

Section II

Topic # 7

PARTITION OF BENGAL 1905 & REVERSAL 1911

Past Papers Questions and Answers 2000 -2020

Question No. 1:

Why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911?

(7) June 2001. Q. 3 b

The Hindu community from all over India strongly opposed the partition of Bengal. They launched a mass movement, declaring October 16 as a **day of mourning** in Calcutta. Influenced by the Chinese boycott of American goods, the Hindus started the **Swadeshi Movement** against the British. In the meantime, the Hindus raised the Band-i-Mataram as the national cry protecting worship of Shivaji as a national hero. This organized anarchist movement took a terrorist turn resulting in political sabotage and communal riots. The Partition movement was also strongly opposed from the beginning by the Bengali Hindu middle-class, who felt it was a deliberate blow by the British against the solidarity of the Bengali-speaking population. They believed the British government was fostering a strong Muslim nation in order to keep within check the rapidly growing Hindu power in the West.

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

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

decided to reverse the partition because they were forced to do so. British also moved the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

Question No.2:

How did the Hindus oppose the partition of Bengal between 1905 & 1911?

(7) November 2002 Q. 2 b

Hindus and congress strongly resented the partition of Bengal and staged protest meetings and marches because it hurt their economic interests. Boycott of British goods was started and swadeshi movement was launched. In fact it was the beginning of agitation and protest against the British government.

Religious and nationalist colour was given to this movement and there was an outburst of terrorist activities. An attempt was made to *assassinate the viceroy Lord Minto*. The result was that the British government yielded to the Hindu agitation and the partition of Bengal was cancelled in 1911.

Question No. 3:

Why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911?

(7) November 2003 Q.2 b

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

Question no.4:

Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905?

(7) June 2004 Q.2 b

BEST ANSWER ON THE PARTITION:

The Province was spread over the area of 1, 89, 000 square miles. It was the biggest province and it was very hard to keep an eye on the dense jungles, deep marshy areas and extremely populated regions of Bengal. Its population expanded to 95 million which was ten times greater than the population of Britain at that time. So it was too hard to be managed by one lieutenant Governor. He could not make a tour for the whole province due to its vastness once in his tenure. The sources of communication in the provinces were limited due to rivers and forests. The law and order condition of the provinces was also worst due to insufficient police and in-efficient management. Therefore the need of partition of province was felt severally.

There was also the difference of Languages and civilization of the natives of West Bengal and East Bengal. The natives of West Bengal considered themselves superior in civilization to the resident of East Bengal. The Condition demanded for the division of Provinces. The division of Bengal was the need of the time to develop trade in East Bengal and to promote the Port of Chittagong, which could be done only by division of the Provinces.

It is also believed that the British wanted to **appease Muslims** and certainly the partition went in favour of the Muslims. Before the partition only Western Bengal was developed and industrialized. It was a striking contrast to the eastern part where the Muslim peasantry was crushed under the Hindu landlords, the river system was infested with pirates, and very few funds were allocated for education. The partition helped boost Bengali literature and language; efforts were also made towards the social, economic and educational uplift of the Muslims. Bengali Hindus also alleged that Lord Curzon had deliberately tried to **divide the Hindus** and the Muslims by drawing a line between the Hindu and the Muslim halves of Bengal. And by favouring the Muslims by giving them a new province in which they were in a clear majority, had struck a deadly blow to Bengali nationality. They branded him as the upholder of the devilish policy of '**divide and rule**'.

Question No. 5:

Why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911?

(7) November 2005 Q. 3 b

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

1. The Partition of Bengal had brightened the possibility of betterment of Muslims; while the Hindu landlords, capitalists and traders wanted status quo and to continue the exploitation of the Muslims.
2. Hindu lawyers also reacted to the partition of Bengal because they thought that the new province would have its separate courts and thus their practice would be affected.
3. Hindu press was not different from that of Hindu advocates. Hindus had their monopoly over almost whole of the province press. They were afraid that new newspapers would be established which would decrease their income naturally.
4. The Hindus launched **Swadeshi** Movement whose sole purpose was to boycott of British goods.
5. Murder attempts also began. Not only Lord Minto but many other British officials and Muslim leaders were attacked by Hindu extremist.

Annulment of the Partition

When Lord Harding assumed charge as Governor General of India Hindus again became active and sent a representation to him for the annulment of partition of Bengal. He recommended the same to the British Prime Minister for Indian Affairs. On the occasion of the visiting His Majesty George V to Indo-Pakistan and holding of Darbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911 the partition of Bengal was cancelled.

The united Bengal was placed under a Governor and Assam was placed under a Chief Commissioner. This decision was shattering blow to Muslims. It left them disillusioned. Their anger and indignation had widespread repercussions. The Muslims leaders and intelligentsia condemned the decision as betrayal of worst kind.

Question No. 6:

Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2006 Q. 2 c

Bengal had been one of the most important provinces of the sub-continent due to its best agriculture. British government spent a lot of power and money to administrate Bengal but ultimately they decided to divide it in 1903. Apparently it is believed that Bengal was divided due to its geographical factor and to some extent I do agree with it. Indeed Bengal was the biggest province and it was very hard to keep an eye on the dense jungles, deep marshy areas and extremely populated regions of Bengal. Its population expanded to 95 million which was ten times greater than the population of Britain at that time.

It was difficult to govern & effectively administer such a large province & the idea of partitioning it was brewing in the minds of the Britain rulers for quite some time. Lord Curzon gave a serious thought to it & got the approval of the British government. Bengal was partitioned into two provinces in October 1905 & provinces of West Bengal & East Bengal & Assam were created. The division of Dacca, Chittagong, MymenSingh were annexed to Assam. After the partition was enforced, it transpired that west Bengal had a Hindu majority population, while East Bengal & Assam had a Muslim majority population. The emergence of a Muslim majority province pleased the Muslim because it gave a chance for progress of the Muslim community in fields of education, jobs in government services & commerce. Under United Bengal, the province was dominated by Hindus who were better educated, economically better off & more well-organized, while Muslims lagged behind in every field.

The Hindus of Bengal bitterly opposed the partition & blamed the British that the partition had been enforced with sinister motives. In fact the Hindu businessmen of Calcutta feared a reduction in their income & profits. Therefore they started mass agitation against the partition of Bengal & their protest was supported by the congress. Muslims were disorganized & were unable to counter the congress & Hindu propaganda.

In fact, partition of Bengal was done not to favour or harm any community. The partition was done mainly because of geographical ground realities.

Question No.7:

Why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?

(7) June 2007 Q. 2 b

The hostile, oppressive, forceful & well organized movement launched by the Hindu against the partition of Bengal, ultimately forced the British government to give the second thought to its decision of partition of Bengal. The Delhi Darbar was held in 1911, in which the British king announced officially the annulment of the partition of Bengal.

Lastly, assassination attempts were made on the life of the viceroy Lord Minto by some extremist. Therefore the Partition of Bengal was reversed in 1911 which shocked the Muslims. Mrs. Annie Besant & Ambica Charan said:

“In closing the gulf between the two Bengalis the monarch has closed the gulf which yawned between the two races & LORD Harding has won for himself a fame which will endure”.

Viqar ul Mulk said:

“So far as the Mussalmans are concerned, it may understand to be the consensus of opinion that this reunion is generally disliked. It shows the weakness of the government & will in future be regarded as one of the reasons for placing no trust in its utterances & action”.



Question No.8:

The reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911, do you agree? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2009 Q.3 c

Partition:

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

Reversal:

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

Question No.9:

Partition or reversal? Were the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 more important than those regarding its reversal in 1911? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2011 Q.3 c

Partition

Of the 54 million people in Bengal, 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this it was felt that the province would be easier to

administer especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Muslims believed that partition would bring an end to Hindu oppression and that they would enjoy true recognition in a province in which they were in a majority. The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal.

Reversal

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

Question No.10:

Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?

(7) June 2014 Q.2 b

BEST ANSWER ON REVERSAL:

[Protests and Violence]

The partition of Bengal created a Muslim-majority province, the East Bengal. The elite Hindus of West Bengal, who were collecting taxes from Muslim peasants in east Bengal, would now lose their influence in the new province. They, therefore, rejected the decision and launched a series of violent protests and demonstrations against the partition. The tide of anger rapidly spread to other parts of India. The reaction was so strong that it gave birth to the development of extremism. A number of small extremist groups came into existence that launched attacks on the British officials. They succeeded in killing a few ones. Lord Minto, the future viceroy, escaped an assassination attempt. Many extremists were imprisoned for long time, but the situation was alarming to the British. Finally, they had to bow down before the Hindu agitation and thus revoked the Bengal partition.

[Economic Reasons]

The British reversed the partition of Bengal due to economic reasons also. The Hindus of West Bengal started Swadeshi Movement, which also spread to other parts of India. It was a massive campaign for boycotting the British goods and using home-made products. The Hindus responded to the movement enthusiastically. The use of local products became a matter of pride. Foreign clothes were thrown on bonfires. By 1908, imports from Britain had fallen off significantly and sales of British goods in Indian markets dropped drastically. So the British had to reverse the decision.

[British Measures Failed]

The British took several measures to bring the situation under control but political unrest kept on growing. Restrictions were imposed on newspapers and public gatherings. Editors were imprisoned. The prisons were filled with revolutionary activists. Tilak was also arrested in June 1908 and put behind the bars for 6 years. Apart from repressive measures, the British turned to reconciliation also by introducing Morley-Minto reforms in 1909 to win support of the Hindus, but the reforms also could not pacify them. The situation was becoming difficult for peaceful administration and ultimately the British had to move towards annulment of the partition. Religious and nationalist colour was given to this movement and there was an outburst of terrorist activities. An attempt was made to *assassinate the viceroy Lord Minto*. The result was that the British government yielded to the Hindu agitation and the partition of Bengal was cancelled in 1911.

Question No.11:

Describe the swadeshi movement.

(4) oct 2014 Q.2 a

The Swadeshi movement started with the partition of [Bengal](#) by the [Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon](#), 1905 and continued up to 1911. It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movements. Its chief architects were [Aurobindo Ghosh](#), [Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak](#), [Bipin Chandra Pal](#) and [Lala Lajpat Rai](#), [V. O. Chidambaram Pillai](#), [Babu Genu](#). Swadeshi, as a strategy, was a key focus of [Mahatma Gandhi](#), who described it as the soul of [Swaraj](#) (self rule). It was strongest in Bengal and was also called **vandemataram** movement. Gandhi, at the time of the actual movement, remained loyal to the [British Crown](#). Strategies of the Swadeshi movement involved boycotting British products and the revival of domestic products and production processes.

Question No. 12:

How successful was the Partition of Bengal in 1905? Explain your answer.

14 marks Oct Nov. 2015. 3 c

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures [9–13]

Successes

Of the 54 million people in Bengal 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds and also because it was becoming very large and producing significant administrative problems. By doing this the British felt that the province would be easier to administer especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Muslims believed that partition would bring an end to Hindu oppression and that they would enjoy true recognition in a province in which they were in a majority.

Failures

The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal. The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. The Hindus opposed it by holding meetings and mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto and started their boycott of British goods under the 'Swadeshi Movement'. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities.

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

Question No. 13:

Explain why the British partitioned Bengal in 1905.

May June 2016 Q. 3 b 7 marks

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

It wanted to be free.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

Bengal was too large to govern as one province.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

Of the 54 million people in Bengal, 42 million were Hindus. It seemed sensible to divide up the province on religious grounds. It was a very large province that created significant administrative

difficulties. The British felt that partition of the province would make it easier to administer, especially at the time of a new British government in power. The Hindu community saw it as a policy of 'Divide and Rule', an attempt by the British to work against them.

Question N.o.13:

What was the Swadeshi Movement?

[4] June 2018 Q. 3 a

Level 1:

One mark for each relevant point, two marks for a developed statement 1–4

e.g.

- A boycott of British goods by Hindus during / because of the Partition of Bengal, 1905–11
- British cloth was thrown onto bonfires
- The Hindu community wore locally produced clothes
- There were a series of strikes by Indian workers,

e.g. in Calcutta

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0



TOPIC # 8

SIMLA DEPUTATION

AND

FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE 1906:

Question No. 1:

Explain the reasons for the establishment of the Muslim League in 1906.

(7) Nov.2001, Q.3 b

The INC was founded in 1885. However it soon turned out to be a Hindu organization. The Muslims thus thought that they should have a party of their own in order to safeguard their interest and to present their demands to the British.

But there were other reasons also. The partition of Bengal 1905 was going to benefit the Muslims of east Bengal. But the congress and Hindus started violent agitation against it. It became an eye opener for the Muslims who rightly started thinking that they should have a political party to counter the congress propaganda and to protect Muslim interests.

Also the success of simla deputation in October 1906 made it clear to the Muslims that time had reached when organized effort should be made for the protection of Muslim interest for which a political party was needed. Thus the ML was founded at Dhaka on 30 December 1906.

Question No. 2:

Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906?

(7) June 2003, Q.2 b

Muslim league was formed in 1906 to protect & safeguard the rights & interest of Muslims. In the opinion of Dr. K.K Aziz, four factors were responsible for the creation of All India Muslim League.

First the old belief uttered by Sir Syed that the Muslims were a separate entity & there should be a protection of Urdu language by any mean, secondly the Hindu character of the Indian national congress which did not allow the Muslims to associate themselves with other Indians. Thirdly, the agitation against the partition of Bengal which conveyed to the Muslims the Hindu designs of domination over the whole of India. Muslims wanted to use the new party as a forum to confront the movement of the Hindus against the partition of Bengal. And finally the Muslim desire to have their exclusive electorate for all representative institution. Muslim intelligentsia believed that it was impossible to acquire the right of separate electorate & due share in government services without political plate form.

So, keeping in view all these reservations the Muhammadan Educational Conference was holding its annual meeting at Dhaka on 30 December 1906, a resolution proposed by Nawab Salim Ullah Khan of Dhaka was unanimously adopted & All India Muslim League was founded.

Question No.3:

Why was the Muslims League founded in 1906?

(7) June 2005, Q.2 b

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

Question No.4:

Why was the Simla delegation of 1906 an important turning for the Muslims of the sub-continent?

(7) Nov. 2006 Q.2 b

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

Question No.5:

Why was the Muslim League established in 1906?

(7) June 2009, Q.3 b

It was believed that Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. They saw it as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organising a Muslim group, they saw that they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. Even more worrying to some Muslims was the growth of tiny extreme Hindu nationalist groups demanding that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Equally, they saw a way to increase their influence with the British and gain better terms for Muslims (because many British saw India as organised and divided on religious lines). Therefore, a number of prominent Muslims founded the League.

Question No.6:

The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party.

Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2010, Q.2 c

Muslim League was established in 1906 because Hindus had their own political party with the name Congress which was established in 1885. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural and political whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. It was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. They didn't feel that had the same influence as Congress with the British.

Also the Hindus were beginning to protest against the partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League.

Question No.7:

Why was the Simla delegation of 1906 an important event for the Muslims of the Sub-continent?

(7) Nov. 2010 Q.3 b

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

Question No.8:

Why was the Muslim League established in 1906?

(7) June 2012, Q.2 b

It was believed that Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. They saw it as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views. Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language. By not organising a Muslim group, they saw that they would continue to be disorganised and disunited. Even more worrying to some Muslims was the growth of tiny extreme Hindu nationalist groups demanding that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Equally, they saw a way to increase their influence with the British and gain better terms for Muslims (because many British saw India as organised and divided on religious lines). Therefore, a number of prominent Muslims founded the League.

Question No.9:

Was the need for their own political party the most important reason why the Muslim league was established in 1906? Explain your answer.

(14) Oct/Nov 2014, Q.2 c

BEST ANSWER ON THE FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:

The Success of Simla Deputation probably remained the most important reason for the formation of Muslim League. The Simla Deputation of 1906 was the first systematic attempt on the part of the Muslims to present their demands, to the British government and to seek their acceptance. The Simla deputation comprised **35 Muslims** from all over India. It was a galaxy of Muslims leaders from all the provinces, from one end of India to the other and it had Muslims of all background. Therefore, when in 1906, this deputation called on the Viceroy, it was the most representative Muslim delegation. This delegation was led by **Sir Agha Khan** and **Nawab Mohsin ul Malik** served as a secretary and this delegation met the Viceroy in Simla that was why it was called as Simla Deputation. These Muslim leaders presented their demands. ***Representation should be given to Muslims more than their population because of their importance. Right of Separate electorate for Muslims, Reservations of Muslim seats in government jobs, Special share in University senates (councils) and syndicates, Muslim representation in Viceroy Executive Council and Muslim University at Aligarh.*** The Viceroy was sympathetic towards these demands. It encouraged the Muslims to launch struggle for their rights parallel to the Indian National Congress but it required an organized platform. **(This led to the formation of All India Muslim League.)**

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

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

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

The Urdu-Hindu controversy began since 1867 with the demand of Hindus to replace Urdu by Hindi as official language in Deva Nagari Script. Sir Anthony Macdonal, the then Governor of UP banished Urdu from public offices. Congress clearly sided with Hindi and supported the movement against Urdu and there was no other political party to support Urdu. Thus, the need of formation of a Muslim political party was felt severely.

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

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

Question No.10:

Was the partition of Bengal the main reason for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906? Give reasons for your answer.

Oct Nov 2016 Q.3 c 14 marks

LEVEL 1: Simple statement [1–2]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons for partition [3–6]

The partition caused resentment amongst the Hindus

LEVEL 3: Explains the partition of Bengal reason OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the partition of Bengal reason AND other reasons [9–13]

Partition of Bengal

- Hindus protested against the partition of Bengal - Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had over the British
- The Muslims started to think about their own survival and political representation
- Muslims were also increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress
- By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited over the partition.

Other reasons

- The growth of a better understanding between the British and Muslims that was reflected in the Simla Declaration in 1905
- In 1905, a new Liberal government had taken office that seemed likely to make changes in political representation, so Muslims felt that they needed their own political party
- The Congress was seen as an organisation which would only advance Hindu views as it demanded that India should be treated as a cultural and political whole and Hindi should be declared the official language
- They did not feel they had the same influence as Congress with the British

- The growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups which demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism.

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

Question N.o.11:

Explain why the Muslim community felt it necessary to form their own political party in 1906.

7 June 2018 Q.3 b

Level 3:

Explains reasons 5–7

(Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g.

- They felt that Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress (Congress) which was seen as an organisation that promoted views of the Hindu community.
- Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole and Hindi should be declared the official language.
- Congress opposed the Partition of Bengal and the Muslim community realised that Hindus would achieve its reversal, so wanted their own political party to safeguard their interests as Congress was not doing this.
- The growth of Hindu nationalist groups demanding that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism.
- The Simla Agreement showed that Muslims were a separate community and needed their own political party.

Level 2:

Identifies reasons 2–4

(One mark for each identification)

e.g.

- The Muslim community wanted a political organisation to promote their views
- To advance Muslim rights
- The growth of Hindu nationalist groups
- Increasing violence against the Muslim community
- The Simla Agreement

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1

(One mark for any simple statement)

e.g.

- The Hindu community had a political party

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

Topic # 9

MINTO MORLEY REFORMS (INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1909)

Question No. 1:

The Morley Minto reforms were the most important of the attempts by the Muslims, Hindus or the British Governments in seeking a solution to the problems in the Sub Continent between 1906 & 1920? Do you agree? Give reason for your answer.

(14) June 2003 Q. 2 c

BEST ANSWER ON COMPARATIVE QUESTION:

Morley Minto Reforms 1909 were a definite improvement & advance on the act of 1892. It was a definite step in the direction of representation & responsible government. But Minto Morley reforms didn't solve the problems in the sub-continent. Therefore it is not possible to agree with the statement, because the demand of the self-rule was not granted. From the British government point of view it can be said that these reforms increased the members of the central legislative assembly from 16 to 60 & first time an Indian was included in Viceroy's Executive Council. But the reforms didn't introduce democracy in the country. It only allowed some opportunity to a limited number of Indians to participate in law making & administration with limited powers. The legislative had no control over Executive. The assemblies could pass resolutions in the form of recommendations which viceroy or Governors (in province) could accept or could not accept. The number of voters was very small & system of voting was discriminatory. The congress was not satisfied because the aim of self-rule was still very far. One Indian member was added to viceroy's Executive Council & one to each of provincial Councils. The Congress condemned the reforms but agreed to work with them. Muslims were satisfied over the grant of separate electorate in the 1909 reforms because it protected Muslim rights to some extent.

In 1913 Muslim league added self-rule to its demands. It brought the congress & ML closer. Mr. Jinnah joined the ML in 1913 & since then he made very strong efforts to bring the two parties closer so that achieving of self-rule may be easier. The annual meetings of Congress & ML were held at Lucknow in 1916 & leaders of both parties came to some agreements. The Congress accepted the right of separate electorate for Muslims & the one third seats in the central assembly were to be given to Muslims. Both parties demanded that elected members in both Central & Provincial assemblies would be in majority. They also agreed upon autonomy for provinces & on the principle of weightage.

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

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

Question No. 2:

Why did the congress party oppose the Morley Minto reforms of 1909?

(7) November 2001 Q. 2 b

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

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

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

Question No. 3:

Were the Morley Minto reforms the most important attempt by the Muslim, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 & 1920? Explain your answer.

(14) November 2005 Q.3

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils which were enlarged was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate.

However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the subcontinent during these years. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 as an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War but shortly afterwards in 1919 came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control.

The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.

ANALYSIS:

Question No. 4:

The Morley Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 & 1919. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to your answer.

(14) November 2007 Q. 3 c

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils which were enlarged was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate. However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and produce common aims. Little was done by the British government about the sub-continent during the First World War but shortly afterwards in 1919 came the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. These Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.

Question No. 5:

Why did Congress oppose the Morley Minto reforms of 1909?

(7) November 2008 Q.2 b

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

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

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

Question No. 6:

Why were the Morley Minto reforms of 1909 opposed by the congress party?

(7) June 2013 Q.2 b

BEST ANSWER ON REJECTION OF MMR:

[Limited Powers]

Morley-Minto reforms granted limited political role to Indians. The number of members in the Imperial and Provincial Councils was increased, but the actual power still remained in the hands of the British. The councils could only give advice; decisions were in the hands of the British. Members of the Councils could not discuss certain subjects like foreign affairs and government relations with Princely States. They could not exercise any effective authority in administration. Thus how such kind of reforms could satisfy Indian masses who were having limited involvement in the governance of their own land.

[Separate Electorate]

Muslims were granted reserved seats in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. Such concession was not given to any other minority community. INC believed that it would increase the communal divide and other factions would also demand for reserved seats. The communities would start struggling for individual interests creating antagonism between them. It was thus British strategy of “divide and rule” that will ultimately destroy the national feelings.

[Franchise]

The franchise was very narrow and it was not uniform. The number of voters was very small because the property qualification was very high, and it was discriminatory differing from place to place, and women were not given the right to poll. Only loyal Indians from upper classes, who loved western education and culture, could reach the Legislative Councils. Furthermore there were indirect methods of election which were against the basic principles of democracy. Racial discrimination was continued as usual as educated Indians were still not given high posts in the government services.

Question No. 7:

**How successful were political developments in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919? Explain your answer.
(14) June 2014 Q.2 c**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

Problems existed between Muslims and Hindus

LEVEL 2: Description of political developments [3–6]

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act.

LEVEL 3: Explains success or failure [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains both [9–13]

Success

The Morley-Minto Reforms became law in 1909 as the Indian Councils Act. The importance of the Councils, which were enlarged, was to ensure that Indian legislators were given a chance to express their opinions. The British also accepted the right of Muslims to have a separate electorate.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslims and Hindus, which placed a number of political demands to the British government in an attempt to show a united front and

produce common aims. For the first time Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms held out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control.

Failure

The Morley-Minto Reforms were well intentioned but the councils that were enlarged could only give advice, with power remaining in the hands of the British. The Indians objected to this as they wanted more say in their affairs.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. As the Indians had supported the British during WW1 they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

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

Question No. 8:

Were the Montague–Chelmsford Reforms the main reason for the outbreak of violence across India in 1919? Explain your answer.

(14) November 2014 Q. 2 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

The reforms were hated.

LEVEL 2: Describes or identifies reasons

[3–6]

MC Reforms were proposed in 1918 and wanted a national parliament with two Houses and a Legislative Assembly.

The British fired on a crowd in Amritsar.

LEVEL 3: Explains Montague–Chelmsford reforms or other reasons

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains Montague–Chelmsford reforms and other reasons
[9–13]

These Reforms that became the Government of India Act in 1919 disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Indians, led by Gandhi, bitterly attacked the proposals and this led to anger and frustration, although Gandhi warned against a violent response. Indians who had supported Britain in World War One were looking forward to the principle of self-determination, which the Allies had promised nations after the war, being implemented.

However, this was not to be the case with India. British politicians, especially in the Labour Party, were sympathetic to Indian self-government and it was this frustration that nothing was being done after the war despite apparent British support in some quarters that led to further frustration in the sub-continent.

The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of Indians by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.

Increasingly, there were waves of violent protest across India and the British were worried that there would be a repeat of 1857. A peaceful protest in Amritsar led to many hundreds of Indians being killed by General Dyer's troops. The British were determined to keep a firm hold on India.

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

Question No. 9:

Why were the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms opposed by Indians in 1919?

7 marks Oct Nov. 2015 Q.3 b

The reforms kept power in British hands in respect of law and order, finance, justice and administration and the civil service. The Indians only received minimal powers and even then the Viceroy (appointed by the British government) could veto any decision made and introduce any law that was deemed necessary. Congress in particular were bitterly against the proposals since they felt they had supported Britain during the war had lost 000s of men but was being short

changed in receiving anything resembling real power in their government. Although separate electorates had been given to Muslims, other minorities such as Sikhs were not and thus these began to demand access to power.

Question No. 10:

What were the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1909?

May June 2016 Q.3 a [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to:

Also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909. The Imperial Council increased to 60 members by adding more non-official members. The British retained control. The Central Executive Council increased by 60 members and could discuss matters of importance and advise on government policies including the budget. Provincial Councils also increased to 50 members in larger provinces and 30 members in smaller provinces. Muslim representatives to the Councils to be elected by a separate Muslim-only electorate

Question No. 11:

Was the introduction of the Rowlett Act in 1919 the sole cause of violence in India during 1919 and 1920? Explain your answer.

May June 2016 Q. 3 c 14 marks

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

Yes it was.

LEVEL 2:

Identifies reasons for violence [3–6]

Yes because the Rowlett Act introduced trial without a jury and detention without bail. Another reason for violence was the Amritsar massacre.

LEVEL 3:

Explains Rowlett Act reason OR other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4:

Explains Rowlett Act reason AND other reasons [9–13]

The Rowlatt Act

This caused uproar in India because it appeared to go against the central principles of British justice: trial by jury and safeguards against illegal imprisonment. The measures were seen as being repressive, especially as people could be made to live in a particular place and were stopped from attending meetings. Strikes and demonstrations took place and the British made matters worse by introducing further measures such as banning anti-British publications.

The Amritsar massacre

This occurred in 1919 when a large group of Indians were shot dead and injured, including women and children, for holding an illegal meeting. Although General Dyer was reprimanded for ordering the shooting, his standing in the British media was enhanced which offended Indians and resulted in further violence.

The Government of India Act 1919

This implemented the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in 1919, retaining most of the power in India with central government, at a time when Indians following their efforts in the First World War had been expecting greater delegation of power. These measures were opposed, in some cases violently, and a deep mistrust of the British government grew. Fundamentalist groups grew during the early 1920s increasing communal violence between Hindus and Muslims.

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



Topic # 10

THE LUCKNOW PACT ---JOINT DEMANDS TO THE BRITISH 1916

Question No. 1:

Explain why the Lucknow pact of 1916 was made?

(7) November 2000 Q. 3 b

Lucknow pact was not a result of an accident but rather it was expression of sentiments of unity & cooperation which were developing since 1912 between Hindus & Muslims.

With the beginning of the 2nd decade of the 20th century, Muslims politics altered & this was outcome of various factors. Such as annulment of partition of Bengal, Kanpur Mosque tragedy, delay in elevating of Aligarh College to university standard, pathetic & deplorable conditions of Muslims in Balkan etc. these factors caused Muslims to be disillusioned from British & they realized that they have to leave the policy of creed loyalty towards British.

The other factors included

- The passion for the self-governance paved the way for lucknow pact.
- Another factor was the emergence of Liberal Leadership in the Indian politics. These included Gokhale, S.P Sinha, Mazhar-ul-haq, Jinnah, Mojamdar, Anne Basant, and Hakim Ajmal Khan Etc. Jinnah inclusion in ML cemented the Hindu Muslim unity.
- In 1914, the war increased the realization that it was right time to put their joint demands because British badly needed India support.

Question No. 2:

Which of the following had the most important effect on Hindu Muslim relationship between 1914 & 1928.

Lucknow Pact

Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919

Nehru Report?

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

(14) June 2001 Q.3 c

BEST ANSWER:

The Lucknow Pact 1916 was the result of the efforts of Mr Jinnah who was hailed as ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity. This pact was made between congress and ML. under this pact the congress accepted Muslims rights of separate electorate. Also the idea of weightage was accepted under which Muslims were given more representation in Muslim majority provinces of UP, Bihar, Bombay, madras. At the same Hindus were given more representation in Punjab and Bengal. Under this pact the Hindus and Muslims came closer because both parties demanded self-rule in India. Thus LP had a positive effect on Hindu Muslim relationship.

The MCR of 1919 brought some changes and both the viceroy's executive council and Legislative council enlarged. Elected members were included in viceroy's executive council. In the provinces the system of **Diarchy** was introduced. The central legislature became **bi cameral** i.e. system of two houses was adopted. In short the MCR had no effect on Hindu Muslim relations but it coincided with the Khilafat movement in India and during the KM (1919-24) Hindus and Muslims cooperated each other.

The NR 1928 gave a scheme of constitution for India. In the report there were several points which were against Muslim interest for which Mr. Jinnah proposed three amendments. The Nehru report suggested **unitary** form of government. Joint electorates were suggested in place of separate electorates and Hindi was to be made official language. All these three points went against Muslim interest. Mr Jinnah amendments were rejected by the congress. And he gave his famous 14 points in order to safeguard Muslim interest. The Nehru report clearly worsened Hindu Muslim relations and it was said that it marked the ***parting of ways*** between two nations. It was clear that the congress and Hindus were not prepared to see the betterment of Muslims. Therefore of all three events the NR had the deepest effect on Hindu Muslim relations widening the gulf between the two nations.

Question No. 3:

The Lucknow pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope of Hindu Muslim unity between 1914 & 1930. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) November 2004 Q. 2 c

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

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

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

But unfortunately the congress leaders didn't stick to the Lucknow pact & started showing their resentment to separate electorate after a few years. Thus we find that in Nehru report (1928) the system of joint electorate was suggested replacing separate electorate. Unitary form of government was suggested for the country with powers with majority power. Reservation of

seats for Muslims in Central assembly & the concept of weightage were abolished. All these steps made the gulf between Muslims & Hindus much wider & unbridgeable.

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

ANALYSIS:

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

Question No. 4:

Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about.

(7) June 2006 Q.2 b

BEST ANSWER ON SIGNING OF LUCKNOW PACT:

[Muslims' New Strategy]

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

[Jinnah's Role]

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

(Note: Mr. Jinnah became realist after Nehru Report in 1929 who then believed in the two-nation theory).

[Joint Demand]

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

Question No. 5:

The Lucknow pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by the Muslims, Hindus or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) November 2012 Q. 2 c

BEST ANSWER:

Lucknow Pact was the most important and significant moment in the struggle towards self-rule by the Indians. For the first time Hindus and Muslims had made a joint demand for the political reform to the British. There were major concessions by congress and they showed how keen it was to gain the support of the league. The pact included a set of common demands to the British .like the minorities in the provinces should be protected, number of elected seats on the councils should be increased. Muslims had the right of separate electorates, weightage be given to Muslims in the provinces according to their population, Muslims should be given 1/3rd of the seats in the councils and self-rule be supported by Muslims for the congress. The pact marked the first acceptance by the Hindus that a degree of partition would be necessary in self-governing India.

In 1909, the MMR gave an opportunity to Muslims for separate electorates; the imperial council was increased to 60 members by adding more non-official members. Executive council was increased by adding 60 new members. Provincial councils were increased to 50 members in larger and 30 in smaller provinces. Congress was greatly against the separate electorates and fought against it for the next 25 years.

In 1911, the partition of Bengal was also reversed which made the Muslims unhappy and congress was very happy. The trust of Muslims on British ended. In 1919 after the WW1, turkey was to be divided among British allies; it made the Muslims unhappy which led to start the khilafat movement by Ali brothers and Maulana Abul kalam azad to save the seat of Muslim khilafat. The KM threatened the British a lot but due to the non-cooperation movement's call off by Gandhi Muslims realized the selfishness of Hindus for self-rule. The KM was a failure on the part of Muslims as it could not save the seat of the khilafat but gave the Indian Muslims a great confidence to fight for their rights.

In 1919 the MCR by British imposed diarchy in the provinces, reserved subjects were controlled by the provincial governor and his executive council .transferred subjects were entrusted to ministers responsible to provincial legislative council, the viceroy had the authority to dismiss the provincial legislative councils. The voting rights were increased to 2% population. The Indians didn't like the reforms as the concessions they demanded were not given. Congress and ML had recently come together calling for self-rule and they bitterly disappointed by the new structure. It was true that the local people had more say in how their country was governed but in reality British viceroy had all powers. The reforms led to the Rowlett Act 1919 which eventually moved towards the Amritsar massacre, killing many innocent Indians.



Analysis:

Question No. 6:

Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about.

(14) May/June 2013 Q. 3 b

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

It was an agreement between Muslims and Hindus

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2–4]

Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

The Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together on constitutional reform. The Muslim League and the Congress agreed to co-operate to persuade the British government to accept their demands. The Lucknow Pact was an agreement on a scheme of constitutional reforms reached between Congress and the Muslim League. Both realised that co-operation was the only way to get the British government to agree to self-rule. For the first time Hindus acknowledged that Muslims had the right to a separate electorate and was therefore seen as a beacon of hope for the future.

They believed that by holding the sessions of both the Congress and the Muslim League in one place, feelings of goodwill and friendship would be generated between the two communities.

Question No. 7:

Describe what happened at Lucknow in 1916.

Oct Nov 2016 Q. 3 a [4marks]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark.

2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement.

Candidates might refer to:

- Congress agreed to concessions with Muslim League – right to separate electorates, 1/3 of seats in Councils
- Both wanted more seats in Councils, protection of minorities, provinces to have autonomy, proposals to be binding on British
- First time joint agreement, Congress accepted some form of partition needed, Home Rule seemed a possibility and Muslim League realised they needed to work with Congress

Topic # 11

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT 1919-1924

Question No. 1:

Was the migration of Afghanistan the most important reason behind the failure of a Khilafat Movement?

(14) June 2000. Q. 3 c

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

But besides that there were many other reasons led to the failure of the K.M.

(Now discuss the other reasons)

Question No. 2:

Explain the reasons for the establishment of the Khilafat Movement.

(7) November 2001. Q.2 b

BEST ANSWER

After World War I, the **Ottoman Empire** faced dismemberment. specifically after the treaty of Sevres. Under the leadership of the Ali Brothers, **Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali**, the Muslims of South Asia launched the historic Khilafat Movement to try and save it.

Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi linked the issue of Swaraj with the Khilafat issue to associate Hindus with the movement. The ensuing movement was the first countrywide popular movement. The general impression among the Muslims of India was that the western powers were waging a war against Islam throughout the world in order to rob it of all its power and influence. The **Ottoman Empire** was the only Muslim power that had maintained a semblance of authority and the Muslims of India wanted to save the Islamic political power from extinction.

The Turkish Sultans had claimed to be the caliphs of the Muslim world. At this critical juncture, when the Muslims of the Sub-continent had no sovereign ruler of their own, they began to see the necessity of recognizing the Sultan of Turkey as their caliph. The European powers had played a leading role in reducing the might of Turkey in Europe. To seek revenge, the Turks decided to side with the Germans against the Allied Forces. The Indian Muslims supported this decision. Thus the Muslims of India launched the Tehrik-i-Khilafat.

Question No. 3:

Why was the Khilafat Movement founded?

(7) June 2002, Q. 3 b

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They feared this would happen when the British Government promised that the status of the Caliph would be respected in order to get the Muslims to fight alongside the Allies during WW1. The Muslims expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. However, this promise was not kept at the end of the war since the Turkish Empire was broken up. Also the institution of the Caliphate was to be demolished. After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. The imprisonment of several Indian Muslims during the War also contributed to the anger felt. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded.

Question No. 4:

Was the withdrawal of Gandhi's support from the Khilafat Movement the most important reason for its failure? Explain your answer.

(14) November 2002. Q.2 c

In 1920 the congress also started non-cooperation movement. The congress joined hands with the khiilafat movement because both were against the British. Khilafat movement got much strength from the support of the congress. Joint protest meetings & processions of Muslims & Hindus together became a common feature throughout the sub-continent. In 1922 a procession at Chauri Chura (a small town in eastern U.P) was in progress. The mob became violent & set a police station on fire in which 22 policemen were burnt alive. Mr. Ghandhi suddenly called off the non-cooperation movement without consulting anyone & without taking the Muslims into confidence. The Muslims were greatly discouraged at the loss of Congress support. Khilafat Movement was weakened. Mr Jinaah had opposed the non-cooperation movement saying that

it would lead to violence, and the same happened. Mr. Jinnah resigned from the Congress in 1920.

(now discuss the other reasons)

Question No. 5:

Why did the Khilafat Movement fail?

(7) November 2003.Q.3 b

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and so called off his support. In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted them to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Finally the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924 so ending the Movement.

Question No. 6:

Was the Chaura Chauri incident of 1922 the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat movement? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2004 Q.2 c

Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi, who was in jail at the time, was so upset by this incident that he called off the non-cooperation movement. This infuriated the Muslims who saw this action as taking the pressure off the British Government and weakening the Movement. Its failure was also brought about when thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. Its failure was also brought about by the

decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement.

Question No. 7:

Was the Khilafat Movement founded because the Muslims feared the break up of Turkey after the 1st world war? Explain your answer.

(14)June 2005 Q. 2 c

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They feared this would happen when the British Government promised that the status of the Caliph would be respected in order to get the Muslims to fight alongside the Allies during WW1. The Muslims expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. However, this promise was not kept at the end of the war since the Turkish Empire was broken up. Also the institution of the Caliphate was to be demolished. After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. The imprisonment of several Indian Muslims during the War also contributed to the anger felt. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded.

Question No. 8:

Explain why the Khilafat movement has failed by 1924.

(7) June 2006 Q.3 b

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and so called off his support. In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted them to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Finally the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924 so ending the Movement.

Question No. 9:

Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for answer.

(14) November 2006 Q. 2 c

BEST ANSWER ON THE FAILURE OF K.M:

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

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

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

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

Tragedy. Around a hundred prisoners, confined in a closed and almost airtight goods van, were transported by rail. When the door was opened, 66 Moplahs were found suffocated to death and the remaining 34 were on the verge of collapse.

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

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

Question No. 10:

The Khilafat movement failed by 1924 because of poor leadership .Do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

(14) November 2008 Q. 2 c

Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective. Also by joining with Hindus, the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since Hindus, and Gandhi especially, were seen as using it for their own ends and, it was thought, didn't have the interests of Muslims at heart. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and so called off his support.

In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted people to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims.

Finally, the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924, so ending the Movement.

Question No.11:

Explain the reasons for the failure of the K.M.

(7) June 2009 Q.4 b

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chaura Chari incident and withdrew his support. In 1920, the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan happened. The Muslim League opposed this, wanting Muslims to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants, who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Finally, the new Turkish government (Kemal Ataturk) abolished the Caliphate, so ending the Movement.

Question No.12:

Why was the Khilafat Movement founded?

(7) June 2010 Q.2 b

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They expressed their views to the British government during the War who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. After the War ended reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. As a result the Khalifat Movement was founded.

Question No.13:

Was the migration of Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2010. Q. 3 c

Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims. Thus Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away.

However there were other reasons for its failure. Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective. Also by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support.

Its failure was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement.

Question No. 14:

Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924?

(7) Oct Nov 2013 Q. 3 b

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

It wasn't very good.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

Gandhi withdrew his support and because of the Chauri Chaura incident.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support.

In 1920 the Muslim migration (hijrat) to Afghanistan took place. The Muslim League opposed this as they wanted them to stay and fight for their cause. The migration was a failure. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants who on their return found their homes and jobs occupied which dispirited the Muslims.

Finally the new Turkish government under Kemal Ataturk abolished the institution of the Caliph in 1924 so ending the Movement.

Question No.15:

Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer.
(14)May June 2014 Q. 3 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

It led to the failure of the Movement

LEVEL 2: Description of/identifies reasons for failure

The hijrat failed as they were turned away. Gandhi thought that events were getting too violent.

[3–6]

LEVEL 3: Explains the Hijrat or other reasons

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Hijrat and other reasons

[9–13]

Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle. Many of those who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and jobs occupied, which dispirited the Muslims. As a result Muslim support for the Khilafat Movement fell away. However there were other reasons for its failure.

Gandhi had seen an opportunity for self-rule by joining the Movement and the involvement of the Hindus was welcomed by many Muslims. However by joining with the Hindus the objectives of the Movement were made less clear since the Hindus and Gandhi especially, were using it for their own ends and didn't have the interests of the Muslims at heart. Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so called off his support. This was a massive blow to the chance of success for the Movement as a large proportion of the support for the cause fell quickly away.

Some of the leaders including Maulana Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective since the Movement's leadership was missing at a crucial time.

The Movement's ultimate failure was brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey but the end had been seen in the refusal of Lloyd George to accept the demands of the Movement. Muslims now had to cause to support and support quickly vanished.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4: also produces a judgement

Question No. 16:

Were concerns about British policies towards Muslims the most important reason for foundation of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer.

(14)Oct Nov 2014 Q. 3 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons for foundation of the Khilafat Movement or describes the

Movement

[3–6]

Muslims distrusted the British. Muslims were worried about the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. They met with Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, during the War.

LEVEL 3: Explains concerns about British policies towards Muslims or other reasons

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains concerns about British policies towards Muslims and other reasons

[9–13]

Muslims distrusted British policies, especially after the First World War and the Rowlatt Act and other legislation. They were concerned that the British were encouraging Muslims to fear the Hindus so that Muslims would cooperate more with the British. They were also worried about how British rule in Afghanistan and Persia had paid little attention to the views of Muslims there and were worried that the same was happening in India.

Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. They feared this would happen when the British government promised that the status of the Caliph would be respected in order to get the Muslims to fight alongside the Allies during WW1. The Muslims expressed their views to the British government during the war and it promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate. However, this promise was not kept at the end of the war since the Turkish Empire was broken up. Also, the institution of the Caliphate was to be abolished. After the war ended, reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans. The imprisonment of several Indian Muslims during the war also contributed to the anger felt. As a result, the Khalifat Movement was founded.

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

Question No. 17:

What was the All India Khilafat Conference?

4 marks May June 2015 Q. 3 a

Held in Delhi in November 1919, led by Ali brothers who hoped to try and persuade the British to keep their promises about maintaining the Turkish Empire. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Gandhi represented Congress. Gandhi hoped to unite Hindus and Muslims in his non-violent campaign against the British. Azad warned the Conference that David Lloyd George intended to punish Turkey for fighting against Britain in the war. The Conference passed a resolution agreeing to send a delegation to Britain, making sure they were aware of the strength of Muslim support for the Khalifa.

Question No. 18:

Why did the Khilafat Movement emerge?

7 marks Oct Nov 2016 Q. 3 b

LEVEL 1: Simple statement

[1]

Because of WW1

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2–4]

The Muslims thought Turkey would be split up

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

- Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the war.
- They expressed their views to the British government during the war who promised that no harm would be done to the Caliphate.
- After the war ended, reports from Europe suggested that the British and French wanted to punish the Turks for their support of the Germans.
- As a result, the Khilafat Movement was founded.

Question No. 19:

Was the withdrawal of Gandhi's support the most important reason for the decline of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer.

May/June 2017 Q.No. 3 c 14 marks

Level 5: Explains with evaluation

As top of Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

14

Level 4: Explains the withdrawal of Gandhi's support AND other reasons

Explains one reason for the withdrawal of Gandhi's support AND one other reason for 9 marks.

Additional explanation(s) up to a maximum of 13 marks.

9–13

Level 3: Explains the withdrawal of Gandhi's support OR other reasons

Explains one reason for the withdrawal of Gandhi's support OR one other reason for 7 marks.

Additional explanation(s) for the same line of reasoning up to a maximum of 10 marks.

e.g.

Withdrawal of Gandhi's support

Gandhi saw an opportunity for self-rule by joining the Movement, the involvement of a Hindu-majority grouping was welcomed by many Muslims.

By joining with a Hindu-majority grouping the objectives of the Movement were made less clear. Some perceived that Gandhi and some Hindus used it for their own political reasons.

Chauri Chaura was a village in the United Province where trouble started between the police and a mob. Gandhi decided that the Swaraj Movement was becoming too violent following the Chauri Chaura incident and so withdrew his support.

Other reasons

Thousands of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan in a religious protest against the British government. The Afghan government was hostile to the migrants and refused to allow all the refugees to settle.

Many of the refugees who returned to India died on the journey back or found themselves homeless and their jobs occupied which dispirited them.

Some of the leaders including Maulana and Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921 which made the organisation less effective.

The refusal of Britain to accept the demands of the Movement.

The decision of the Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey ended most of the impetus for the Khalifat movement, which had previously served as a unifying force for Muslims.

Mopla violence divided Muslims.

7–10

Level 2: Identifies/describes the withdrawal of Gandhi's support

AND/OR other reasons

Identifies/describes the withdrawal of Gandhi's support AND/OR other reason for 3 marks. Additional identification/description(s) up to a maximum of 6 marks.

e.g.

Chauri Chaura caused the Movement to decline.

Ataturk caused the Movement to decline.

3–6

Level 1: Simple statement(s)

A general answer lacking specific knowledge.

e.g.

They were always fighting each other.

1–2

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question

Question No. 19:

Was the Moplah uprising in 1921 the main reason for the end of the Khilafat Movement?

Explain your answer. 14 Level 5: Explains with evaluation

14

June 2019 Q.4

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14

(As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation)

Level 4:

Explains the Moplah uprising of 1921 AND other reasons 9–13

(Two explanations, one Moplah and one on other reasons, are worth nine marks.

Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

Uprising

- Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu property. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the Khilafat Movement. Other reasons
- 18 000 Muslim people migrated to Afghanistan (hijrat) to protect and foster Islam after a promise of homes and land. However the Afghan government did not welcome the hijrats and refused many of them entry. Many of those returning to India died on the journey back or they found themselves homeless and their jobs occupied. This was dispiriting for the Muslim community and support for the Khilafat Movement was lost.
- Some of the leaders including Maulana and Muhammad Ali were imprisoned in 1921, which made the organisation less effective.
- Gandhi had seen an opportunity for self-rule by joining the Movement and the involvement of the Hindu community was initially welcomed by many Muslims. However, this made the objectives of the Movement less clear since it was felt that Hindu groups and Gandhi were using it to advance their own interests, not those of the Muslim community.
- The Chauri Chaura incident of violence between protesters and the police led Gandhi to withdraw his support from the Khilafat Movement. This left Muslim groups to continue the work of the Movement alone which, combined with the imprisonment of their leaders and the Hijrat, was challenging.
- The end of the Movement was also brought about by the decision of the Muslim Mustafa Kamal Ataturk to form a nationalist government in Turkey. Muslim groups now had no cause to follow.

Level 3:

Explains the Moplah uprising of 1921 OR other reasons 7–10

(One explanation is worth seven marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)

See exemplars in L4

Level 2:

Identifies / describes reasons 3–6 (One identification / description is worth three marks.

Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to six marks)

e.g.

- Kamal Ataturk's new government in Turkey abolished it
- The impact of the Hijrat
- Gandhi called off his support
- Leaders were put in prison

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2

(One simple statement is worth one mark.

An answer with additional simple statements is worth two marks)

e.g.

- The uprising took place in South India

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

Topic # 12

DEHLI PROPOSALS, SIMON COMMISSION, NEHRU REPORT, 14 POINTS OF JINNAH

Question No. 1:

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929?

(7) June 2005.Q.3 b

(BEST ANSWER)

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

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

In the 14 points Jinnah demanded Federal form of government, provincial autonomy, separate electorate, effective representation of Muslims in assemblies & 1/3rd seats for Muslims in all cabinets. Creation of new Muslim provinces of Sind, NWFP, & Baluchistan was also demanded. Jinnah's 14 points clearly reflected the demands, sentiments & aspirations of the Muslims. But as in the past, the congress did not give them any importance & instead determined to oppose them. Anyhow 14 points became the part of government of India act 1935 later on.

Question No. 2:

Was the introduction of Jinnah's 14 points in 1929 the most important factor in the development of the Pakistan Movement between 1928 & 1935? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2006, Q. 3 c

The Nehru Report of 1928 was produced in response to demands for future constitutional reforms and the committee, which drew it up, had minimal Muslim representation. It reported on the future of the sub-Continent by looking to **dominion status** with no need for separate electorates. This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future co-operation between them and the Congress. However Jinnah made one final attempt to preserve the relationship in his 14 Points of 1929 in which he proposed three amendments to the report. These proposals were met with refusal and marked what he called the parting of the ways.

The 14 Points set out the demands of any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government. The demands were also to form the basis of the Muslims demands for a separate

homeland. It also convinced them that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations which were to be further developed by Allama Iqbal in 1930.

The 1st Round Table Conference proposed a **federal system** for India which was approved. Sind was to be given a separate identity and a govt. However Congress boycotted it and there was deadlock on the federal system. The minorities' sub-committee couldn't reach a conclusion. In the 2nd RTC Congress attended and minorities entered into an agreement on their demands. However in the 3rd RTC Congress was absent again and the gulf proved too great between the two sides.

The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced a federal system of government which was disappointing to the Muslim League who had expected more concessions from the British. The period of the Congress Rule and the associated atrocities ensured that the Muslim League became the focal point for all Muslims. The chief ministers of Punjab, Bengal and Assam all joined the Muslim League.

Analysis:

Question No.3:

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929?

(7) Nov.2007 Q.3 b

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

Mr. Jinnah suggested three amendments in Nehru report which were rejected. Therefore Jinnah put forward the 14 points in answer to the Nehru report (Jinnah also called the Nehru report as the parting of the ways). These points were produced in order to protect the political rights of

Muslims. These points were quite comprehensive & covered all aspects of Muslim demands at that time.

In the 14 points Jinnah demanded Federal form of government, provincial autonomy, separate electorate, effective representation of Muslims in assemblies & 1/3rd seats for Muslims in all cabinets. Creation of new Muslim provinces of Sind, NWFP, & Baluchistan was also demanded. Jinnah's 14 points clearly reflected the demands, sentiments & aspirations of the Muslims. But as in the past, the congress did not give them any importance & instead determined to oppose them. Anyhow 14 points became the part of government of India act 1935 later on.

Question No.4:

The 14 points were M.Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947, do you agree? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2009, Q. 4 c

Jinnah's 14 Points of 1929 set out the demands of future negotiations with Congress and for the British Government. These demands were also to form the basis of Muslim League's demand for a separate Muslim homeland. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and won much British approval for such a view. However, he also achieved much more.

After the 1937 elections, Jinnah set out to reform the Muslim League at grass root level and, as a result, membership had grown significantly by mid-1938. Without this growth, the League would have struggled to be recognised by the British as a powerful player in Indian politics, and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did.

Jinnah used the Lahore Conference in 1940 to ensure that the Muslim League would only accept a solution to the sub-continent which ensured partition. This was called the Pakistan Resolution.

He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent. In doing so he helped ensure the British realised the need to protect Muslim interests. Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Congress was left in no doubt that the League was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of

many sub-Continent Muslims. Due to continued pressure from the League and Jinnah, the 3 June Plan of 1947 announced that separate states would be set up – India and Pakistan.

Analysis:

Question No.5: Describe the Nehru Report.

(4) June 2011, Q.4 a

1928, constitutional guarantee of fundamental rights including freedom of conscience and liberty, central government responsible for peace and order, Dominion Status, India to become a federation with a 2 chamber parliament, protection of minorities, vote for all men and women.

Question No. 6:

In 1927 the British government set up a commission chaired by Sir John Simon as provided for under the terms of the 1919 Government of India Act. The commission was to look into the situation in India but none of its members was an Indian. This was considered an insult by the Congress party which decided to boycott the commission.

(a) What was the Nehru Report?

[4] Oct/Nov.2014 Q.3 c

1928, constitutional guarantee of fundamental rights including freedom of conscience and liberty, central government responsible for peace and order, Dominion Status, India to become a federation with a two-chamber parliament, protection of minorities, the vote for all men and women. Gandhi also proposed that Britain should have one year to accept the recommendations of the Nehru Report or face a campaign of non-cooperation.

Question No. 7:

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929?

7 marks May June 2015 Q. 3 b

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

Question No. 8:

What was the Simon Report?

4 marks Oct Nov. 2015 Q. 3 a

Sir John Simon had chaired a commission in 1927 to consider further political reforms in India. There was no Indian representation on the commission and this was opposed especially as its membership had been carefully selected to oppose self-government. Congress and ML boycotted it. SC reported in 1930, main points were federal system with more powers to provinces, diarchy ended with provincial government in hands of ministers responsible to elected legislatures, Governors to choose all ministers from parties that had majority support, Provincial Prime Ministers would be free from control by the governor or central government, NWFP to be given a legislative council but no government, no change in central executive and Council of Greater India to be set up representing India and the individual provinces to discuss matters of all-India concern.

Unacceptable to both Congress and ML.

Question No. 8:

Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

The Simon Commission 1927

The offer of the hand of friendship from Congress is more valuable than any concession which the British Government is willing to make. This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay firmly declares that the commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it denies the right of the people of India to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country. It contains no Indian representation. Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the commission at any stage or in any form. We are not satisfied with the status of just being petitioners to this commission.

From a speech made by Jinnah in Bombay in 1927, in reaction to the appointment of the Simon Commission

According to Source A, why was there opposition to the Simon Commission of 1927?

3 marks Oct Nov. 2016 Q. 1 a

No Indian representation on the Commission

Value friendship with Congress more than British concession

Not on equal terms with British in framing new constitution

Not satisfied with being only petitioners.

Question No. 9:

The Delhi Proposals 1927 Jinnah was keen to have Hindu-Muslim unity and was prepared to reject separate electorates for this. As a result he made a number of proposals to Congress at a meeting in Delhi in 1927. He wanted more Muslim-majority provinces to balance the number of Hindu-majority ones represented in the central assembly. He proposed that Sindh be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made into a full province. He wanted the protection of Muslim minorities as well as other minorities in Punjab and Bengal. One third of seats in the central legislature were to be set aside for Muslims and he wanted reserved seats rather than separate electorates. Congress favourably received these proposals but withdrew their support later in the year.

From Jinnah vs. Gandhi by Roderick Matthews

1(a) According to Source A, what were Jinnah's aims in his Delhi Proposals of 1927?

Oct Nov. 2017 Q. 1 a 3marks

Level 1: One mark for each correct statement identified from the source, allow a second mark for a developed statement from the source

1-3

e.g.

Hindu-Muslim unity

More Muslim-majority provinces to balance the number of Hindu-majority ones represented in the central assembly

Sindh to be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made a full province

The protection of Muslim minorities as well as for other minorities in Punjab and Bengal

1/3 of seats in the central legislature to be set aside for Muslims

To explore the possibility of reserved seats rather than separate electorates

Question No. 10:

How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the Simon Commission of 1927?

Oct Nov 2017 Q. no. 1 b 5 marks



A banner produced at the time of the Simon Commission

Level 3:

Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge 4–5

(Four marks for one supported valid inference, five marks for two or more supported valid inferences)

e.g.

Simon was not welcome in India / Indians felt strongly about his presence in India;

We know this because the banner tells him that he was an uninvited guest and should go back to Britain

He was very unpopular, and he and his fellow commission members were not welcome and should go back to Britain

Simon was not welcome because there were no Indian representatives on the committee

Level 2:

Unsupported valid inferences 2–3

(Two marks for one unsupported inference, three marks for two or more unsupported inferences)

e.g.

Simon was not welcome in India

Indians felt strongly about his presence in India

He was unpopular

Level 1:

Identifies surface features from the source 1

e.g.

It says that Simon should go back
He was an uninvited guest

Question No. 11:

Which of the following was the most important in the development of the Pakistan Movement?

(i) The Nehru Report, 1928

(ii) Jinnah's 14 Points, 1929

(iii) The Government of India Act, 1935

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

Oct Nov. 2017 Q.no.1 D 10 marks

Level 5:

Explains and makes judgement / evaluation 10

As top of Level 4 plus judgement / evaluation

Level 4:

Explains at least two factors 6–9

(Two explanations are worth 6 or 7 marks. Additional explanations on the same two factors cannot be awarded more than 8 marks. Explanation of the contribution of **all three** factors is worth 9 marks)

e.g.

Nehru Report

There were perceived to be anti-Muslim sentiments in it and even though all parties present produced it, the views of Muslims appeared to have been ignored.

The outlook for Hindu-Muslim relations was uncertain since there were **no separate electorate** proposals and Hindi the official language

Jinnah's 14 Points

Formed the basis of future negotiations with Congress or the British Government.

It also furthered the awareness that Hindus and Muslims should form separate nations and shaped the basis of a desire for a homeland.

The Government of India Act

Introduced a federal system of government, which was disappointing for the Muslim League which had expected more concessions from the British.

Muslims felt their views were ignored and dependent on Congress, so ideas about the Pakistan Movement began to develop.

Level 3:

Explains one factor 5–7

(One explanation is worth 5 marks. Additional explanations on the same factor cannot be awarded more than 7 marks)

See exemplars on Level 4

Level 2:

Identifies / describes one or more factor(s) 3–4

(One mark for each identification / description)

e.g.

The Nehru Report was perceived to be anti-Muslim

Hindi was to be the official language

Jinnah's 14 Points was in response to the Nehru Report

The Government of India Act was still in place at Partition

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2

(One mark for each simple statement)

e.g.

Jinnah's 14 Points was the most important

Topic # 13

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES 1930-1932

Question No. 1:

Why was the 2nd RTC of 1931 unsuccessful?

(7) June 2000 Q.3 b

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

Question No. 2:

The RTC of the 1930s achieved little .Give reasons why you might both agree & disagree with this statement.

(14) Nov.2000 Q.3 c

The 1st RTC was successful in that the Federal system for India was approved and a representative govt should be introduced at provincial level. However Congress boycotted it and there was deadlock on the federal system and the Minorities subcommittee couldn't reach a conclusion.

However the 2nd RTC was successful in that the Congress attended but Gandhi was stubborn and disagreed with most things. Sind was to be given a separate identity and a govt. The Minorities issue remained unresolved.

In the 3rd RTC Congress boycotted the talks while Jinnah was in voluntary exile, and it became apparent that the gulf was too great between two sides.

RTCs achieved little because no proper decision could be reached for independence of India, which was the main demand of Indian people. Even dominion status was not proposed. But it did achieve something in the sense that the voice of minorities was heard. Soon after the communal award was given, the act of 1935 was enforced on the basis of the reports of these conferences. Federal system of government and full responsible government was given in all provinces of India. Both the congress and ML took part in the elections which followed the act 1935.

ANALYSIS:

Question No.3:

Why were the RTC held between 1930 & 1932?

(7) Nov. 2001 Q.4 b

(BEST ANSWER)

With the beginning of the 20th century, the British government had adopted the policy of winning the sympathies & confidence of Indians by introducing the constitutional reforms in India. With the growing political consciousness among the Indians, the need of such reforms had become as absolute necessity.

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

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

Question No. 4:

How successful were the RTC of 1930-1932? Explain your answer

(14) June 2005 Q.3 c

(BEST ANSWER)

The RTCs were held in London. The purpose was to consider the Simon Commission report & suggest such reforms to solve India's constitutional problem, which could satisfy all people in the country. These Conferences were, to some extent, successful. The **first RTC** held in November 1930, was not attended by the Congress leaders because they had put healthy conditions for participating in the conference & were in jail on account of launching a non-cooperation movement. However, it was agreed that **the federal** government system should be adopted in India, & responsible & representative governments will be set up in provinces. This was a great achievement because congress had suggested a 'Unitary Form' of government in the Nehru report. Full responsible & representative government in provinces was a good step forward for self-rule. (Secondly) the princely states also agreed to join the federation; several committees were formed to discuss different issues.

The **second RTC** was held from September to December 1931. Mr. Gandhi attended as the only representative of Congress. Mr. Gandhi claimed that the Congress represented India & that there was no minority problem in the country. Muslim & other minority leaders disagreed. Therefore, on account of Mr. Gandhi's stubborn & unfair attitude, the conference couldn't achieve much. Still, its success was that it was declared that Orissa, Sind & NWFP would be given full provincial status with governors. The Communal Award was also introduced to provide the right to vote for minorities

The **third RTC** was held in November 1932. It was again not attended by the Congress. Mr. Jinnah also remained absent . This conference proved to be a formality. It broke up without achieving or agreeing to anything of substance, but the most crucial part was that its failure led towards

the formation of Pakistan's scheme in 1933. Within a short span, it led towards the creation of Pakistan.

The RTCs were not successful because they failed to solve the **constitutional problem** of India. Congress was not satisfied because the dominion status or self-rule was not granted as was promised by the Viceroy in 1930. In addition to that congress remained absent in the first RTC and consensus were not developed on the formation of constitution.

The problem of minorities was not resolved which left the Muslims dissatisfied. Low caste Hindus also demanded separate electorates & proper representation. The new government of Britain & the new Viceroy were not in favour of giving concession to India.

By and large, the conferences failed to achieve anything of importance, specifically the 3rd RTC. Because in it, Indians' strength showed their failure to make compromises. British decided to windup the series and introduced their own compiled act.

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

Question No. 5:

The RTC of 1930 achieved more than those of 1931 & 1932. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2007 Q.3 c

The 1st RTC was successful in that the Federal system for India was approved and a representative govt should be introduced at provincial level. However Congress boycotted it and there was deadlock on the federal system and the Minorities subcommittee couldn't reach a conclusion.

However the 2nd RTC was successful in that the Congress attended but Gandhi was stubborn and disagreed with most things. Sind was to be given a separate identity and a govt. The Minorities issue remained unresolved.

In the 3rd RTC Congress boycotted the talks while Jinnah was in voluntary exile, and it became apparent that the gulf was too great between two sides.

Question No.6:

Was it necessary to hold three RTC (1930-32)?

(7) June 2008 Q.3 b

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the British government had adopted the policy of winning the sympathies & confidence of Indians by introducing the constitutional reforms in India. With the growing political consciousness among the Indians, the need of such reforms had become as absolute necessity.

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

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

viceroy meeting. The proposed conference was held in London in three sessions, 1930, 1931 – 1932. In the following discussion we see the proceedings of London conferences known as RTC.

Question No.7:

Why was the 2nd RTC of 1931 unsuccessful?

(7) Nov 2009 Q.3 a

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

They didn't agree with one another.

(1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

Gandhi was difficult to negotiate with.

(2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

The Conference was unsuccessful because Gandhi refused to recognise the rights of the Muslims. He also refused to accept that the 14 Points of the Quaid-e-Azam should be included in future discussions. Gandhi was Unreasonable about the rights of minorities and refused to accept their demands.

Question No.8:

The First RTC of 1930 was the most successful one of all three. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2010 Q.3 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

(1–2)

They were all very successful.

LEVEL 2: Description of RTC

(3–6)

There were three Round Table Conferences held in London. Both Gandhi and Jinnah attended them.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures of RTCs

(7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains BOTH

(9–13)

Successes

1st

Federal system for India approved

Sind to be given a separate identity and a government

2nd

Congress attended

Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands

Failures

1st

Congress boycotted it

Deadlock on federal system

Minorities' sub-committee couldn't reach a conclusion

2nd

Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise the problems of the minorities. Muslims took a hard line against Congress to protect their position. The new British National government were less keen to reach a compromise in India

3rd

Congress absent again

Gulf too great between the two

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

Question No. 9:

Was anything achieved by the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932?

Explain your answer.

(14) May/June 2013 Q. 3 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

They all achieved something

LEVEL 2: Description of Round Table Conferences [3–6]

There were 3 Round Table Conferences held in London. Both Gandhi and Jinnah attended them

LEVEL 3: Agrees/disagrees and argues success or failures [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Agrees/disagrees with reference to both success/failures [9–13]

Successes

1930 Federal system for India approved

Sind to be given a separate identity and a government

1931 Congress attended

Minorities entered into an agreement on their demands

Failures

1930 Congress boycotted it

Deadlock on federal system

Minorities' sub-committee couldn't reach a conclusion

1931 Gandhi stubborn and disagreed with most things

Minorities issue unresolved

1932 Congress absent again

Gulf too great between two

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

Question No. 10:

Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932?

(7)May/June 2014 Q. 3 b

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

More than one meeting was necessary

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons describes RTCs and/or why they failed [2–4]

Congress didn't attend the first one and there was stalemate in the second.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

The Indians had opposed the Simon Commission but a report was still produced. The British decided that a RTC should be held in order to discuss the Commission's recommendations on the future government of India. It was realised that without the attendance of the Congress in the first RTC little progress on the future of the sub-Continent could be achieved. Lord Irwin met Gandhi and made progress so that another Round Table Conference could be held. In this Gandhi took a hard line refusing to recognise the problem of the minorities and also claiming to represent the Congress alone which he said spoke for the whole of India. The Conference broke up amidst threats that the British would impose a solution if agreement couldn't be reached. It was then agreed that a third Conference would be held.

Question No.11:

What does Source B tell us about the negotiations during the Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932?

Oct 2016 Q. 1 b 5 marks





A QUESTION OF CONTROL.

INDIA: "WHAT ABOUT CHANGING PLACES?"
JOHN BULL: "WELL, YOU'RE WELCOME TO SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO AT THE WHEEL,
BUT I THINK I'D BETTER SIT BESIDE YOU—WITHIN REACH OF THE BRAKE."

ANSWER:

LEVEL 3: Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge [4–5]

- The driver of the car is John Bull who represents British interests at the negotiations.
- The car is travelling over bumpy ground which represents the way that negotiations went during these years – difficult negotiations.
- The Indian in the car who represents their negotiators wants to take control from the British who are reluctant to give up control.
- It suggests that the British feared that progress towards change might happen too quickly, hence the reference to the brake on the car.
 - The source explains why the political leaders in India were reluctant to attend the Round Table Conferences because it shows that the decisions had already been made by the British, in the way that John Bull wants to keep control of the car.

Question No.12:

How did the name 'Pakistan' originate?

June 2017 Q. 3 a 4 marks

e.g.

- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali devised the name.
- Stated in pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933.
- By end of the year most Muslims within India knew the name and its importance.
- Punjab, Afghania (NWFP), Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan.
- Muslim League thought his ideas were impractical and ignored by Jinnah.

Question No. 13:

Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful?

May June 2017 Q. 3 b 7

Level 3: Explains reasons

Explains one reason for 5 marks and two (+) reasons up to a maximum of 7 marks.

e.g.

Gandhi did not accept that the 14 Points of the Quaid-e-Azam should be included in future discussions.

Gandhi did not accept the demands about the rights of minorities.

The Conference was unsuccessful because Gandhi refused to recognise the rights of the Muslim.

5–7

Level 2: Identifies reasons

Identifies one reason for 2 marks and two (+) reasons up to a maximum of 4 marks.

e.g.

The difficulties negotiating with Gandhi.

ideas that Gandhi expressed were not accepted by all.

2–4

Level 1: Simple statement(s)

A general answer lacking specific knowledge.

e.g.

They did not agree with each other.

1

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

Question No. 14:

Was the First Round Table Conference of 1930 more successful than the two that followed in 1931 and 1932? Explain your answer.

May June 2018 Q. 3 c 14 marks

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation 14

Level 4:

Explains success AND less success 9–13 (Two explanations, one on success and one on less success, are worth 9 marks.

Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

e.g.

Success

1st

- Federal system for India approved as the Princes declared they would join a future federation as long as their rights were recognised.

2nd

- Congress attended which was a step forward, although this had been made possible only through talks between Gandhi and the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

Less success

1st

- Congress boycotted the talks and without them representing the majority of Indians, progress could not be made.

2nd

- Gandhi was seen as being stubborn, taking a hard line in the talks, and refusing to recognise the problems of the minorities. He advanced the argument that he spoke for all Indians with which Jinnah disagreed.

3rd

- Congress was absent again as Gandhi and Nehru had been imprisoned due to the renewal of the non-cooperation movement, so Congress boycotted the talks.

Level 3:

Explains success OR less success 7–10

(One explanation is worth 7 marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)

See exemplars in L4

Level 2:

Identifies / describes Round Table Conferences 3–6 (One identification / description is worth 3 marks.

Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to 6 marks)

e.g.

- There were three Round Table Conferences (RTC) held in London
- Both Gandhi and Jinnah attended some of the RTC's but not necessarily at the same time
- Congress did not attend the first RTC and began non-cooperation programme
- The Muslim community felt the first RTC was a success
- At the first RTC the Princely States declared they would join a future federal system for India
- The British agreed at the first RTC that representative government should be introduced at provincial level
- Congress attended the second RTC
- Agreement that the NWFP and Sindh should be made provinces was made at the second RTC
- Gandhi was seen as refusing to recognise the problems of the minorities.
- Congress boycotted the third RTC
- The Princes also boycotted the third RTC
- Jinnah went into voluntary exile • Nothing of importance was agreed at the third RTC

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2 (One simple statement is worth 1 mark.
An answer with additional simple statements is worth 2 marks)

e.g.

- They were all successful
- They made little progress

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

Question No. 15:

What was the Communal Award?

Oct . Nov. 2018 Q. 3 A 4 marks

Level 1:

One mark for each relevant point, two marks for a developed statement 1–4

e.g.

- 1932 • Announced by Ramsey MacDonald after the Second Round Table Conference
- Right of separate electorate recognised for all minorities
- Principle of weightage applied
- Unpopular with the Muslim community as it reduced their majority in Punjab and Bengal.
- The Muslim community accepted it
- Congress rejected it
- Gandhi protested by fasting
- Untouchables were recognised as a mainstream member of Hindu society.

Question No. 16 :

Who was Rahmat Ali?

May June 2019 Q. 4 a 4 marks

Level 1:

One mark for each relevant point,

two marks for a developed statement 1–4

e.g.

- In 1930 he left India to study law at Cambridge.
- Attended conferences in London on the position of the Hindu and Muslim communities in India.
- Believed in a separate Muslim homeland.
- In 1933 he produced a pamphlet, 'Now or Never', which argued in favour of partition.
- Became popular amongst most Muslim groups during the 1930s.
- Formed the Pakistan National Movement.
- Developed the name of Pakistan.



Topic # 14

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

Question No.1:

Why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent?

(7) Nov. 2006, Q. 3 b

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

It was important to the future of the sub-continent because it was the last constitutional reforms with which the British wanted to give political power in the hands of Indians. Through this Act the federal system & parliamentary system were enforced in India. The members of Central Assembly were greatly enlarged. The number of voters was greatly increased i.e. from 6 million to 30 million & women were also allowed to vote. Autonomy was given to all the provinces & all the ministers were to be Indians. Every province was free to formulate its programme & execute it. In other words Indians were involved in the management of the affairs of the land. New provinces of Orissa, Sindh & NWFP were created.

The Act was also important because it became the basis of future constitutions of both India & Pakistan after independence; the government of Pakistan was running on the 1935 Act till 1956 when the first constitution of the country was enforced.

Question No. 2:

Why was there so much opposition to the government of India Act 1935?

(7) Nov 2008 Q. 3 b

The Viceroy and Governor-General was head of the Federation and could exert special powers if he wanted to. Provincial governors also had special powers, having the right to dismiss ministers

or the whole administration. Only 25% of India's population could vote because of the property qualification for voting. Therefore few could vote. Congress party was not ready to accept 1\3 seats for the Muslims in central legislative assembly and to give right of separate electorates to them. Numbers of seats for Indians were still limited on the councils and were not sufficient to represent 400 million population of India.

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

Question No. 3:

Why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-Continent?

(7) June. 2011, Q. 3 b

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

Question No. 4:

Explain the importance of the Government of India Act of 1935 to the future of the sub-continent.

Oct Nov 2016 Q. 1 c 7 marks

LEVEL 1: Simple statement [1]

It was used to govern India

LEVEL 2: Identifies importance [2–4]

More people could vote and there was some provincial autonomy

LEVEL 3: Explains importance [5–7]

- Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant that every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out their own programmes and be responsible to their own legislature.
- This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward.
- Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill
- It provided additional rights for the local population to vote – some 5 times the previous numbers at 35 million in total.
- Provisions for a federal government were established for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide to participate politically in affairs concerning the sub-continent.
- However, key decisions relating to external relations and defence were retained by the British, and opposed by the Indians.

Question No. 4:

Explain why there was opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935.

May June 2020 Q. 4 b 7 marks

Level 3:

Explains reason(s) 5–7 (Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g.

- As only 25% of the population were eligible to vote because of the property qualification, the Act was considered exclusive/elitist;
- Although ministers in the provinces appeared to have control over all departments the real power lay with the Provincial Governors who could choose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked;
- The British retained key decisions in external relations and defence. This was a drawback for Indian groups who wished to gain more control over their own affairs.

Level 2:

Identifies reason(s) 2–4 (One mark for each identification) e.g.

- The Governor General remained in total control
- Relatively few of the Indian community could vote

- The Princes resented their loss of power

Level 1:

Simple statement 1 (One mark for any simple statement)

e.g.

- The Act was opposed on all sides in India.

Topic # 15

CONGRESS RULE & DAY OF DELIVERANCE 1937-39

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

(7) June 2000 Q.2 b

DOD was celebrated on 22nd Dec. 1939 and thanks giving prayers were offered by the Muslims of India. It was organized by the M.L in order to mark the resignations of congress Ministries which ruled in 8 provinces of India (congress resigned because they were not ready to support Britain against Germany in the 2nd WW until or unless self-rule was not granted). Muslims all over India heaved a sigh of relief at the end of the congress rule because the policies and attitude of the congress Ministries were hostile to Muslims.

The life, property, religion and culture of Muslims were not safe under Congress rule. The Muslims were happy when the congress rule ended.

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

- Jinnah's 14 points 1929**
- Govt. of India Act 1935**
- Congress Rule 1937-39.**

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

(14) Nov. 2001 Q. 2 c

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question No. 3:

Why was Congress rule of 1937 -39 hated?

(7) Nov. 2002 Q. 3. B

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

Question No. 4:

Why was Congress rule of 1937-39 so hated by the Muslims?

(7) June 2004, Q. 3 b

Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. They were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the

beginning of each day. The Widdia Mander Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day.

Question No. 5:

The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was so hated was because of the introduction of the Wardha Scheme. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2006 Q. 3 c

(BEST ANSWER)

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

The Congress proved to be a pure Hindu party and worked during its reign only for the betterment of the Hindus. Twenty-seven months of the Congress rule were like a **nightmare** for the Muslims of India. Some of the Congress leaders even stated that they would take revenge from the Muslims for the last **700 years** of their slavery.

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

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

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

Analysis:

Question No. 6:

Why did Muslim object to the rule of the congress party between 1937-39?

(7) June 2007 Q. 3 b

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

Question No. 7:

Do you agree that the celebration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was justified?

Give reasons for your answer

(14) Nov. 2009 Q.3 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

It was justified.

(1-2)

LEVEL 2: Description of event or other factors, Because Congress rule was hated.

(3–6)

LEVEL 3: Explains justification OR reasons against (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains BOTH

Justified

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

Not justified

The unity between the Muslim League and the Congress became irreconcilable and the chance of a future united India even less likely. Congress had resigned partly because Britain stated that India was at war with Germany and Muslims had to support Britain in the ongoing 2nd world war. But the matter of the fact was Muslims should not have supported them. That war was fought for European supremacy and not for India. Besides that Britain was probably more concerned with the war than the future of India.

(9–13)

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

Question No. 8:

Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was hated so much because of the introduction of Bande Matram? Explain your answer. (14) Oct Nov 2013 Q. 3 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

The Hindus were cruel.

LEVEL 2: Description/identifies reasons [3–6]

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

LEVEL 3: Explains Bande Matram or other reasons [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains Bande Matram and other reasons [9–13]

Congress Rule was hated due to the atrocities committed against the Muslims. Bande Matram, a song in which degrading remarks were used against Muslims, was adopted as the national anthem and had to be sung at the beginning of each day.

Muslims were abused and killed by Hindus. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on Muslim worshippers in mosques.

The Wardha Scheme was imposed on Muslims. Under this scheme, students had to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Muslims saw this as an attempt to convert them to Hinduism.

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

Question No. 9:

**How successful were the provincial elections held in India in 1937? Explain your answer.
(10) Oct Nov 2016 Q. 1 D**

LEVEL 1: Simple statement [1–2]

The elections were useful for the Indians

LEVEL 2: Describes elections/identifies success and/or less success [3–4]

Congress won most seats and Muslims were disappointed

LEVEL 3: Explains the success OR less success of the elections [5–7]

LEVEL 4: Explains the success AND less success of the elections [6–9]

Successful

For Hindus/Congress:

- Congress won majorities in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others
- Saw themselves as the sole party representing Indians
- Led to formation of cabinets in 8 provinces.

For Muslims/Muslim League:

- First major election fought and helped to unify the Muslim League
- Led to improvements in organisation and planning
- Learnt that their support lay in areas where Muslims in minority rather than in majority
- Recognition of an 'image problem' as its leaders were seen as not in touch with ordinary Muslims.

Less successful

For Hindus/Congress:

- Congress separates the Muslim League after the elections which led to difficulties in future negotiations
- Attitude of Congress and Nehru hardened Muslim views towards a separate nation.

For Muslims/Muslim League:

- Relative poor performance in the elections; out of 489 Muslim seats, the Muslim League won 109.
- In the Punjab; out of 86 Muslim seats, Muslim League won 1 and others taken by Punjab Unionist Party
- Muslims felt betrayed by the British who were seen as too concerned with getting the new provincial governments running rather than being concerned with Muslim rights
- Congress used its new powers to further upset Muslims during Congress Rule.

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

Question No. 10:

Was the introduction of the Wardha Scheme the main reason why Congress rule (1937–1939) was disliked by Muslim community? Give reasons for your answer.

Oct. Nov. 2018 Q. No. 3 C 14 marks

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14 As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation

Level 4:

Explains WHY the Wardha Scheme AND other reasons meant Congress rule was disliked by the Muslim community 9–13

e.g.

Wardha Scheme

- The Wardha Scheme was imposed on the Muslim community. Under this scheme, students learned vocational skills and were taught in Hindi, This was resented by the Muslim community who saw it as an attempt to move them away from Islam.

Other reasons

- They felt that it threatened Muslim culture and identity.
- Hindi was enforced as the official language as a consequence the Muslim community felt oppressed
- There were violent incidents where Muslims and their property were attacked by Hindus leaving the community feeling unsafe
- Azaan was forbidden and mosques attacked. Muslims felt persecuted
- The Bande Matram, a song adopted in the provincial assemblies sung at the beginning of each day was contained challenging content for Muslims.

Level 3:

Explains WHY the Wardha Scheme OR other reasons meant Congress rule was disliked by the Muslim community 7–10 (One explanation is worth 7 marks.

Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)

See exemplars in L4

Level 2:

Identifies / describes reasons 3–6 (One identification / description is worth 3 marks.

Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to 6 marks)

e.g.

- Muslims had to observe the Wardha Scheme
- Muslims were made to sing the Bande Matram

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2 (One simple statement is worth 1 mark. An answer with additional simple statements is worth 2 marks)

e.g. • Their complaints were ignored

QUESTION NO. 11:

Explain why the Muslim community objected to the rule of the Congress party between 1937 and 1939. 7 Level 3: Explains reasons

May June 2019 Q. 4 B 7 marks

5–7

(Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g.

- The erosion of Muslim identity and culture. Muslims were forbidden to eat beef and received harsh punishments if they slaughtered cows.
- Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on mosques. This made the Muslim community feel that their language and religion were being made worthless.
- Bande Matram, a nationalistic Hindu song, was adopted. It encouraged Hindus to expel Muslims from 'Hindustan'. Singing of the song was made compulsory before the start of business every day in the provincial assemblies.
- Another scheme, the Widdia Mandar scheme, indirectly aimed to convert all non-Hindus to Hinduism. It was introduced in all schools and colleges. It promoted Hindu myths and heroes, adopting them as national icons. Muslim groups felt it was an attempt to subvert their faith.
- The Wardha scheme was a new educational policy that required students to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. Spinning cotton by hand was introduced into the school curriculum. Teaching was in Hindi with no religious education, which meant that Muslim students were at a disadvantage and again they felt this was a covert attempt at conversion by Congress.

Level 2:

Identifies reasons 2–4 (One mark for each identification)

- The Widdia Mandar scheme was introduced
- The Bande Matram was adopted
- Hindi enforced as the official language.

Level 1:

Simple statement 1 (One mark for any simple statement)

e.g. • The Muslim community were worried by the measures introduced during Congress rule. No evidence submitted or

QUESTION NO. 12:

What was the 'Day of Deliverance'?

May June 2020 Q. 4 C 4 marks

Level 1:

One mark for each relevant point, two marks for a developed statement 1–4

e.g.

- On 22 December 1939 [1] Jinnah called on the Muslim community to celebrate the end of Congress rule [1]
- Jinnah appealed to all local and provincial district Muslim Leagues [1] to hold public meetings to support this declaration [1] and appealed for these gatherings to be held calmly and with humility [1];
- Congress objected to this celebration [1].

Topic # 16

THE PAKISTAN RESOLUTION 1940

Question No.1: Which of the following contributed the most to the Pakistan National Movement?

- Allama iqbal's address of 1930**
- Ch. Rehmat Ali's scheme**
- Mohd. Ali Jinnah's Lahore resolution of 1940?**

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

(14) June 2002 Q. 3 c

Allama iqbal gave his presidential address at the annual meeting of Muslim league held at Allahbad on 30 December 1930. In his address he discussed the political problem of the country. He advocated the TWO NATION theory & said that Muslims in India must keep their identity. He said that the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in India was in the best interest of the Muslim of India. His address is important because it was the first occasion that the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims was given from the side of ML.

Ch. Rehmat Ali was a scholar at the Cambridge university .In 1933 he wrote a pamphlet entitled NOW OR NEVER in which he demanded that the Muslim majority provinces of NWFP , Baluchistan, Punjab, & Sindh should be grouped together to form a free Muslim state which should be named as 'Pakistan'. But no effort was made to propagate & popularize his idea at that time. (Because it was given by a student)

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

Question No.2: Who was Dr. Allama Iqbal?

(4) Nov. 2010 Q.4 a

A philosopher, politician and poet who practised law in England. Knighted by the British in 1922 in recognition of his poetry. He believed in the need for Muslims to have a separate country and that Hindus and Muslims were 2 nations. In 1927 appointed General Secretary of Muslim League, and made his Allahabad speech in 1930. Buried outside Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.

Question No.3:

Was the work of Allan Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rehmat Ali? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2011 Q. 4 c

AI

He was the first important Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state. As a result of his Allahabad address in 1930 when he put forward this view, separatism was seriously considered by many Muslims during the 1930s. He was also opposed to the British control of India – conquest of others was wrong and went against the Muslim faith. This strengthened his view that Muslims should have a separate homeland, independent of the British. He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress. This argument was adopted by Jinnah who went on to lead the Muslim League as a highly effective political party. His poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress. This progress needed to be along a distinctive Islamic path and not capitalist in nature. Again this vision was adopted by Muslims as a view of the future.

RA

In 1933 he and some fellow students produced a pamphlet called 'Now or Never' in which he argued in favour of partition and gave the name Pakistan to this new Muslim state that would be formed. This became popular amongst most Muslims during the 1930s. His views were different from AI as he wanted a separate independent state whereas AI wanted just a separate state. However, Ali did attract his critics, especially as he criticised many Muslim leaders especially Jinnah and as such was viewed as less important a figure. He attacked him over abandoning Muslim communities in such places as Delhi as well as accepting a divided Bengal. He was also considered less important than Iqbal since Jinnah took up many of his ideas whereas he refused to meet Ali, but nevertheless his views were adopted eventually.

Question No.4:

Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan?

(7)Oct Nov 2014 Q. 3 b

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

He was the greatest poet and philosopher of Pakistan.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2–4]

He said there should be a separate state for Muslims.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

Iqbal was the first Muslim politician to demand a separate state for Pakistan which he advocated in 1930. This was important since it provided a focus for the Muslims to work towards during the next 15 years. As a poet and philosopher he advocated the need for a solid foundation for Muslims in Islam and the Holy Quran and provided the intellectual basis for the debate for a separate homeland. Finally, he recognised the talent in Jinnah as the natural leader of the Muslims in their demands for a separate homeland.

Question No.4:

Source A

The All India Muslim League meeting in Lahore 1940 In March 1940, the All India Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park, Lahore. Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah outlined the events of the past few months and presented his own solution to the Muslim problem. He said that the problem of India was not of an internal conflict between Hindus and Muslims, but mainly an international one. He felt that the differences between Hindus and the Muslims were so great and so sharp that their union under one central government was full of serious risks. He said that Hindus and the Muslims belonged to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. Hindus and Muslims belonged to two separate and distinct nations and therefore the only chance open was to allow them to have separate states.

From The Story of Pakistan

According to Source A, what were the problems facing India in 1940?

3 marks Oct Nov. 2015 Q. 1 a

Problem of India an international one and should be treated as such Differences between Hindus and Muslims so great and sharp (1) that union under one central government was risky People belonged to 2 separate and distinct nations(1) only chance to allow them to have separate states They belonged to 2 different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature Concepts on and of life different.

Question No.4:

Did Allama Iqbal contribute more to the Pakistan Movement than Rahmat Ali? Explain your answer.

Oct Nov 2016 Q. 4 c 14 marks

LEVEL 1: Simple statement [1–2]

They both went to university

LEVEL 2: Describes the relationship/identifies successes or failures [3–6]

- Allama Iqbal was a poet, knighted by the British.
- Rahmat Ali named Pakistan

LEVEL 3: Explains Allama Iqbal's OR Rahmat Ali's contributions to the Pakistan Movement [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains Allama Iqbal's AND Rahmat Ali's contributions to the Pakistan Movement [9–13]

Allama Iqbal

- He was the first Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state.
- After his Allahabad address in 1930 when he put forward this view, many Muslims seriously considered separatism during the 1930s.
- He was opposed to British control of India – conquest of others was wrong and went against the Muslim faith, this strengthened his view of a separate homeland, independent of the British.
- He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress.
- Jinnah took up many of his ideas and went on to lead the Muslim League as a highly effective political party.
- Iqbal's poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress along a distinctive Islamic path and not capitalist in nature.
- Many Muslims adopted this vision as a view of the future.

Rahmat Ali

- In 1933 he and some fellow students produced a pamphlet called 'Now or Never' in which he argued in favour of partition and gave the name Pakistan to this new Muslim state that would be formed.
- This became popular amongst most Muslims during the 1930s.
- He wanted a separate independent state.
- He criticised plans to abandon Muslim communities in such places as Delhi as well as accepting a divided Bengal.
- Jinnah refused to meet him.
- Ali's vision of the future was adopted in the longer term.

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

Question No.5:

How did the name 'Pakistan' originate? May June 2017 Q. 3 a 4

e.g.

- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali devised the name.
- Stated in pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933.
- By end of the year most Muslims within India knew the name and its importance.
- Punjab, Afghania (NWFP), Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan.
- Muslim League thought his ideas were impractical and ignored by Jinnah.

Note: Allow a second mark for a developed statement. 1–4

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

Question No.6

Why was Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal asked to chair the Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930? Oct Nov 2017 Q. no. 1 c 7 marks

Level 3: Explains reasons 5–7

(Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g.

He was a well-respected, authoritative figure and had the confidence of Muslims and the first important Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state

He was opposed to British control of India – as the concept of conquest went against Muslim beliefs. This strengthened his view of the creation of a separate homeland, independent of the British

He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress. He had inspired and spoke for many in the Muslim League

He was suitable / educated and was the best leader as Jinnah was not yet ready to accept the Two Nation Theory

His poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress, so he was respected

Question No. 7:

Assess the significance of the contributions of Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali to the Pakistan Movement. Explain your answer. May June 2020 Q. 4 C 14 marks

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14 (As top Level 4 plus a judgement or evaluation)

Level 4:

Explains Allama Iqbal AND Rahmat Ali's contributions to the Pakistan Movement 9–13

(Two explanations, one on the achievements and one on another reason, are worth nine marks.

Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

Allama Iqbal

- His poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among the Muslim community urging them to be active in making progress along a distinctive Islamic path and not capitalist in nature. This approach was popular with many Muslim people who adopted this vision;
- He was opposed to the British control of India – believing the conquest of others was wrong. He was the first Muslim politician to advocate the creation of a separate Muslim state; after his Allahabad address in 1930, many Muslim people seriously considered separatism for the first time;
- He persuaded many that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress.
- Jinnah adopted many of his ideas, later leading the Muslim League.

Rahmat Ali

- In 1933, Rahmat Ali and other students produced a very popular pamphlet called 'Now or Never'. The pamphlet argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward;
- He also founded the Pakistan National Movement and campaigned for the idea of Pakistan, the name given to this separate homeland by Rahmat Ali and his followers;
- By 1940 the Muslim League supported Rahmat Ali's view that a separate Muslim homeland was needed;
- Rahmat Ali was unpopular as he criticised other Muslim leaders including Jinnah over what he saw as the abandonment of Muslim communities in places such as Delhi as well as accepting a divided Bengal under the terms of partition in 1947.

Level 3:

Explains Allama Iqbal OR Rahmat Ali's contributions to the Pakistan Movement 7–10 (One explanation is worth seven marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks) See exemplars in L4

Level 2:

Identifies/describes contributions 3–6 (One identification/description is worth three marks. Extra marks are awarded for additional identification/descriptions up to six marks)

e.g.

- Allama Iqbal was the 'architect of Pakistan';
- Rahmat Ali provided the name of the new homeland 'Pakistan'.

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2

e.g.

- Allama Iqbal was a poet;
- Rahmat Ali was a lawyer.

Topic # 17

CRIPPS MISSION 1942

Question No. 1: Why did the Cripps mission fail?

(7) June 2002 Q. 4 b

CM failed because both the congress and ML didn't accept its proposals. The Mission was sent to India by the British government in March 1942. WW II was going on & the British were in a difficult position. Congress leaders were pressing the British for transfer of power in India. After lengthy negotiations with political leaders, Cripps gave the proposals that transfer of power will be done after the WW and a new constitution will be framed. Under the new constitution any province or state will be free to stay out of the constitution. Government of India Act of 1935 will

remain in force in the meantime. The C-in-C of Indian Army and Finance Minister will be British till the end of the war. These proposals will be accepted or rejected as a whole. Also these proposals will be implemented if both the congress and Muslim league accept it.

The CM failed because both congress and ML rejected the proposals. The congress rejected it and wanted immediate transfer of power and said that the Hindu-Muslim problem would be resolved later. The congress strongly objected to the proposal that provinces could opt out of the Indian union.

The ML rejected it because there was no assurance of proper Muslim representation in the government and the mission didn't agree to the demand for Pakistan in clear terms.

Question No.2:

Why did the Cripps mission of 1942 fail?

(7) Nov. 2004 Q. 3 b

The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately.

Question No. 3:

Was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) Nov 2008 Q.3 c

The Cripps mission was sent to India by the British government in March 1942. Its main purpose was to appease the Congress & ML because the WW II was in full fury & the British government needed full support from India. The Cripps Mission promised transfer of power after the war ended with the option that any province could opt out of the federation. The Mission also put condition that the defence of India would be in Britain hands.

The Cripps Mission was important because it made it clear that the British would have to leave India sooner or later. It also endorsed the idea & possibility of partition by giving the provinces an option to get separated. Thus the Cripps Mission laid the foundation of independence & the partition.

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

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

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

Question No. 4:

Why was the Cripps mission unsuccessful?

(7) June 2009 Q. 5 b

The Muslim League rejected the Mission's proposals because the British did not agree to Partition. Congress rejected the Plan because it did not go far enough, demanding instead immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which Congress exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately ('Quit India' movement).

Question No. 5:

War broke out with Germany on 3rd September 1939 and Britain counted on the support from her Empire, including India. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, India was threatened by their advance through South East Asia. As a result the British government sent the Cripps Mission to India.

Describe the Cripps Mission.

(4) May June 2013 Q. 3 a

British Government sent a mission to India in 1942 under Sir Stafford Cripps, the Lord Privy Seal, in order to achieve Hindu-Muslim consensus on some constitutional arrangement and to convince the Indians to postpone their struggle till the end of the Second World War. Cripps arrived in Delhi on March 22, 1942 and had series of meetings with the leading Indian politicians. In the meetings Cripps tried to plead his case before these political leaders and tried to convince them to accept his following proposals:

1. During the course of the war, the British would retain their hold on India. Once the war finished, India would be granted dominion status.
2. At the end of the war, a Constituent Assembly would be set up with the power to frame the future constitution of India.
3. The provinces not agreeing to the new constitution would have the right to keep itself out of the proposed Union.
4. During the war an interim government comprising of different parties of India would be constituted. However, defence and external affairs would be the sole responsibility of the viceroy.

Question No. 6:

Why was the Quit India Movement formed in 1942?

(7) June 2005, Q.4 b

Both Muslims and Hindus were to some extent united in their opposition to the Cripps Mission's proposals. The Muslims rejected them because the British would not agree to Partition and the

Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately. As a result Gandhi began the Movement.

Question No. 7:

During the Second World War, Britain was keen to ensure that the sub-continent supported the war effort and made various promises to both the Congress Party and the Muslim League about the future of India. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941, Japan entered the war and advanced through South-East Asia as far as Burma. The British became even more anxious about the sub-continent and sent the Cripps Mission to India but it failed to resolve the situation.

(a) What was the Quit India Resolution?

[4] Oct Nov 2013 Q.3 a

Gandhi and a non-violent protest in 1942 spoke at a Congress meeting in Allahabad and argued that if Britain left India, Japan would no longer be a threat. August 1942, Quit India Resolution passed by Congress calling for immediate withdrawal of British. Gandhi and Nehru arrested, Congress banned, rioting and loss of British control in some areas but power restored with force. Muslim League didn't approve of Quit India campaign and saw it as anti-Muslim.

Question No. 8:

Why did Congress and the Muslim League oppose the Cripps Mission in 1942?

7 marks Oct Nov. 2015 Q. 1 c

The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain leave the sub-continent immediately. The ML insisted on a firm promise of an independent state of Pakistan. Anything else would lead to a Hindu majority which they thought would deny Muslim rights.

Topic # 18

THE GANDHI – JINNAH TALKS 1944

Question No. 1:

Were the Gandhi Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) Nov.2005 Q. 4 c

During the period of 1940s, there were many events in the sub-continent led towards the partition and independence of the sub-continent and Gandhi Jinnah talks remained one of the important factors in this progress. Gandhi Jinnah talks were held in **Sep. 1944** at *Bombay*. Mr Gandhi's main arguments were that All Indians are one nation because Muslims are only converts. Therefore demand of separate homeland was baseless. He believed that Congress & ML should cooperate & achieve independence first. Then a referendum may be held in Muslim majority provinces to find out if they wished to be separated. Punjab & Bengal will have to be divided because there are non-Muslim majority districts. Defence & Foreign offices should be in control of a central authority. Mr Jinnah didn't agree & pressed upon an independent & sovereign Muslim state. Therefore the talks failed.

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

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

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

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

Question No. 2:

Why did Gandhi Jinnah talks fail in 1944?

(7) June 2011 Q.4 b

Gandhi only wanted to achieve independence first and foremost – partition discussions could follow later, whereas Jinnah wanted to settle the issue of partition first and before the British left. He knew that his bargaining position would be much weaker if he went along with Gandhi's plan.

Gandhi insisted that he spoke for all Indians and couldn't accept the position of Muslims as being a separate nation. Hence independence for all Indians as a united nation was on his agenda. Jinnah was at odds with Gandhi and accused him of only speaking for Hindus; otherwise he would accept the idea of partition.

Jinnah accused Gandhi of not accepting the two nation idea of partition. Gandhi also wanted the central government to have control of key areas such as defence and foreign policy, whereas Jinnah wanted these issues to be dealt with by the provinces.

Question No. 3:

Explain why the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 did not reach an agreement.

Oct Nov 2017 Q. 4 B 7 marks

Level 3: Explains reasons 5–7

(Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g.

Timetable:

Gandhi wanted to achieve independence first then partition discussions could follow whereas Jinnah wanted to settle the issue of partition first. He knew that his bargaining position would be weaker if he went along with Gandhi's plan.

Audience/support:

Gandhi insisted that he spoke for all Indians and could not accept the position of Muslims as being a separate nation and so wanted independence for all Indians as a united nation. Jinnah was opposed to this.

Tensions:

Jinnah was at odds with Gandhi and declared that he only spoke for Hindus, so would not accept the idea of partition. He believed that Gandhi did not accept the two-nation idea of partition.

Role of government:

Gandhi also wanted the central government to have control of key areas such as defence and foreign policy, whereas Jinnah wanted these issues to be dealt with locally by the provinces.

Question No. 4:

Were the Gandhi–Jinnah talks the most important factor during the 1940s that led to the partition of the subcontinent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer.

May June 2018 Q. 4 C 14 marks

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14 As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation

Level 4:

Explains the Gandhi–Jinnah talks AND other factors 9–13 (Two explanations, one on the talks and one on another factor, are worth 9 marks.

Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

e.g.

Gandhi–Jinnah talks

- It was an important meeting as Gandhi had been forced to negotiate with the Muslim League on an equal footing for the first time regarding the future of India.

- Gandhi wanted to achieve independence first – partition discussions could follow later – whereas Jinnah wanted to settle the issue of partition first and before the British left. He knew that his bargaining position would be much weaker if he went along with Gandhi’s plan.

Other factors

- The Lahore Resolution, 1940 drafted by the 25-man All-India Muslim League asked for greater Muslim autonomy within India; this was seen as a demand for a separate Muslim state. From then on, the aims of the Muslim League were clear: an independent nation state.

- The results of the 1945–46 elections demonstrated that Congress had control of the non-Muslim votes but that the League had gained control of the Muslim vote. The Muslim League was now an equal player to Congress so the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by Congress or the British government.

- In March 1946, members of the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India to work out a plan for achieving independence for India as a federation which the Muslim League accepted but Congress refused to accept the province groupings and stated that they would not be bound by any British plan. The British government decided to form an interim government headed by Nehru joined by members of the Muslim League.

- As the Muslim League were concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and that Congress would be left to organise a new country, they organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 with the aim of stopping the British government giving in to Congress. The disruption worried the British, so gradually they shifted their position on Partition.

Level 3:

Explains the Gandhi–Jinnah talks OR other factors 7–10 (One explanation is worth 7 marks.

Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)

See exemplars in L4

Level 2:

Identifies / describes negotiations 3–6 (One identification / description is worth 3 marks. Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to 6 marks)

e.g.

- Gandhi and Jinnah held talks about the future of India but could not agree
- The Lahore Resolution 1940

- The Cripps Mission led to the Quit India Movement
- The Simla Conference 1945
 - The emergence of the Muslim league as an equal player to Congress following the 1945-46 elections
- The British Cabinet Commission and the federal plan for an independent India
- Congress rejects the plan
- Direct Action Day in 1946 organised by the Muslim League
- 3 June Plan of 1947 following unrest in the Punjab

Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2 (One simple statement is worth 1 mark. An answer with additional simple statements is worth 2 marks)

e.g.

- There were lots of negotiations that were held during these years

Topic # 19

LORD WAVELL & THE SIMLA CONFERENCE 1945

Question No.1:

Was the Simla conference of 1945 the most important factor during the 1940s

leading to the partition of the Sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2003 Q. 3 c

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

equal number of Hindus & Muslims & desired that one Muslim seat should be given to congress because there were many Muslims in the congress party.

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

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

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

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

Question no.2:

How successful were negotiations aimed at independence during 2nd w.w? Explain

your answer.

(14) Nov. 2010 Q.4 c

The negotiations during 2nd WW were to some extent successful. Lahore resolution of 1940 certainly provided the basis for future negotiations and clarified Muslim objective.

In 1942 British government sent sir Stafford Cripps to find out constitutional solution for India. After lengthy negotiations Cripps suggested that a constitutional assembly should be set up consisting of elected representatives to form a constitution of India. Provinces would be free to opt out of Indian federation. Defence of India would be in British hands till the 2nd WW. These proposals should be rejected or accepted as a whole.

Besides that Gandhi Jinnah talks were held in 1944. Mr Gandhi wanted that Muslim League should give up its demand for Pakistan. He argued that all people living in India form one nation. He further said that the congress & M.L should work jointly for independence and the matter of partition of India would be decided later with the help of a referendum in Muslim majority provinces.

The Simla conference was called by Viceroy Lord Wavell in June 1945. He invited the leaders of congress and M.L for negotiations which may eventually lead to transfer of power. The viceroy wanted to reconstitute the Executive council with 12 members, 5 each from congress and M.L plus 2 other minority members. The viceroy wanted to take one Muslim member from the Punjab who may be non-leaguer. Mr Jinnah took a strong stand on this and the conference failed on the division of seats.

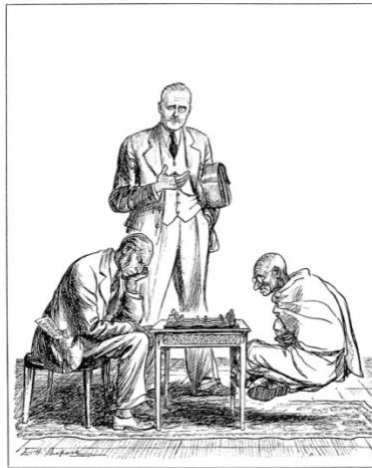
The WW II ended in Aug. 1945. All negotiations for independence during this period failed and no success could be achieved. Lahore resolution and creation of Pakistan was not acceptable for Congress and British government. Cripps mission failed because Pakistan was not on the agenda and congress demanded immediate transfer of power which was not given in the Cripps proposals.

In addition to that Jinnah rejected all the offers presented by Gandhi and Jinnah remained stick to creation of Pakistan. Wavell plan also failed because Jinnah demanded equal number of seats from Muslim league in the executive council. But these negotiations revealed two facts. Firstly, the British would leave India but when it was not clear. Secondly, Muslims would not agree to anything less than establishment of a separate Muslim state.

There it can be said that negotiations aimed at independence during 1939-45 period were successful because the failure of every event made the independence closer.

Question no.3:

Source B from Punch magazine 1945. What does source B suggest about the attempts to solve the problems of the sub-continent in 1945? 5 marks Oct. Nov 2015 Q. 1 b



TIME FOR A MOVE

LEVEL 1: Identify surface features from the source [1] Two people are playing chess LEVEL 2: Unsupported inferences [2–3] Negotiations aren't going well. It was a slow process. They look confused LEVEL 3: Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge [4–5]

This source is representing the negotiations at Simla in 1945. The negotiators don't appear to be cooperating with each other. One (Jinnah) is looking bored and the other (Gandhi) appears to be floating above the ground suggesting that he is in another place rather than sat round the table. The observer (Lord Wavell the Viceroy from Britain) is watching. His face suggests that he is impatient and he is looking at his watch. They are perhaps thoughtful. Their faces show they are thinking about their next move/waiting to see what move the other makes. Using a game of chess in the source suggests the negotiations were complex and took time which clearly the British didn't want to waste.

Topic # 20

CABINET MISSION PLAN 1946

Question No. 1:

Which of the following contributed the most to the establishment of a separate homeland for Muslims.

Gandhi Jinnah talks 1944

Simla conference 1945

Cabinet mission plan 1946

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

(14) Nov 2002, Q.3 c

Gandhi Jinnah talks were held in **Sep. 1944** at *Bombay*. Mr Gandhi's main arguments were that All Indians are one nation because Muslims are only converts. Therefore demand of separate homeland was baseless. He believed that Congress & ML should cooperate & achieve independence first. Then a referendum may be held in Muslim majority provinces to find out if they wished to be separated.

Punjab & Bengal will have to be divided because there are non-Muslim majority districts. Defence & Foreign offices should be in control of a central authority. Mr Jinnah didn't agree & pressed upon an independent & sovereign Muslim state. Therefore the talks failed.

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

The congress objected to the idea of equal number of Hindus & Muslims & desired that one Muslim seat should be given to congress because there were many Muslims in the congress party.

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

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

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

ANALYSIS:

Question No. 2:

How important was Mohammad Ali Jinnah to the Pakistan movement? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov 2001. Q. 3 c

Mr Jinnah started taking part in politics in the early years of the 20th century & became an active member of the congress. But he was very conscious of the protection of Muslim interest. He formally joined M.L in 1913 and made an effort for Hindu Muslim unity.

The Lucknow pact was signed through his efforts in 1916. In 1929 he put forward his 14 points in order to safeguard the rights and interest of the Muslims. He represented the Muslims of India at RTC in 1930.

He organized the M.L and remained its president from 1934 to 1948. During the congress ministries of 1937-37, Mr Jinnah highlighted the atrocities of the congress against the Muslims. It became clear that the congress wanted Hindu Raj and it could never be just and fair to the Muslims if it came in power. This led to the passing of Lahore resolution in 1940 & under Jinnah's president ship a separate homeland was demanded.

Mr Jinnah put all his efforts and energies to explain the need of partition of India after 1940. He organized the M.L properly and made vast tours of the sub-continent. He made speeches and articles and gave statements explaining that the Muslims were a separate nation and solution of the political problem of India lay in the partition of the S.C.

Neither the congress nor the British were agreeing to the partition and the establishment of Pakistan. Mr Jinnah dealt with Hindu and British politicians successfully and in the end convinced them of the legitimate demand for Pakistan. The way he negotiated with Cripps Mission with Gandhi-at Gandhi-Jinnah talks, at the Simla conference and the Cabinet Mission was most remarkable.

It was on account of Mr Jinnah's firm determination and conviction that both the British and congress politicians had to agree to the partition of India which was announced as the 3rd June plan.

Thus the achievement of Pakistan was undeniably the result of Mr Jinnah capable leadership. His approach was always rational and practical and he was always selfless and unbiased. He never made secret of his intentions and never resorted to underhand means. Without his efforts and leadership, Pakistan could never have been achieved.

Question No. 3:

What was the Direct Action Day?

(4) June 2010 Q.3 a

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

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

Question No. 4:

In 1945 the Second World War ended and Winston Churchill and the Conservative Party lost the general election of that year. A Labour government led by Clement Attlee came to power

committed to giving India self-government. The sub-continent was now a different place from that of the 1930s. The Muslims were much more successful. This made it clear that there could be no settlement in India without the approval of the Muslim League. The British now moved forward.

What was the Cabinet Mission Plan?

[4] May June 2014 Q. 3 a

1946 Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), Cripps (President of the Board of Trade), Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty) sent to India to find a settlement acceptable to all. According to their own proposed plan there would be union of India comprising British India and the Indian states that would deal with defence, foreign affairs and communication. All residuary power would belong to provinces and the provinces should be divided into three sections. There would also be an interim government with the support of all political parties.

The Muslim League accepted the plan initially Congress had accepted the plan though it rejected the interim government. According to the plan government should be given to Muslim League because it had accepted the interim government but Viceroy did not give it to Muslim League. In the meantime Nehru said that Congress had accepted the constituent assembly by changing the Cabinet plan. In these circumstances Muslim League quit itself from the plan and Viceroy invited Congress to make interim government although it had initially rejected it. However Viceroy soon realised that it will give no fruit without Muslim League so he invited Muslim League as well.

Question No. 5:

Was the success of the Labour Party in winning the British General Election in 1945 the most important reason why the subcontinent of India was partitioned in 1947? Explain your answer. 10 marks Oct Nov. 2015 Q. 1 D

LEVEL 4: Explains the success of the Labour Party victory AND other reasons [6–9]

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

However there were other reasons partition took place in 1947. Following the Simla Conference in 1945, Lord Wavell announced new elections. The results demonstrated that the Congress had control of the non-Muslim votes but that the League had equally gained control of the Muslim vote. It was clear that the League was an equal player to the Congress and that the demand for Partition could no longer be ignored by the Congress or the British Government.

However in March 1946, members of the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India to work out a plan for achieving independence for India as a federation. The Mission met with some 470 Indian leaders but Jinnah stuck firm to his stance that partition was the only way forward as far as the Muslims were concerned. Once the plans for grouping the provinces together were known, the ML accepted the plan as long as the groupings were to be compulsory. Congress however refused to accept the groupings and that they would not be bound by any British plan. The British government decided to form an Interim Government headed by Nehru of Congress. Eventually members of the ML joined it too. The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country.

Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

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

[10]

Question No. 6:

What was the 3 June Plan?

OCT Nov. 2016 Q.4 a [4]

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to the following:

- Mountbatten sent in 1947 to work out a plan for the British to leave India
- Two states to be set up India and Pakistan
- Government of India Act 1935 to be constitution of both countries
- Each state to have Dominion status, an Executive responsible to Constituent Assembly
- Muslim majority provinces to vote on whether to stay with India or join Pakistan
- Punjab and Bengal divided
- Muslims accepted the plan, meant 7 weeks to partition as announced by Mountbatten

Question No. 7:

What happened on Direct Action Day?

Oct Nov. 2017 Q. no. 4 a 4marks

Level 1: One mark for each relevant point, two marks for a developed statement 1–4

e.g.

Muslim League called for this to take place on 16th August 1946 as an attempt to stop the British giving in to Congress

Jinnah asked for peaceful protest to show Muslim solidarity and the strength of feeling against the British and Congress

Serious rioting with thousands of deaths, especially in Calcutta.

