

# A Brief review of Muslim Political Forces

# **The Political Movement**

- **Partition of Bengal, 1905**
- **Simla Deputation, 1906**
- **Muslim League, 1906**
- **GIA, 1909**
- **Lucknow Pact, 1916**
- **The Khilafat movement 1918-1924**
- **From Dehli Muslim Proposal to Quaid e Azam's Fourteen points 1927-1929**

- **RTC, 1930-31-32**
- **GIA, 1935**
- **The 1937 Election and Congress rule**
- **World War II, 1939**
- **Lahore Resolution, 1940**
- **Quit India Movement , 1942**
- **Cripps Mission, 1942**
- **Cabinet Mission, 1946**
- **Indian Independence Act, 1947**

# **The War of independence, 1857**

- **The nature and causes of the war were not only religious but social, political and economic as well.**
- **British entered India unlike the Muslim did (slowly as traders).**
- **British desired conversion to Christianity and replaced Persian to English as court language in 1885.**
- **1857 became popular movement and gave birth to Nationalism in subcontinent**

# **Partition of Bengal, 1905**

- **It was an administrative issue taken by Lord Curzon the viceroy of India realizing the bigness of the Bengal presidency.**
- **Hindus blamed Curzon for deliberate action.**
- **East Bengal had Muslim Majority.**
- **The partition affected Hindus economically.**

# **Simla Deputation, 1906**

- **Muslims followed Sir Syed's advice to keep aloof from politics until the Hindus showed grievances over the partition of Bengal.**
- **Muslims desired to see the viceroy for seeking Muslim protection.**
- **This led to the call of Simla Deputation in 1906.**

# **Muslim League, 1906**

- **The after affect of Simla Deputation was the formation of Muslim League in the same year.**
- **the League was formed as a separate Muslim organization for the purpose of the Indian Muslims protection.**
- **Its formation also was reason of introduction of representative government in India.**

# **GIA, 1909**

- **It is also known as Minto-Morley Reforms as it was designed by the Governor General of India Lord Minto and the Secretary of State for India Lord Morley.**
- **The foundation of the reform was the famous Simla Deputation of 1906 headed by Sir Agha Khan.**
- **It also granted concept of separate electorate system.**



# **Lucknow Pact, 1916**

- **From 1906-11 Muslim politics remain quiet until the annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911.**
- **In 1913 Muslim League in its session losing faith in British Pledge proclaimed a form of self government suitable of India for the protection of Muslim interest.**

- **Same year Jinnah joined Muslim League, war I began in 1914.**
- **In 1916, both Congress and League setup committee together for political reform in India which was accepted in Lucknow Pact.**
- **The Pact accepted the principles of separate electorate and paved the way for the GIA 1919.**
- **The 1919 constitution reform failed. It led to the outcome of Nehru Report.**

# **The khilafat movement 1918-1924**

- **Indian Muslims had an emotional attachment to khilafat movement.**
- **The events**
- **1919 the khilafat committee was formed**
- **Non –Cooperation**
- 1.The moplah's uprising 1921**
- 2.The Chauri Chaura incident 1923**
- 3.The Abolition of the Caliphate 1924**
- **Results of the movement**

# **From Dehli Muslim Proposals to Quaid i Azam's 14 Points**

- **Dehli Muslim Proposals 1927**
- **The Simon Commission 1927**
- **The Nehru report 1928**
- **The Fourteen Points 1929**

- **Nehru Report was Hindu report as in all its proposal it showed the Hindu interest ignoring 70Millions of Muslims.**
- **It even rejected the separate electorate system.**
- **The ultimate after affect of the Nehru Report was reaction of the Muslim League which appeared in the shape of Mr.Jinnah's fourteen points.**
- **Mr.Jinnah emphasized on federal constitution with strong province and uniform powers.**
- **He desired effective representation of minorities in every provinces.**

- **Central legislature be given one-third Muslim representation**
- **Full religious liberty be granted to all communities.**

# **Allahabad Address 1930**

- **In 1930 Allama Iqbal presided annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad**
- **It was memorable session of All India Muslim League. In which he delivered his address about the final destiny of Muslim of India.**
- **He claimed India is as Asian in miniature.**

- **India is a continent of different human groups with different people, languages and religions.**
- **Hence Allama Iqbal suggested a concluded North-West India Muslim State as the destiny of Muslim at least West and North India.**



- **Therefore, with infinite variety of climate, race, language, creed and social systems the constitutional structure in India for the unity of language, race, religion and identity and economy, it is necessity to see that Punjab, N.W.F.P, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamate in to single state with self government within or with out British Empire.**

# **RTC, 1930-31-32**

- **Government of India disregarded both the Nehru report and Jinnah's fourteen points and called for Round Table Conference in London (RTC).**
- **There session of conference were held in year of 1930-31 and 1932.**
- **But for one reason or the other all three conferences were failed.**

# **GIA, 1935**

- **Sindh was separated from Bombay.**
- **Grant of Provincial Autonomy.**
- **Integration of Indian Princely States.**

# **1937 Election and Congress rule**

**There were the first board base election which testes the representative status of political parties.**

**The league won only 104 out of 489 muslim seats**

**The congress won 711 out of 1585 general vote, able to form the govt in 7 out of 11 provinces.**

- **Causes of AIML failure**
- **AIML expectation**
- **Muslims under congress rule**
- **Resignation of Congress ministries.**
- **Day of deliverance by the Muslims  
(22Dec,1939)**

# The Muslims Struggle for Pakistan

# **Lahore Resolution, 1940**

- **All India Muslim League of annual convention of 1940 studied the Sharif Report.**
- **This led to passage of the famous Lahore or Pakistan Resolution of 24<sup>th</sup> March 1940.( Moved by A.K.Fazlul Haque on 23rd March and seconded by Ch.Khaliquzama)**

# **Cripps Mission, 1942**

- **The British were in trouble in the geographical area of subcontinent in the world war II as Japanese had advanced in Burma.**
- **The British Government sent a mission led by Sir.Stafford Cripps in 1942 to Delhi to set-up an elected body in India after the war.**
- **Mission failed with the out brake of Quit India Movement in 1942 by Gandhi.**



# **Quit India Movement , 1942**

- **Gandhi desired that the British should leave India Immediately through a movement known as Quit India Movement.**

# **Cabinet Mission, 1946**

- **General election were held in 1946 .**
- **The election showed how the assembly was divided between League and the Congress.**
- **Provincial election were also held in 1946. Here also the League-Congress division became obvious.**

- **Finally, the British Government sent a mission of British Cabinet member called Cabinet Mission.**
- **It comprised secretary of State for India Lord Pethic Lawrence as its head with Cripps and Alexander as Members.**
- **The mission declared Union of India with British India and the states with of foreign affairs, defence and communications**

- **Other powers should be rested in provinces.**
- **However, it failed although an interim government was formed but the outbreak of violent communal riots led to the division of India.**
- **On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947, Lord Mount Batten a new viceroy of India announced his plan but his plan failed.**

# **Indian Independence Act, 1947**

- **In the mean time the Indian Independence Bill was drafted in July, 1947 and passed by the British Parliament to divide India and create Pakistan in August 1947.**
- **The Act provided for the partition of India and the establishment of two Dominions of India and Pakistan on the Mid night of 14-15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.**

- **The Act also provided:**
  - **The legislative supremacy of the two Dominions**
  - **the Legislators were given full powers to make laws.**
  - **The British government had no control over the affairs of Dominions.**
  - **The Act terminated British authority over India.**