

The Aligarh Movement

Background Of the movement:

Shift Of power:

The failure of war of 1857 shifted power from Muslims to British. This shift changed entire structure such as social, political and economical.

Rise Of Syed:

He saved many Britishers during 1857, war intentionally. He believed that it would be wrong to turn against Britishers.

He advised reconciliation:

Reconciliation with new ruler

Acquire modern education

Avoid politics until you get elected

Loyalty to British for future course

These efforts are collectively known as

Aligarh movement

Reaction:

Some Muslims supported him

Some Muslims turned against him that his policy hurts pride of Muslims and it would result in slavery of Muslims.

(2)

His efforts with a close eye:

- ① Reconciliation: between Muslims and British
- ② Loyalty: towards government of British
- ③ Friendly relations: between Muslims and other communities.
- ④ Education: to learn English and make Muslims familiar with British culture.

Efforts of Syed:

Syed played his role in following areas.

- ① Causes of Indian mutiny: He wrote a book "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind" as British parliamentarian could read it.
- ② Syed called the war "Mutiny", an uprising caused by a few trouble mongers.
- ③ Muslims generally called it war of independence.
- ④ The loyal Muhammadans of India.

He launched this magazine in 1860. He highlighted Muslims services who endangered their lives for Britishers.

- ⑤ Other reconciliatory efforts: between Muslims and Britishers. He wrote following books.

- Eff Tabeerul Kalam - (a commentary on Bible)
- Eff Pehgije - Lajze Nasara, & Aligarh Institute Gazette
- Eff Risht-E-Kawn-e-Premukh-e-Ahle-Kitab

(4) Establishment Of Schools:

Masad-abad : 1859

Ghazi-pur : 1862

(5) Establishment of scientific society:

Purpose: Translating scholarly works from English to Urdu.

(6) Study of British education system: He visited England in 1869 and got impressed from their system & wished to provide same scheme to Muslims. In return he established a committee named "Khawatgaran-e-Pay-e Faloom-e Mustmane-Hind." to establish a system akin to their curriculum.

(7) Establishment of the MAO School: The first step of committee established a school in 1875, named 'Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School.'

(8) Establishment of MAO College: The school was upgraded in 1877. Lord Lytton inaugurated and gave 10,000 rupees from his purse.

(9) Establishment of Muhammadan Educational conference:

(1886) - purpose was acquiring modern knowledge.

The meetings were held across India.

In its annual meeting 1906, AIML was founded.

(10) Political services and two nation theory:

As a member of Imperial Legislative Council

(4)

he took up all problems with Indian government effectively.

Two Nation Theory:

1867 - Banaras - issue

* He demanded that member of Muslims seats in the Viceroy's Council should be fixed; the Hindu voters should elect Hindu members while Muslims should elect Muslims.

Factors Behind the creation of AIML

(5)

R

- ① British tilt towards democracy.
→ Hindus majority. Muslim needed platform.
- ② Hindu extremism:
→ Ulster Hindu controversy
→ Arya Samaj movement.
- ③ Establishment of INC.
- ④ Partition of Bengal and Hindus reaction.
- ⑤ Change of government in Britain.
→ Labour party came into power.
- ⑥ Shimla delegation:
→ demand of separate electorate
→ Green signal of victory

Gutset®
Itopride Hydrochloride 50mg Tablet



6

Formation of AIML

Introduction:

Efforts of Viceroy Minto in MI-Congress.

Resolution moved by Nawab Salimullah.

First president Ayesha Khan

② Objectives of League.

① Loyalty with British

② Brotherhood towards other communities.

③ Safeguard Muslim interest through constitution.

③ Change in policy: 1913 - Sinnah joined.

Unconditional subservience to self Govt.
for Indians.

Establishment Of The All India Muslim League

Prepared by - Jahangir

London Branch 1908

Factors behind creation of AIML

① British tilt towards democracy:

Hindus were majority, Muslims had to lose

Thus, Muslims needed a platform to raise voice

② Hindu Extremism:

Urdu-Hindi controversy

Arya Samaj movement

③ Establishment of Indian National Congress 1885:

Influx of Hindus joined it.

④ Demand of separate electorate:

Sixty eight opposed democracy and demanded
separate electorate for Muslims.

⑤ Partition of Bengal and attitude of Hindus:

Congress supported Hindus

⑥ Change of Government in Britain: (1905)

Liberal party returned to power

Muslims decided to create unanimous voice
through a platform.

⑦ The Simla deputation:

Muslims demanded separate electorate from
Viceroy and he gave positive signal.

It encouraged Muslims for creating a
political platform for raising their voice.

8

Foundation Of (AIML)

- ↳ Efforts of Nawab Viqar ul Mulk in ME- Conference
- ↳ Resolution moved by Nawab Salimullah - All supported
- ↳ First president Sir Aya Khan

Objectives Of League

- ① Safeguard Muslim interests through constitutional means.
- ② Create the notion of loyalty towards British
- ③ Promote feelings of brotherhood towards other communities

↳ Change in policy 1913, after the joining of Sindh:

↳ Unconditional subservience to self government for Indians.

Cripps Mission

Background: During second world war British

needed Indian support.

Sir Winston Churchill sent Sir Stafford

Cripps to explore possibilities of compromise
with Indian political parties.

Cripps Proposals March 30 - 1942

- (1) Constituting assembly consisting of Indian representatives will be formed at termination of war.
- (2) "Dominion Status" to India with full internal independence under British Commonwealth.
- (3) Princely states will also be given representation in constituent assembly.
- (4) British will be responsible for implementation of constitution. The provinces will have option to remain in Indian union or retain their present status in federation under new constitution at later stage.
- (5) Election for provincial assemblies will be held after the termination of war. Provincial assemblies will elect members of constituent assemblies in a number

equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of their respective strength.

(6) The British government will run the affairs till the termination of war.

(7) Any proposal regarding amendment will not be accepted. The plan should be accepted or rejected completely by the two major parties, Muslim League and Congress.

Indian National Congress:

The leaders rejected disintegration of India. They knew Britain is under massive pressure and it was a good opportunity to stress for unit India.

All India Muslim League:

They rejected it as federal nature which suppressed Muslim demand of separate homeland.

The Simla Conference

Wavell as a Viceroy came to India in 1944.

He gave plan for Indian solution

PLAN:

- ① Viceroy's executive council representing all Indian communities and pledged that all offices except of commander-in-chief shall be filled by Indian members.
- ② The Muslim members shall be equal in number to the Hindu caste.
- ③ To discuss these points Wavell called all parties conference in June 1945.

On All parties leaders attended except Gandhi.

Congress wanted: to appoint one Muslim member on the viceroy's executive council.

Government also intended to appoint Muslim members from Unionist party.

Jinnah:

He said. All India Muslim League is only representative of Muslims and had exclusive right to appoint Muslim members on all Muslim seats.

Conference broke on Jinnah's point.

(12)

Elections 1945 - 1946

After the termination of war elections held

Flower icon Elections of Central Legislature : Dec - 1945

Flower icon Elections of Provincial legislature : Feb - 1946

Flower icon Manifesto of Muslim League comprised two things :

- (1) It was only party to represent Indian Muslims.
- (2) Pakistan was sole objective of Muslim League.

The outcome of elections :

It gave death

Knell to Indian National Congress.

Flower icon Till December 1946 : 446 out of 495 Muslim members of provincial assemblies belonged to Muslim League.

Flower icon Reserved seats in Federal legislature won by Muslim League.

Flower icon Result :

The heavy turn out made Muslims confident for Pakistan.

The Cabinet Mission Plan

24-March 1946 (Delhi)

Background:

It was a last attempt of British to preserve the unity of Indian federation.

Congress:

Gandhi and Abul Kalam pursued the notion of Indian union.

Muslim League:

Quaid said, solution to problems of India is separation.

Simla May 5-12-1946

Leaders of both parties were invited to discuss the issues but seven sessions gave no results.

Recommendations: Mission proposed its own proposals on (May 16-1946). All rights will be preserved under Indian union. The details were:

- (1) India a union: under British India and comprising princely states. Union shall control foreign affairs, communication and taxation.
- (2) Grouping scheme: provinces in three groups
 - (A) Six Hindus majority provinces
 - (B) Three Muslims majority provinces
 - (C) Two Muslims majority provinces

- ③ Internal independence of the provincial groups:
- Members of constituent assembly in three groups and will frame constitutions for their respective groups.
 - After the date of election province will be given option either it lives with group or quit it.

- ④ Establishment of Interim Government:
- Interim government at centre till the formation of new constitution and its implementation. In this government all important portfolios will be given to Indians.

Reaction:

Gandhi: "The plan is an appeal and an advice." He said, constituent assembly as a sovereign body shall have the power to amend the plan.

Muslim League:

Met on June 3-1946. After three days accepted the plan as a ray of hope for Pakistan.

Formation Of Interim Government

It was first step to implement Cabinet Mission plan.

Viceroy's announcement in June 1946:

(Government)

will be formed even major parties such as Congress or Muslim League decline to join.

- Muslim League's decision: Agreed to join

The decision of Congress:

Declined to join

Similarly, government had to frame interim set up by calling Muslim League but avoided from its promise.

Muslim League reacted: and declined to support Cabinet Mission Plan and announced "Direct Action Day" which was last resort.

Congress: had declined even though Pandit Nehru was asked to join interim government on August 12- 1946

Muslim League: August 16- 1946, decided "Direct Action Day". It asked Muslims to boycott British.

Hindus retaliated which resulted clashes

Resultantly, thousands of people killed
in kolkatta and other parts of India.

Change in Government's attitude:

They
realised without Muslim government
cannot be formed.

October 26-1946: Muslim League was
asked to join interim government and
ministers took oath.

Liaqat took oath as Finance Minister.

The Third June Plan

Background: Prime Minister Atlee on 20th February 1947, made a statement in British Parliament:

- ① India will be given independence in June 1948.
- ② Mountbatten as a Viceroy will replace Wavell.
- ③ If constituent assembly fails to frame constitution within prescribed time, the British government will decide whether powers are transferred to central government or certain provincial assemblies.

Mountbatten reached India March 22-1948:

- ☞ He discussed all matters with Indian leaders and he came to the conclusion that unity of India is impossible.
- ☞ He made a partition plan and flew to England for approval, which was given to him. In return he discussed his plan with leaders and took all in confidence. Finally, he announced his plan.

Galient Features Of June 3- Plan

- ① British government will not give its constitution on India.
- ② The Indian constituent assembly shall

frame a constitution under which the government of Indian union shall be run.

- (3) The constitution is not mandatory for the units which are unwilling to adopt it.
- (4) The units will be allowed to form constituent assemblies of their own choice.
- (5) Princely states to join any state but keeping in view geographical and wishes of people.
- (6) Provincial assemblies will decide which of the group they are willing to join.
- (7) British will transfer ports to one or two successor states, with "Dominion Status" during the same year.

Indian Independence Act

(July - 1947)

The Independence act of India was passed by British parliament and ratified by Crown in July 1947. The act provided:

- ① British rule to end in August 15-1947.
- ② Title "Emperor Of India" will no more form a part of British Crown after that date!
- ③ The successor states will run under "Government Act of India" adapted and modified to meet their requirements till their respective constituent assemblies frame constitutions.

Emergence Of Pakistan

On 14th August 1947, Pakistan emerged as Muslim state on the map of the world.

Quaid-i-Azam took oath as a first governor general of Pakistan.

Provincial assemblies of Punjab, Bengal, Sindh, Baluchistan and NWFP agreed to join Pakistan.

These are short notes

to provide idea in a nut shell. For detailed reading, read any subject book.

Jahangir Pechuho