

Quaid-e-Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah

- **As Nationalist Muslim And as Muslim Nationalist**
- **How did various factors prompt M.A Jinnah to abandon his demand for home rule (self government) and struggle for a separate homeland for Indian Muslims.**

Nationalist Muslim and Muslim Nationalist

- **A Nationalist Muslim was the one who believed in the Indian Nationalism based on Indian geography and Indian soil.**
- **Muslim Nationalist**
- **A Muslim Nationalist was the one who considered himself a Muslim first and Indian afterwards.**

Jinnah's Launching in Politics of India

- Jinnah launched himself into politics as an ardent nationalist having no communal feelings in view of his rational, liberal, pragmatics and democratic outlook.**
- He joined congress in 1903 the only party available, in India in his time.**
- He chose not to join Muslim league at the time of its creation as he opposed to separate representation for Muslims which he thought of dividing the Indian nation.**

Jinnah's Launching in Politics

- **He was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council against constituency for Muslims from Bombay as congressman in 1905.**

His Romance with Hindu Muslim Unity

- **He stood for Hindu-Muslim understanding and cooperation.**
- **Muslim league adopted a resolution of 'self government suitable to India' as its new ideal.**
- **Jinnah Joined All Indian Muslim League in 1913 while retaining his membership of All Indian Congress.**

- **Due to the Jinnah's initiative, Congress and League held its next annual sessions jointly in Lakhnow in 1916 and concluded the famous Lakhnow Pact.**
- **Jinnah earned the reputation and given the title of ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity by Sarojini Naidu a congressi leader.**

Early Phase of Muslim Separatism

- **The Partition of Bengal 1905.**
- **Shimla delegation Oct. 1906**
- **Establishment of Muslim league in Dec 1906.**
- **Minto Marley reforms in 1909**
- **Main provisions.**
- **Enlargement of provincial councils: 50 for large and 30 for small councils 60 for central council.**
- **No powers to members to raise questions or control to government just could be heard, heard and heard only**

Significance for Muslims

- **System of separate representation.**
- **Communal elections.**
- **Separate electorate to save from Hindu exploitation.**
- **Weightage given.**

Experience of Hindu-Muslim Amity 1912-24

- **The scenario that led to this period of fraternity.**
- **Anti-British feelings of even liberal westernized Muslims' and in orthodox Muslims.**
- **Pro-alliance feeling for congress as excessive loyal to British did not pay.**
- **Muslim league adopted congress objective of self government for India in 1913.**
- **Jinnah's role as liberal Muslim and joining of Muslim league in 1913.**
- **World war 1 1914-1918 and khilafat issue.**

The lakhnow Pact 1916

- **The great loud work of Jinnah**
- **Congress agreed on**
- **Separate Muslim representation.**
- **There shall be self-government in India.**
- **Muslims should be given one-third representation in the central government.**
- **System of weightage should be adopted.**
- **The number of the members of Central Legislative Council should be increased to 150.**
- **At the provincial level, four-fifth of the members of the Legislative Councils should be elected and one-fifth should be nominated.**

- **No bill concerning a community should be passed if the bill is opposed by three-fourth of the members of that community in the Legislative Council.**
- **Term of the Legislative Council should be five years.**
- **Members of Legislative Council should themselves elect their president.**
- **Maximum autonomy to the provinces in financial and administrative matters**

Khilafat Movement 1919

- **The Khilafat movement (1919-1924) was an agitation by Indian Muslims allied with Indian nationalism in the years following World War 1.**
- **Its purpose was to pressure the British government to preserve the authority of the Ottoman Sultan as Caliph of Islam following the breakup of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the war 1.**

Who started the Khilafat movement and why?

- **A campaign in defense of the caliph was launched, led in India by the brothers Shaukat and Muhammad Alī and by Abul Kalam Azad.**
- **The leaders joined forces with Mahatma Gandhi's noncooperation movement and abstain of British products for Indian freedom, promising nonviolence in return for his support of the Khilafat movement.**
- **awakening role of Muslim press.**
- **Migration movement.**

Government of India Act 1919

- **Government of India Act 1919 was passed by British Parliament to further expand the participation of Indians in the Government of India.**
- **Since the act personified reforms as recommended by a report of Edwin Montagu {Secretary of State for India} and Lord Chelmsford {Viceroy and Governor General}.**
- **Bicameral legislative.**
- **Direct elections for both houses eligibility of voters was limited.**

- **Dyarchy, also spelled diarchy, system of double government introduced by *the Government of India Act (1919)* for the provinces of British India.**
- **It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India.**
- **Though much-criticized, it signified a breakthrough in British.**
- **Certain subjects such as education, public health, local government, industries known as ‘transfer subjects’ were allocated to the chosen ministers who only responsible to the provincial legislature**

- **The other subjects known as ‘Reserved Subjects’ consisting of Finance, Land Revenue, Administration, Police Canal and Irrigation were headed by bureaucrats who were only responsible to the Governor.**

- **Rowllat Acts, (February 1919), legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India.**
- **The acts allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted internment of suspects without trial that introduce Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime in 1919,**
- **It was virtually enforcing Marshal law curtailing freedom of peaceful assembly and restricting press.**

- **In protest against Rowllat Act 1919 Jinnah resigned from the central legislative council.**
- **Gandhi launched Satayagarah Movement of strikes against government.**
- **The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 April, 1919 when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired machine guns into a crowd of unarmed protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab.**

The Nehru report 1928 vs. Jinnah's 14 points

- **The Nehru committee demanded repudiation of separate elections.**
- **It demanded the Form of Government at the center would be Federal with substantial powers invested in the control of Government.**
- **It recommended the one-third Muslim representation at the central legislative.**
- **The committee demanded interdiction of reforming Baluchistan and N.W.F.P provinces.**
- **The foreign affairs, defense and army should be placed under the control of parliament and viceroy.**
- **Unitary form of the Government to establish in the center.**
- **Hindi should be the official language.**
- **Nehru's Recommendations were against the interest of the Muslim Community**
- **The Muslims could not surrender their right to separate electorates.**
- **The principles of non-reservation and joint electorates were to make their position in Punjab and Bengal provinces.**

Jinnah 14 points

- **In March 1929, the Muslim league session was held at Delhi under the presidency of Jinnah. In his address to his delegates, he consolidated Muslim viewpoints under fourteen items and these fourteen points became Jinnah 14 points.**

- **Federal System**
- 2.Provincial Autonomy**
- 3.Representation of Minorities**
- 4.Number of Muslim Representative**
- 5.Separate Electorates**
- 6.Muslim Majority Provinces**
- 7.Religious Liberty**
- 8.Three-Fourth Representation**
- 9.Separation of Sind**
- 10.Introduction of Reforms in N.W.F.P and Baluchistan**
- 11.Government Services**
- 12.Protection of Muslim's culture and Language**
- 13.One-Third Muslim Ministers**
- 14.Constitution**

Round Table Conferences

- The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of *conferences* organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India.
- All parties were present except for the Congress, whose leaders were in jail due to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- On January 19, 1931, the first round table conference was officially finished. Lord Irwin decided that in the absence of *Congress* leaders the future of India could not be decided. On January 25, 1931, M.K Gandhi and his colleagues were released from jail and Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.

- **The Second Round Table Conference, lasted 7 September 1931 to 1st December 1931, made more controversies for British Government.**
- **Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar has died before that conference.**
- **To resolve the issues of federal and minorities, Gandhi appointed himself the member of both committees.**
- **In the absence of other representatives, he remained fail to resolve the issues.**
- **He presented already rejected Nehru Report to resolve the communal problem.**
- **Separate electorate for Untouchables in the award forced Gandhi to start fast unto death..**

Communal Award

- On August 16, 1932, the British Government decided to give its famous Communal Award.
- In this Award, principle of Weightage was applied (Muslim lost majority in Punjab, Sikh got advantage in Punjab, Europeans got advantage in Bengal because of principle of Weightage).
- Sindh was awarded the status of separate province.
- Finally, Communal Award declared untouchables as a minority in India and thus the Hindus depressed classes were given a number of special seats.
- At that All India Muslim League was divided into two factions, both expressed their dissatisfaction on that Award.
- At last Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah decided to accept this award till alternative solution.
- The Hindu press considered it against the fundamental principle of nationalism for India

- **The third Round Table Conference, November 17, 1932 to November 24, 1932, the Congress, and Labour Party did not take part.**
- **It was decided to setup a federal legislature in India consisting of elected representatives of the British India and of the representatives of the state to be nominated by respective ruler.**
- **The first Conference did not gain success because of the absence of the Congress, the Hindu representative and the second Conference remained fail because of the presence of the Congress.**
- **At the end of these conferences British Government issued a White Paper based on the recommendations which was handed over to Select Committee.**
- **On July 4, 1935 a new constitution of India came into being which was approved by both of the Houses of the Parliament.**

- **The decade of 1930 was a period of transition and change for the political direction of Jinnah.**
- **He settled in London after 1931.**

The Government of India Act in 1935

- **The Government of India Act 1935 was the last constitution of British India which split Burma from it.**
- **It lasted until 1947, when British territory was split into Pakistan, India.**

Salient Features of the Government of India Act 1935

- **All India Federation.**
- **Diarchy at Centre.**
- **Federal Legislature.**
- **Provincial Autonomy.**
- **Safeguards and Reservations.**
- **Establishment of Federal Court.**
- **Abolition of Indian Council**

Rule of Congress Ministries

- **The Government of India Act of 1935 was practically implemented in 1937.**
- **The provincial elections were held in the winter of 1936-37.**
- **There were two major political parties in the Sub-continent at that time, the Congress and the Muslim League.**

- Congress won the absolute majority in the five provinces and was the largest province in four other.
- It was invited to united provinces, the central provinces, Bihar, Orissa, madras, Bombay and later, Assam and the three remaining provinces(Punjab, Sindh and Bengal) where there was a Muslim majority ,the league did not fare well.
- It won only 109 out of 482 seats while on the other hand congress won huge number of votes, however, which seats reserved for Muslims.
- The election had not been a success for the muslim league

1935 Act of India and congress ministries

- **The Government of India Act 1935 was the last constitution of British India which split Burma from it.**
- **It lasted until 1947, when British territory was split into Pakistan, India.**
- **Sindh was separated from Bombay, Orissa was separated from Bihar, and Burma was separated from India.**

- **Salient Features of the Government of India Act 1935 were as follows:**
- **All India Federation.**
- **Dyarchy at Centre.**
- **Federal Legislature.**
- **Provincial Autonomy.**
- **Safeguards and Reservations.**
- **Establishment of Federal Court.**
- **Abolition of Indian Council.**

Indian Provincial Elections, 1937

- **Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935.**
- **Elections were held in eleven provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.**

- **Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in several provinces, including the United Provinces, Madras, the Central Provinces, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, and after sometime in the North-West Frontier Provinces (NWFP).**
- **It also formed coalition ministries in Sind and Assam.**
- **Only Bengal and Punjab had non-Congress governments, where Muslim ministries but not Muslim league were established.**

The Unconstitutional Policies of Congress Ministries

- **the bitter policy against Muslims during their tenure.**
- **Hindi became the national language,**
- **Congress flag became the national flag, and Bande Matram became the national anthem.**
- **A strict prohibition was laid on cow slaughter.**

The Pirpur Report:

- **On March 28, 1938, the Council of ML appointed an eight-member committee under the president ship of Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur that presented its report on, November 15, 1938.**
- **It tried to dig out the cruelties of the Congress ministries in seven provinces.**

The Congress ministries resigned in 1939

- **The Congress ministries resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be a belligerent in the Second World War without consulting the Indian people.**

The Lahore Resolution

- **The Lahore Resolution (Qarardad-e-Lahore (قرارداد لاہور), commonly known as the Pakistan Resolution (قرارداد پاکستان) Qarardad-e-Pakistan) was a political resolution, or statement drafted between 22nd to 24th March 1940, by the 25-member Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League,**

- **This resolution asked for greater Muslim autonomy within British India. Accepted this as a call for a separate Muslim state, Pakistan.**
- **The resolution was presented at Minto Park (now renamed 'Iqbal Park'), in Lahore, by Maulvi Fazal-e-Haque on the instructions of the Working Committee.**
- **the declaration made in this resolution in 1940 recognized as the goals of the Muslim League became increasingly fixed upon achieving an independent nation-state.**

Muslim League's Stand Point on Resolution 1940

- **Final message to the congress: no two nations under a single state.**
- **Division Pure And Simple.**
- **Idea of partition adopted as Final Objective.**
- **Freedom for all and not for one section (Hindu) alone.**
- **A Constitution providing for “A Permanent Rule by A Permanent Majority over A Permanent Minority” Not Acceptable to Muslims.**
- **Muslims, A Nation by any Definition of Word Nation**

The Cripps mission 1942

- **The British were alarmed at the successive victories of Japan during 1940s.**
- **When Burma was turned into a battle field and the war reached the Indian borders.**
- **the British started feeling more concerned about the future of India.**
- **Situation in the country was further complicated as the Congress wanted to take advantage of the situation by accelerating their efforts in their struggle for independence.**

The Cripps mission

- **The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.**
- **The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal which held the rank of a senior minister, and leader of the House of Commons.**

- The first time, British government recognized the “Right of Dominion’ for India.
- Indians were given promise of liberty to frame their own constitution.
- The Cripps mission which was a move to appease the Congress, Muslim League and Indian states at the same time was rejected by all of them.
- Gandhi wanted an undivided India, Muslim league wanted a separate Pakistan , Congress demanded a full control over defense “stating that a slave country cannot have any inspiration” .
- Muslim league said there was inadequate representation of Muslims.
- Sikhs rejected because of non accession of provinces.
- Hindu Mahasabha rejected because the “Pakistan Virus” was alive.
- The Dalits and depressed classed also rejected because there was nothing new for them.

1945 Wavell

- **In May 1945 Wavell visited London and discussed his ideas with the British Government.**
- **These London talks resulted in the formulation of a definite plan of action which was officially made public simultaneously on June 14, 1945.**

The Shimla Conference 1945

- **The Shimla Conference 1945 was a meeting between the Viceroy and the major political leaders of India.**
- **the Wavell Plan for Indian self-government.**
- **that provided separate representation for Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.**
- **Talks, however, delayed on the issue of selection of Muslim representatives**
- **Seeking to assert itself and its claim to be the sole representative of Indian Muslims, the Muslim league refused to back any plan in which the congress, the dominant party in the talks, appointed Muslim representatives.**
- **This destroyed the conference, and perhaps the last viable opportunity for a united, independent India.**

General Elections (1945-46)

- **After the failure of Simla conference Lord Wavell announced general and provincial elections after which constitutional making body was to be set up.**
- **This Elections for central legislature were held on December 1945 with the limited franchise.**

Party	Seats	Leader
Indian National Congress	59	Sarat Chandra Bose
Muslim League	30	Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Akali Dal	2	
Independents	3	

Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

- **All of the British Government's attempts to establish peace between the Congress and the Muslim League had failed.**
- **To end this, the British government sent a special mission of cabinet ministers to India.**

Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

- **The Cabinet Mission to India was consisted of the Secretary of state Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the President of the Board of Trade and A.V.**
- **Purpose: to seek agreement between political forces on constitutional issues.**
- **The British Indian Provinces and the territories should be divided into three groups.**
- **the first group should contain Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan.**
- **The second group should contain Bengal and Assam.**
- **The third group should contain the rest of the Provinces. UP, CP, Madras Bombay, Orissa, Behar,**

Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

- **These first two groups should contain the Muslim majority areas and the third group the Hindu areas.**
- **A Constituent Assembly should be elected to frame a constitution for the Indian Union. The three groups of Provinces should also possess their separate constitution.**
- **A Province should have the right to leave the Union in future if it so liked after elections under its new constitutions.**
- **There should be an Interim National Government with leaders of the Indian parties to take charge of the administration.**
- **Cabinet mission could not bridge the gap and no agreement on the fundamental issues.**

- **The Cabinet Mission thus upheld the unity of India and rejected the idea of independent Pakistan. These provisions however provided much autonomy to the Muslim Majority Provinces, to run their own affairs. It was thus a compromise formula between Indian unity and the interests of Muslim majority areas.**
- **The Muslim League while accepting the plan reasserted its goal of sovereign Pakistan and urged on the Viceroy to proceed with the plan of an Interim Government.**

Congress Stance on Cabinet Mission Plan

- **The Congress President felt delighted that the Cabinet Mission rejected the partition proposal.**
- **But the Congress as a whole was unhappy on the formation of a Weak Central Government. Moreover the right of the province to leave the union in future was considered a dangerous proposal.**
- **Congress believe, Grouping alone could guarantee Jinnah an effective say in center.**
- **Bengal and Punjab have large share of center's spoils.**
- **they wanted British to quit India, transferring powers quickly and leaving a strong system.**
- **Jinnah strategy required a leisurely time table. he needs a long and slow game to secure the substance of his demands.**

- **The Viceroy refused to do so in the absence of Congress participation in the Interim Government and he insisted on the formation of the Interim Government with the representation of both the Congress and the League.**
- **The Muslim League then withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan. Jinnah felt alarmed. As a desperate means of protest he appealed the Muslims throughout India to observe 16th August 1946 as the “Direct Action Day”. The call of Jinnah opened path for violent communal disturbances which influenced the political history of India in surprising manner.**

1946 Interim Government of India

- **On September 2, 1946 interim government of India was established and it had the task of assisting the transition of British rule to Indian people.**
- **It remained in place till the independence of both nations.**
- **The Viceroy Executive Council served as the executive branch of interim government.**
- **The newly elected Constituent Assembly of India, had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to independence.**

1946 Interim Government of India

- Congress: accepted the constitution-making part of the plan.**
- Nehru replaced Mulana Abu-ul- kalam Azad as congress president,**
- He changed his mind and considered congress free to alter the plan as it thought best.**
- Muslim league resigned from their seats in interim government.**

END OF GAME MOUNTBATTEN AND PARTITION

- **Issue: one sovereign state with Hindu majority and Muslims in minority or Two sovereign states with safeguards for minorities.**
- **Congress stood for single constituent assembly where Hindu would have majority.**
- **League: for two separate constituent assemblies of Muslims and Hindus**

END OF GAME MOUNTBATTEN AND PARTITION

- **Congress passed a resolution of partition of India on communal bases.**
- **Jinnah was purposed if he wanted sovereign Pakistan then to agree on division of Bengal and Punjab and accept truncated Pakistan.**
- **The assumption was that the recourses of a truncated Pakistan would be so strained that for external defense needs, he would need to come into a defensive alliance with Hindustan.**

END OF GAME MOUNTBATTEN AND PARTITION

- **The London point of view was without the western districts of Bengal and eastern districts of Punjab Pakistan would not be able to pay for internal external security.**
- **An undivided army the best security against a total break down of order before transfer of power.**
- **The lord Mountbatten sent India with free hand to make and implement policy for undivided army and division of Bengal and Punjab.**

END OF GAME MOUNTBATTEN AND PARTITION

- **Jinnah begged viceroy not to destroy the unity of Bengal and Punjab.**
- **Undivided Muslim provinces can achieve the substance of autonomy for the Muslim areas.**
- **The undivided provinces was the only way Jinnah might have rescue his strategy.**
- **Jinnah insisted on cabinet mission plan.**
- **Cabinet mission was a complete provincial autonomy.**

END OF GAME MOUNTBATTEN AND PARTITION

- **Congress was not ready to share power with league in center.**
- **Mission plan was dead.**
- **Mountbatten said it was congress that insisted on partition and it was Jinnah who was against partition.**
- **Jinnah demanded Mountbatten not to divide Bengal what is the use of Bengal without Calcutta they had better remained united and independent.**
- **Suherwardy offered a sovereign Muslim state in Bengal.**

3rd June Plan 1947

- **In February 1947 Attlee announced that the British would leave India no later than June 1948. A new viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten was sent to work out a plan for the transfer of power.**
- **This was also known as the Mountbatten Plan.**
- **The British government proposed a plan announced on 3 June 1947 that included these principles:**
- **Principle of the Partition of British India was accepted by the British Government.**
- **Successor governments would be given dominion status.**

3rd June Plan 1947

- **Hindu majority provinces were not given any choice to decide their future. they had to remain in the existing constituent assembly.**
- **Referendum in NWFP and in Sylhet.**
- **Sind assembly and Quetta municipal committee will decide their future by majority vote.**
- **Bengal and Punjab will be divided on the communal bases.**

Indian Independence Act 1947

- **Indian Independence Act 1947 was the legislation passed and enacted by the British Parliament that officially declared the Independence of India.**
- **Pakistan Zinda Abad**