deadlock