

PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

1905-1927

Key Question: How successful was the Pakistan Movement between the years 1909-1919 in the subcontinent? [14]

Key Question: How successful was the Khilafat Movement in advancing the cause of the Pakistan Movement? [14]

Pakistan Movement 1905-1919 leading to Khilafat Movement

Focus points:

- What were the aims and origins of the Muslim league?
- How successful was British rule and attempt at constitutional reform during the years 1920-27?(including reactions in India among Muslims and Hindus)

Specified content:

- The partition of Bengal controversy 1905-11
- The Simla Deputation 1906
- Reasons for the establishment of the Muslim League 1906
- The 1906 Manifesto
- The All-India Muslim Educational Conference 1906
- Cooperation of the Muslim League with Congress in the early period and reasons for breakdown of the same
- The Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
- Congress and the Lucknow Pact 1916
- The Rowlatt Act 1918 and the Amritsar Massacre 1919
- The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 the Non-Cooperation Movement

<p><u>Focus Points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the origins, aims and main features of the Khilafat Movement? • Why did the Khilafat Movement fail? 	<p><u>Specified Content:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the rise of the movement • The objectives of the Khilafat Conference 1918 • The Khilafat Delegation to England 1920 and reasons for failure • The causes, courses and reasons for failure of the Hijrat Movement • The impact of the Khilafat and Hijrat movements on Muslims in the subcontinent.
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Partition of Bengal 1905:

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, sent the proposal to London in February 1905. Hence, the province of Bengal was partitioned and Assam came into being on **October 16, 1905**.

CAIE Exam Questions:

- 1) 'Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors'. Do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [14]
- 2) Why was Bengal partitioned? [7]
- 3) Why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7]
- 4) '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]

Reasons:

Administrative/Geographical

- **Large Area-** Finding the Bengal Presidency too large for one governor to administer, in 1905 the British decided to redraw its boundaries and divided it into two parts. The provinces of Bengal and Assam were reconstituted so as to form the two provinces of manageable size. In case of any law and order problem, it was now easier to handle.
- **Population Issue-** It was the most densely-populated province. Even after the partition the Western Bengal, with a population of 54 million (42 million Hindus and 12 million Muslims); and Eastern Bengal and Assam with a population of 31 million (12 million Hindus and 18 million Muslims), were not easy to rule.
- **Ill-governance** - Many districts in eastern Bengal had been neglected due to isolation and lack of communication. The condition of peasants was miserable due to absentee landlords. Trade, commerce and education were impaired. The administrative machinery of the province was under-staffed. Organized piracy in the waterways existed. Incidentally, the partition went in favor of the Muslims.

Economic/Cultural

- **Low economic Priority to East Bengal** - Before the partition, Western Bengal, being the first area to come under western influence, was developed and industrialized. Calcutta and its nearby district attracted all the energy and attention of the government.
- 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. Hindus blamed that British wanted to favor Muslims by providing them economic benefits.
- **Poverty and deploring economic conditions** - The problems of famine, defense and linguistics had at one time or other prompted the government to consider the redrawing of administrative boundaries.

- **Bengali literature and culture-** The partition helped boost Bengali literature and language; efforts were also made towards the social, economic and educational uplift of the Muslims. Again this was unacceptable to Hindus.
- The All India Muslim league was founded in 1906 and it also supported the partition.

Political

- This resulted in a series of unprecedented agitation by the Hindus. They alleged that Lord Curzon had deliberately tried to divide the Hindus and the Muslims by drawing a line between the Hindu and the Muslims halves of Bengal. And by favoring 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'.
- The creation of the new province provided an incentive to the Muslims to unite into a compact body and form an association to voice their own views

Reaction of Hindus

The Muslims of India welcomed the partition of Bengal, but the Hindu community strongly opposed it. Protests, demonstrations and strikes all over India.

- They launched a mass movement, declaring **October 16** as a **day of mourning** in Calcutta. They started the **Swadeshi Movement** against the British. That meant all the British goods to be boycotted.
- The Swadeshi movement was initiated by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** and was joined by **Bipin Chandrapal & Lala Lajpat Rai**. The reason behind in initiating Swadeshi movement was to remove the British Empire and improve economic conditions in India. Use of hand-spun cotton cloth was encouraged instead of British cotton.
- In the meantime, the Hindus raised the Band-e-Mataram as the national song and projecting Shivaji as a national hero. This organized a violent movement that took a terrorist turn resulting in communal riots. There was an assassination attempt on Lord Minto, the viceroy of India, by one of the terrorist group.

- Keeping in view the fluid political situation in India and the cult of Hindu revivalism, the British decided to undo their earlier decision to please the Hindus. The provinces were reunited in 1911. This act saddened the Muslims. It was a catalyst in making the Muslims of India realize the need for a separate homeland.

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 of partition - 1911

Congress argued that Partition was part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken India and Indian unity. Major protests organized by Congress, supported by many Hindus, were 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 behavior and, among other attacks, attempted to assassinate Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India. Lord Harding succeeded Minto and on 25 August 1911, in a secret dispatch the government of India recommended certain changes in the administration of India. According to the suggestion of the Governor-General-in-Council, King George V at his Coronation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911 announced the reversal of the Partition of Bengal and of certain changes in the administration of India. The capital was shifted to Delhi instead of Calcutta.

Analysis, Evaluation and Judgment related to: Partitions of Bengal reasons

In my opinion partition of Bengal was done mainly due to geographical or administrative reasons because the main aim of the British government was to strengthen their rule in India through efficient administration and controlling law and order situation. It seems unjustified to claim While making scheme of partitioning Bengal, they might have not visualized its political

impact on Hindu population. However, INC's view point on policy of divide and rule also made some sense because later events like success of Simla Delegation 1906 and favour to Muslims by accepting the right of separate electorates and 1/3rd seats to Muslim population in Morley Minto Reforms.

Simla Deputation 1906

Exam question

Why was Simla deputation 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the Sub-Continent? (7 marks)

Reasons for Simla Deputation

- Muslims got encouraged with British attitude due to partition of Bengal
- Reactions of Hindus to partition of Bengal created rift between Hindus and Muslims. Now they looked at British for further favors
- Indian National Congress's pro Hindu policies. Feared that Hindi might become an official language
- The representative institutions of the West were inappropriate for India and that their application was raising difficult problems.
- Liberal government's policy of increasing Indian participation in the government through elections Muslim feared the domination of Hindus in local government institutions
- Therefore, to safeguard their interests, the Muslim leaders drew up a plan for separate electorates for their community, and presented it to the Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla, on October 1, 1906.

Demands of Simla Deputation When Lord Minto was appointed as the Viceroy on India in 1905, a Muslim delegation headed by Sir Aga Khan had a meeting with viceroy at Simla. The deputation demanded that the position of the Muslim community should not be estimated by

its numerical strength alone, but in terms of its political importance and services rendered to the Empire. Higher percentage of seats than their percentage of population

Although, the secretary of state for India John Morley considered the proposals as undemocratic, the Viceroy Lord Minto in his reply to the Simla Deputation address reassured the Muslims that their political rights and interests as a community would be safeguarded.

Importance of Simla Deputation

- Improved British Muslim relations according to Sir Syed's ideas.
- Security of political representation of Muslims in the constitution through separate electorates. The right of separate Electorate was granted to Muslims in Morley-Minto Reforms 1909.
- Endorsed "Two National Theory" and breaking away from Indian National Congress.
- First step towards the formation a political party for Muslims and later on a separate state. The immediate outcome was the formation of All India Muslim League in 1906.

Sourced based question

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 one of an internal conflict between Hindus and Muslims, but mainly an international one. He felt that the differences between Hindus and Muslims were so great and so sharp that their union under one central government was full of serious risks. He said that Hindus and 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 a website on the history of Pakistan

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

[3]

How to answer the question?

- Red font shows all problems of India. You need to rephrase 3 of them to answer the question.
- 1. Problem of India an international one and should be treated as such.
- 2. Differences between Hindus and Muslims so great and sharp that union under one central government was risky.
- 3. People belonged to 2 separate and distinct nations.
- 4. They belonged to 2 different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature.

All India Muslim League 1906: Formation and Working till 1913

Exam question Nov, 2001(3b)'Explain the reasons for the formation of AIML in 1906' June 2003 and 2005 (2b)

'Why was Muslim League founded in 1906?

[7]

'The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party'. 'Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Reasons for Formation

- Hindu agitation against the partition of Bengal 1905 and hostility towards the Muslims reinforced the division between Hindus and Muslims, made the Muslims realize that they needed a political party to protect their rights and interest.
- Indian National Congress 1885 failed to satisfy the needs of Muslim population. Its demands of introducing western democracy, competitive exams, and participation of Indians in government services did not suite Muslims. Therefore, a separate political organization was needed.
- 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 organization which would only advance Hindu views. Muslim rights would not be advanced if they

continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. They didn't feel that they 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.

- After the success of partition of Bengal and Simla Deputation, they needed a political party to counter the growing influence of Indian National Congress.
- The main motivating factor was that the Muslims' intellectual class wanted representation; the masses needed a platform upon which to unite.

Formation

On **December 30 1906**, the annual meeting of Mohammadan Educational Conference was held at Dhaka under the chairmanship of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk. Nawab Salimullah Khan presented a proposal for establishing a political party to safeguard the interests of the Muslims; the All India Muslim League. It was led by landowners and princes who were moderate in their views and could help to counter Hindu protests that were growing.

The Headquarters of the All India Muslim League was established in Lucknow, and Sir Agha Khan was elected as its first president.

Aims and Objectives

1. To inculcate among Muslims a feeling of loyalty to the government.
2. To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India to represent their needs and aspirations to the government from time to time.
3. To prevent the growth of ill will between Muslims and other nationalities without compromising to its own purposes.

Hindu Viewpoint Many Hindu historians and several British writers have alleged that the Muslim League was founded due to British support. They argue that it was Lord Minto who inspired the establishment of a Muslim organization so as to divide the Congress and to minimize the strength of the Indian Freedom Movement. But these statements are not supported by evidence. Contrary to this, the widely accepted view is that the Muslim League was basically established to protect and advance the Muslim interests and to combat the growing influence of the Indian National Congress.

Morley-Minto Reforms - 1909

CAIE Exam questions

1. Nov 2004 (2b) Why did the Congress oppose the Morley Minto Reforms? [7]
2. June 2004, Nov 2005 (2c) The Morley Minto Reforms were the most important of the attempts by either the Muslims, Hindus, or the British government seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]
3. Nov 2007 (3c) 'The Morley Minto Reforms were more important than any other political development between 1909 and 1919'? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Presented by Lord Minto, the Viceroy and Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India

MAIN PROVISIONS

- The demand for Separate Electorates was accepted.
- The method of election was partly indirect and partly direct.
- Imperial council was enlarged from 16 to 60 members by adding more unofficial members.
- The Secretary State for India was empowered to increase the number of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay from two to four.
- The Central Legislative Council was increased by adding 60 new members.

- The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss the budgets, suggest the amendments and even to vote on them. Could not make decision.
- Provincial councils were enlarged to 50 members in larger provinces (Bombay, Madras & Bengal) and 30 members to smaller provinces.

Effects of Morley-Minto Reforms:

Advantage to Muslims

- To elect the Muslim members for the legislatures from the Muslim constituencies.
- To convey demands and grievances of the Muslims to the British Government through the elected representatives.
- Helped to elect All India Muslim League as a separate political party of the Muslims.
- In later years helped AIML for an independent homeland.

Reactions of Indian National Congress

Why did the Congress oppose the Morley Minto Reforms of 1909?

- INC rejected the provision of separate electorates. They called it undemocratic and passed a resolution to end it. However, increased participation of Indians in the councils appeared to give a greater say in the government.
- Criticized excessive British control in legislative and executive councils. The councils had just advisory role, could not change the British policy so all the decisions were made by the British.
- The number of voters was small and only a fraction of population could participate in system of voting so it did not ensure democracy. As a matter of fact, British had no intentions to setup parliament in India, they just wanted to hear Indian demands to avoid law and order problems in future. British wanted to give an impression that Indians are part of the government in order to bring stability. However, Indians could

not be convinced this way. They continued its struggle for democracy and freedom. For India.

Lucknow Pact 1916

Q: “Do you agree that the Lucknow Pact holds an important place in the event of Indian politics during the time period of 1909-19”? Discuss in detail. [14]

Gains

-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 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 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 judgment or evaluation

Background

Reasons for signing Lucknow Pact 1916:

- Continuous rift between British and the Muslims.
- Minto-Morley Reforms did not give any real power to Indians, even if the right of separate electorate was accepted. Attainment of self-rule for India through joint efforts of Hindus and Muslims was targeted.
- AIML changed its manifesto in 1913. Then its primary goal was freedom for India. This attracted many radicals like Quaid-i-Azam who joined AIML in 1913. He had already joined congress in 1906. He was a member of Congress and AIML in 1913. This led to a successful manipulation of Jinnah as an **‘Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity’**
- Conformity in AIML and Congress’ basic aims.
- In 1912-13 British supported the Balkan states against Turkey in the Balkan wars. Muslims thought that British are fighting against the interests of Muslims at the global level and not actually sincere to them. Muslims thought that cooperation with INC might be a better option than cooperating with the British.
- They just wanted to provide conditional support to British during the First World War.
- The reversal of partition of Bengal 1911 affected British – Muslim relations negatively. Muslim considered it as a betrayal of British. They thought that their loyalty had been rewarded in reversal of partition of Bengal in 1911. To achieve their rights from the British they had to join INC.

Provisions of Lucknow Pact 1916

- ✓ Congress agreed the right of separate electorate for the Muslims in electing representatives to imperial and Legislative Councils.
- ✓ At least half of the members of Legislative council should be elected.
- ✓ Although Muslims were 1/4th of the population, reservation of 1/3 seats in the central legislature for the Muslims.
- ✓ 50% seats in Punjab and 40% in Bengal. This was more than their proportion.
- ✓ Provincial autonomy for all provinces.
- ✓ Protection of the rights of minorities.
- ✓ Protection to both the communities in provinces.
- ✓ No act affecting a community should be passed unless $\frac{3}{4}$ of the members of that community supported it.

Importance of Lucknow Pact

- It was the first time Hindus and Muslims had made a joint demand to British.
- Congress and Hindus accepted Muslims as a separate nation for the first time.
- It showed that the Muslims acknowledged that they stood much more chance of protecting their rights if they worked with Congress against the British.
- It led to the growing belief that Home Rule (self-government) was a real possibility. Two Home Rule campaigns started; one by **Tilak** and other by a woman of Anglo-Indian origin **Annie Besant**.
- British decided to increase Indian participation in all branches of administration in upcoming 'Montague Chelmsford Reforms' in 1919.
- Quaid-i-Azam emerged as an undisputed leader of Muslims.
- AIML was considered as a representative of Muslims.
- A positive turn in Hindu Muslim relationship.
- Short lived show of Hindu Muslim Unity. More communal approach developed after Amritsar Massacre 1919 and Khilafat Movement 1919-1924.

Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919

Exam questions

- 1. June 2003, Nov 2005 (2c) The Morley Minto Reforms were the most important of the attempts by either the Muslims, Hindus, or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 and 1920'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**
- 2. Nov 2007 (3c) "The Morley Minto reforms were more important than any other political development between 1909 and 1919? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer**

Background

In 1917 Viceroy of India Lord Chelmsford and Lord Montague, Secretary of State, Lord Montague, carried out a fact finding tour of India and issued a Montague-Chelmsford Report (Montford Report)

Purpose:

To give some responsibility to elected members

Provisions

1. Legislative Assembly will have 145 members, of which 103 will be elected for a period of 3 years.
2. Separate electorates for Muslims and Sikhs with 32 seats.
3. The Council of State would have 60 members, 33 members would be elected.
4. A Council of Princes was set up with 108 members to debate matters of importance but some princes did not bother to attend the meeting.
5. Although Indians could make laws but any law could be overruled by Viceroy.
6. 'Diarchy system' introduced in the provinces. All the areas of administration divided into reserved and transferred subjects. Reserved subjects included justice, police, revenue, power resources and press and publications while transferred subjects were local

government, education, public health, public works and forests. Reserved subjects were controlled by provincial governors and his executive council (British or non-elected members). Transferred subjects were controlled by the provincial ministers responsible to provincial legislature and elected by the people. Provincial legislature could be dismissed by the Viceroy under certain circumstances.

7. British claimed that voting right had been extended but only 2% of India's population could vote.

To what extent did it solve Indian problems?

Two main problems of India were:

1. Demand for increased share in government, self-rule and Dominion status.
 2. Hindu-Muslim differences.
- INC and AIML demanded self-rule for India, this demand was not accepted which made Indians disappointed.
 - It showed some improvement because the provinces were given more powers when Indian ministers were appointed for subjects like education, health, irrigation etc.
 - However, important subjects like police, justice and revenue were given to councilors who were British and were accountable to Governors.
 - In the center, the system of two houses was introduced for law making and the number of elected members was increased. Now the Indians had more say in the government but real power remained in the hands of Governors or Viceroy through the system of "Diarchy".
 - Muslims were given the right of separate electorates which was not acceptable to INC but it rather intensified communal problem because non-Brahmins and Eurasians were calling for the concessions too.

In conclusion, the Montague Chelmsford Reforms was an improved attempt to solve Indian problems in comparison with others but the main problems of India still remained unsolved.

Evaluation, Analysis and Judgment related to: Efforts to solve Indian problem (Morley-Minto Reforms and other events)

In my opinion all the attempts either made by British, Muslims or Hindus to solve the problems in the sub-continent did not produce desired results in the long term. The basic problems of India were:

- a. Self-rule for India by driving British out
- b. Hindu Muslim differences

The solutions given by British in form of constitutional reforms such as Morley Minto, Montague Chelmsford and Rowlatt Act were either not acceptable to INC or AIML. Congress was not happy with the right of separate electorate given to Muslim population and British control over Indian institutions in the form of Diarchy. Muslim attempts such as Simla Delegation and formation of AIML could not get favorable response from the Congress too. However, Lucknow Pact was the only attempt by Hindus and Muslims that apparently seemed to unite Muslims but did not last longer due to the basic differences between the two communities. Eventually in 1919 Rowlatt Act resulted in Amritsar Massacre and tensions in India aggravated. No workable solution to Indian problem could be achieved.

Reactions of Indians

- Could not fulfill Indian expectation of 'self-rule' or dominion status for India after the First World War.
- Only the moderates in INC welcomed the reforms but they were excluded from the party.
- INC rejected the new set of reforms by calling it 'inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing.

Rowlatt Act 1919

This was a law passed by a committee headed by Justice Rowlatt to curtail basic human rights of Indians and to keep a check on revolutionary activities of the Indians.

Reasons for passing this Act

- Growth of revolutionary activities in India against British Rule.
- British wanted to show their strength to Indians by using force.

Main controversial Points:

1. Arrest without warrant.
2. Detention without bail.
3. It gave the right to provincial government to order people where to live.

Indian Reaction

- Not acceptable. It aroused Indian anger.
- Termed as against basic principles of British justice.
- Jinnah resigned from Imperial Legislative Council.
- Gandhi launched 'Hartal' against the proposal.
- Protests and demonstrations. The Viceroy ignored them and passed the law in 1919.

Amritsar Massacre

Background

- Reaction of Rowlatt Act-protests, demonstration all over India.
- General Dyer banned public meetings and anti-government publications.
- 1919 two nationalist leaders deported.
- Rioting started in Amritsar and two banks attacked and 5 Europeans killed.

What happened at Jallianwala Bagh?

- 20000 people gathered for a peaceful demonstration against unjust laws.
- General Dyer opened fire without warning on the unarmed crowd of men, women and children.
- Around 400 people were killed and 1200 wounded.
- Later on, General Dyer followed other strict measures to maintain law and order Investigations.
- A special enquiry '**Hunter Committee**' was set up in England to investigate into the matter
- General Dyer explained that he wanted to teach a lesson to people of Punjab that they should obey British rule and he had taken these measures to uphold British glory in India.
- General Dyer was eventually removed from the active service but he was not punished. Many Europeans thought him as a 'hero' who had shown British strengths to trouble makers.

Indian Reaction

- Hunter Committee report considered an insult to Indians.
- Gandhi declared British government as satanic and cooperation with British out of question.

Analysis, Evaluation and Judgment related to Important factor in Hindu Muslim Relation:

In my opinion Lucknow Pact was the most important event that affected Hindu Muslim relations in a positive way. It was for the first and last time in the history of freedom movement that Hindus and Muslims agreed to a constitutional document. INC also accepted right of separate identity of Muslims by accepting the right of separate electorates. AIML was considered as a political party representing Muslims and Quaid-e-Azam as a leader of Muslims and the British were pressurized in the most effective way.

However, the short lived show of Hindu Muslim unity was doomed to be a failure because of the basic differences between the two nations. Montague Chelmsford Reforms had little impact on Hindu Muslim relations. Acceptance of the right of separate electorates by the British rather increased the hatred between the two communities. Eventually the Nehru Report affected the Hindu Muslim relation in the most negative manner referred as 'parting of ways' and increased the gap between the two communities that could never be bridged in the course of Pakistan Movement.