ICP All important points summarization:

British colonialism and war of independence was already s=done in great detail in class.

Causes of Indian nationalism:

* Western education helped grow the spirit of nationalism. Leaders who could understand English could communicate and understand the British. They also knew liberty and were able to gather mass of people to fight together.
* Britishers destroyed the Indians by robbing them of their properties and industries.
* Indians faced racial discrimination at the hands of Britishers such as lord Lytton a viceroy of India, created discontentment and raised nationalism especially in the middle class and poor people.
* Different communication and transport methods were established in India which led to people communicating with each other and planning their freedom.
* The Indian press working, and other writings were detrimental in raising nationalism as it had the works and words of people who devoted themselves to the nation.
* Economic Exploitation: Heavy taxes, exploiting resources.
* Suppression of Indian culture
* Formation of Indian national congress: Indians could voice out their complaints.
* Role of national leaders: Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru. Asking for self-rule.

Effects of Indian nationalism:

* End of British rule.
* Partition of India and Pakistan.
* The Democratic system of government was adopted.
* Social reforms: eradicating caste discrimination, promoting gender equality.
* Economic policies: Welfare of masses and economic self-sufficiency, nationalization of key industries, and the promotion of mixed economy.
* Foreign policies: After independence from the britishers, India did not align with other powers, contributing to India’s role on global stage.
* Revival of culture

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

1. Educational reforms:

* Wanted to bridge the gap between traditional Islamic education and modern scientific knowledge.
* Promotion of English language: Enhancing social status and employability of Muslims.
* Wanted Muslims to embrace modern scientific knowledge to keep up with time while keeping their religious and cultural identities.
* Established Women’s Education: Schools for Muslim girls, aiming to uplift their status.
* Establishment of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU): The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College evolved into Aligarh Muslim University in 1920, becoming a center for education, research, and cultural activities.

1. Social reforms:

* Encouraged Muslims to embrace modern education and technology.
* Advocated against the purdah system (veil) and encouraged the Muslim women to receive western education.
* Spoke against the practice of polygamy.
* Translation of scientific works in urdu.

1. Political Engagement:

* Established Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 to address social and educational issues.
* Two-Nation theory: Sir Syed’s idea on the Two Nation theory laid the groundwork for the later demand of separate Muslim state.

Indian National Congress 1885:

1. Why was it formed:

* Political Unrest: Dissatisfaction with the British rule. Demand for greater political representation.
* The educated middle class wanted a platform to articulate their grievances and participate in the political process (A podium)
* Western education educated the Indians; thus, desiring a greater say in the governance.
* Economic exploitation: Heavy taxes.
* Desiring social justice and equality.
* Using press and publications nationalist ideas were conveyed throughout the land.
* Events such as American and French revolutions, served as inspirations for Indian nationalists demanding liberty and equality. ( Can be used in causes of nationalism)

1. What did it achieve:

* Gained a platform for political expression.
* Increased unity among various communities, caste, and regions.
* Demanded increased representation for Indians in civil services and other forms of governance.
* Constitutional reforms to establish a representative government in India.
* Promoted Non-violent ways to protest and show civil disobedience.
* The congress leaders participated in legislative councils to voice their demands.
* In 1942, Congress launched the Quit India Movement, a mass protest demanding an end to British rule.
* The Lucknow pact 1916: Hindu-Muslim unity. (will be discussed later)
* Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms: (Govt of India act 1919) Constitutional reforms introduced by the British. (I don’t think it will be included so prepare on your own)
* Non-Cooperation movement (1920-1922): Boycotting of British goods and education.
* Poona Pact (1932): reserving seats for depressed classes in legislative councils

Partition of Bengal 1905:

1. Causes:

* As Bengal was a large province, the britishers believed dividing it would make administration more efficient.
* Britishers claimed the partition reduced religious tensions between Hindus and Muslims.
* Believed that creating a Muslim majority province would give Muslims more political representation.
* Believed the partition would lead to better economic development.
* Rise of nationalism was a threat for the britishers. (Divide and conquer strategy).
* Countering Hindu dominance by showing favoritism to Muslims.
* Suppress the Swadeshi Movement (Boycotting of British goods).
* Believed would weaken political influence of Bengali leaders.

1. Effects:

* Widespread Protest and Opposition.
* Political Awakening: Uniting Indians and making them politically conscious.
* Laid the foundation for future nationalist movements. Anti-colonial movements.
* Reconsideration of British government policies due to widespread protest.
* INC became more demanding and assertive for political rights and self-governance.
* The partition was annulled leading to the creation of new states- East Bengal and Assam (a separate province), West Bengal retained its status.

Simla deputation:

1. Causes:

* Muslims wanted a platform to voice their concerns.
* Partition of Bengal: Many Muslims perceived it as an attempt to create divisions along religious lines.
* Fear of Hindu dominance.
* The swadeshi movement and partition of Bengal created a sense of urgency among Muslims to have a political platform.

1. Effects:

* Formation of All India Muslim League (1906).
* Minto-Morley reforms (1909): introducing separate electorates.
* All the achievements of (AIML) are basically the effects of Simla deputation.

1. Why was there a need for separate electorates:

* Ensuring adequate political representation for religious minorities.
* Protection of the interests of minorities.
* Some communities feared communal harmony would be jeopardized in a united electorate system, leading to tensions and conflicts.
* Preventing religious disputes.
* Preservation of cultural identities.
* Seeking British favors and protection from the colonial administration.
* Representation of diverse interest of the Muslim community.
* Muslims desired political empowerment through separate electorates.
* Fear among Muslims that united electorates would be bought off to overlook their interests.
* Promotion of Social justice.

All India Muslim league (1906):

1. Causes:

* Partition of Bengal.
* Simla deputation.
* Fear of Hindu Dominance.
* Protection of religious and political rights.
* Fear of communal tensions.
* Preservation of Muslim identity.

1. Effects:

* Political platform for Muslims in India.
* Formation of Pakistan.
* Minto-Morley reforms (1909): Introduction to separate electorates for Muslims.
* Lucknow pact (1916).
* Government of India Act (1935): Separate electorates, reserved seats for Muslims in the political structure.
* Pakistan Resolution (1940).
* Two-Nation theory.

Lucknow Pact (1916): Negotiations between INC and AIML

1. Causes:

* Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1916).
* INC and AIML shared common concerns about upcoming constitutional changes.
* Mistrust and division between Hindus and Muslims.
* Both Hindus and Muslim leaders decided to find common ground for opposing the Divide and Rule policies of British.
* Concerns about Hindu Majority rule.
* WW1 made the leaders realize that cooperation is more practical than conflict.
* Shift In INC’s attitude.

1. Key features:

* INC and AIML came together to present a set of joint demands to the British Government.
* Wanted increased representation for Indians in central and provincial legislative councils.
* The Pact acknowledged the continuation of separate electorates for minorities.
* Reserved seats for Muslims.

1. Impacts:

* Rare instance of Hindu-Muslim unity.
* The Pact’s joint demands had a significant impact on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919).
* Increased representation in legislative councils.
* Reserved seats for Muslims.
* Protection for political rights.
* Both INC and AIML realized the need for cooperative approach to face British policies.

Simon commission (1927): Review and recommend constitutional reforms for British India.

1. Causes:

* Political unrest: The repressive Rowlatt Act (1919), followed by Jallianwala Bagh massacre in the same year, heightened tensions between Indian’s and Britishers.
* Recognition by the Britishers that political situation in India required further constitutional reforms.
* Response to the increased demands for Indian representation in governance.
* The economic implications due to WW1 led to Britishers ensuring stability and cooperation in India.
* Stabilizing the tensions between Hindus and Muslims were growing.
* The British wanted to present a resemblance of a responsible government in India to the league of Nations.
* Means to measure public opinion in India.

1. Effects/ Features:

* The commission comprised of 7 British members leading to strong protests and criticism in India, commission was perceived as “All-White”.
* All major Indian political parties started boycotting the commission.
* Complete independence from British rule.
* The commission failed to achieve its intended purpose.
* Raised Indian political consciousness.
* Shifted the political strategies from more representation to complete independence from Britishers.

Nehru Report (1928):

1. Causes:

* In response to the shortcomings of Simon commission.
* Indians demanded inclusion in future constitutional reviews.
* The British govt recognized the need to address the political demands Indians, so the Indian leaders sought opportunity to propose their proposals.

1. Key features:

* Demand for Higher degree of self-rule.
* Proposed federal structure for India, with a strong central government and autonomous provinces.
* Proposed two-chamber legislature, a Lower House (Council of states) elected by the people and an Upper House (Federal Assembly) with members representing different interests.
* Separate electorates for Muslims and Muslims could also vote in general electorates.
* Proposed fundamental rights and freedom that the citizens should enjoy.

Jinnah’s 14 points:

1. Causes:

* Nehru report did not adequately address the concerns of Muslim minorities. Response to the shortcomings of the Nehru report.
* Muslims were worried about their political future and felt the need to safeguard their rights.
* Fear for political domination by the growing Hindu majority.
* Separate electorates
* Demand for Muslim Autonomy.
* Reaction to rise of Hindu nationalism.
* Underrepresentation of Muslims in civil and military services.

1. Effects:

* Recognition of Muslim political identity.
* Safeguarding Muslim interests.
* Provincial autonomy: Muslim majority provinces governing their own affairs.
* Economic autonomy: Muslim majority areas managing their own economies and finances.
* Formation of Pakistan.
* Led to influence in constitutional discussions and negotiations.

Round Table Conference (RTC) (1930-1932):

1. RTC:

* Purpose: Convened by British government to discuss constitutional reforms in response to the demands for self-governance.
* Issues: Discussed minority rights, communal representation, and future constitutions, but the topic for separate electorates especially for Muslims was caused major disagreements. Congress leaders were also not present (They were jailed).
* Outcome: Failed

1. RTC:

* Purpose: Aimed to address the issues left unresolved in the first RTC.
* Issues: Same as 1st RTC except the congress leaders were present.
* Outcome: Made some progress.

1. RTC:

* Purpose: Same purpose as the 2nd RTC.
* Issues: Discussions continued on constitutional reforms but to no avail same issues as the 1st RTC.
* Outcome: Limited success.
* Summary: All 3 conferences failed, a comprehensive agreement that satisfied all the major political groups could not be reached, but it laid the groundwork govt of India Act.

Government of India Act (1935):

The act was a response to the political developments and discussions during the Round Table Conferences of 1930-1932. The Act of 1935 laid the foundation for constitutional governance in British India until the country gained independence in 1947.

1. Key features:

* Proposed a federal structure for British India. With National and provincial government.
* Increased autonomy for provinces, allowing them to have their own governments.
* Separate electorates for religious communities were retained.
* Reserved seats for Depressed classes.
* Authority to override decisions made by Indian ministers was still with Governor generals.
* The Act allowed princely states to join the federation voluntarily.
* Advisory council were established where non-official members with a platform can express their views.

Congress Ministries:

After winning the 1937 elections the INC formed provincial governments also called ministries.

1. Key features:

* Departure from the previous diarchal system of government.
* The ministries operated under provincial autonomy provided by the Govt of India Act.
* Implemented Land reforms, tenancy laws, labor reforms.
* Expansion of civil liberties.
* Encouraged women participation in political and social spheres.
* WW2 in 1939 led to the Congress Ministries resigning from the office as a protest against British rule.

Road to independence:

* Lahore resolution (1940): led by Jinnah, called for creation of an independent Muslim state.
* Quit India Movement (1942): Led by Mahatma Gandhi, demanded an end to British rule.
* Cripps Mission (1942): Proposed certain constitutional proposals to India. However, the proposals were rejected by both INC and AIML due to inadequate representation.
* Simla conference (1945): discussed above.
* Direct action day (1946): Called by AIML, Communal riots in Calcutta, tensions increased.
* Mountbatten Plan (1947): Proposed a plan for the partition of British India into two independent countries, India, and Pakistan. Plan accepted by the INC and the AIML.
* Pakistan formed (woohoo) (1947): mass migration, communal violence.

Do khilafat movement on your own I don’t know if it will be included or not but should just go over it for safe measures (Highly probable it won’t come).

As am a human being I might have missed some information so please look the other way.

I hope this will help you in your Midterms.

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