

MAKING OF PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Give a detailed account of Shah Waliullah's (RA) services for the cause of Indian Muslims.

Ans: Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762)

Shah Wali Ullah was born on 21st Feb, 1703 during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. His real name was Qutub-ud-Din. His father was Shah Abdul Rahim, who founded the Madrasah-e-Rahimia in Delhi. When his father died in 1718, Shah Wali Ullah began teaching at Madrasah-e-Rahimia. In 1742 Shah Wali Ullah went to Saudi Arabia to perform Hajj and returned to Delhi in 1732.

Belief:

During that time Shah Wali Ullah deeply thought and identified the following problems faced by the Muslims in Mughal Empire:

- Muslims were not united.
- Incomplete knowledge of Quran and Islam in general.
- Muslims were divided into different groups (shias and sunis).
- Lack of moral and spiritual principles of Islam in day to day lives.

Shah Wali Ullah's Services (work)

For the cause of improve the conditions of Muslims he started Revivalist Movement which was carried by his four sons after his death. Some of his important services are as follow:

1. Religious and educational services:

- Shah Wali Ullah worked hard to ensure that he was a role model for other Muslims.
- He translated Holy Quran into Persian in 1738.
- His sons (Shah Abdul Rafi and Abdul Qadir) translated the Holy Quran into Urdu.
- Shah Wali Ullah arranged the Hadith in respect of their topics.
- He emphasized on Quranic teaching which is vital to Muslims.
- Shah Wali Ullah wrote 51 books, the most famous were Hujjahtullab-ul-Baligha and Izalat-Akhfa.
- He wrote an account of first four Callphs of Islam in a way that was acceptable by both Shias and Sunis to heal the division between them.

2. Political and social services:

- Shah Wali Ullah possessed deep political insight.
- Shah Wali Ullah's most important contribution to the Muslim community was his organization of opposing the Marathas who were threatening to occupy the Mughal Empire.

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- Shah Wali Ulah wrote to all the Muslim nobles to join together to save the Mughal Empire.
- He requested the king of Persia, Ahmed Shah Abdali to get involved to help the Muslims. On his request, Ahmed Shah Abdali joined forces with local Muslim leaders and defeated the Marathas at the third battle of Panipat in 1761.

Importance of Shah Wali Ulah's work:

In short the Muslims Renaissance Movement was launched by Shah Wali Ulah and it was the basis of all the future freedom movement of Indo-Pakistan. Madrasah Rahimiya continued to play vital role in teaching Islamic Principles and researching Islamic thoughts. He provided the inspiration for all the Muslims to lead a pure life without grouping. He trained his sons to continue his work and his work remained famous for many generations.

Q.2 Write a comprehensive note on Sayyed Ahmad (RA) Shaheed and his Jihad Movement.

Ans: Sayyed Ahmad Shaheed(1786-1831)

Sayyed Ahmad (RA) was born at Raj Barell near Lucknow in 1786. His father Shah ilm Ullah was a religious scholar and died when he was too young. In 1806 he moved towards Delhi and enrolled in the Madrasah Rahimiya. For two years he studied under the sons of Shah Wali Ullah learning the Quran and Hadith. Sayyed Ahmad was more a man of action than a scholar and in 1810 he joined the forces of Amir Khan, a Pathan Military Leader. In 1817 he returned to Delhi, where his work became important in trying to restore Islam to its original purity.

Belief:

As a man of action, Sayyed Ahmad was an ideal person to act as a leader to work against the British power in India.

He believed that there was a need to end the evils that had captured the Islamic society British had ensured that the Mughal emperors had a little real power and the Sikhs were dominant in Punjab

Work

- In 1821 Sayyed Ahmad left India for Hajj but he took opportunity to hold on his way across in India. So he was able to spread his beliefs about jihad and on the return from Saudi Arabia in 1823, he was ready to take action.
- At this time Punjab was under the control of Ranjit Singh and extended his authority into the N.W.F.
- Muslims suffered under Sikh rule even the call to prayer and religious practices were banned so he launched jihad against the non-Muslim rulers in Punjab.
- In 1826 Sayyed Ahmed established his head quarters near Peshawar.
- First he attacked at Akora on 21st Dec, 1826 and then shortly afterwards at Hazara the Sikhs suffered defeat.
- His victories established him as a successful military leader and encouraged other tribes to join Mujahideens (his force) and soon his army numbered over 80,000.

- Yar Muhammad Khan, a pathan chief who had joined his army had been bribed by the Sikhs. First one of his servants tried to poison Sayyed Ahmed then, Yar Muhammad Khan was later killed in battle against the Mujahideens.
- Sayyed Ahmed moved his forces to Balakot but Sikhs made a surprise attack on the forces. The battle of Balakot (1831) was a fiercely contested one.
- Mujahideens fought bravely but Sikhs were heavily out numbered. 600 Mujahideen soldiers were killed including Sayyed Ahmed and his commander Sayyed Ismail Shaheed.

Importance of Sayyed Ahmed's work:

Sayyed Ahmed Shaheed was a man of action then the man of words. Even after his Shahadat the Jihad Movement continued in the hills of the N.W.F until 1863 when the British sent a large army to deal with the Mujahideen threat. This movement was a uniting force for Muslims. His efforts were an Inspiration to all Muslims in defending their religion, their customs and their freedom. He wanted to see a state which was based on the principles of Islam and lead to the Two Nation Theory and the establishment of Pakistan.

Q.3 Write a comprehensive note on Aligarh Movement or the services of Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan (RA). **(2013)**

Ans: SAYYED AHMAD KHAN AND THE ALIGARH MOVEMENT:

- **Back Ground:** In the beginning of 18th century the Mughal power began to decline. The British East India Company established factories & later converted those into military fortresses. Taking advantage of the weakness of the local rulers it brought India under its control.
- **War of Independence 1857:** In 1857 the Indian troops employed by the East India Company waged a war of independence against the British rulers. The Muslims were held solely responsible for the upheaval and were victim of British hatred. Then Sir Sayyed appeared on the scene.
- **Aligarh Movement:** Aligarh movement was founded by Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan. This movement has following objectives.

Introduction to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17th Oct 1817 at Delhi. He belonged to a traditional Muslim family. His father was an employee in East India Company. Due to the death of his father, he had to join East India Company as a sub clerk. He had a deep feeling for the Muslims due to cruel behaviour of British. He wanted to change the condition of Muslims. Ali Garh movement had following objectives.

Objectives:

- To build confidence between the government and the Muslims.
- To convince Muslims to gain modern education and learn English language because he realized that this was the key solution for all the problems of Muslims of India.
- To hold the Muslims back from politics until they gain knowledge.

2. **Services:**

- i. He himself established schools and "The Scientific Society" in 1864. The society aimed at the spread of western scientific knowledge among Indian people through translation of standard English books into Urdu.
- ii. He opened the schools containing modern educations at Murad abad in 1859 and at Ghazipur in 1863.
- iii. His great political service was the writing of a book on the causes of the war of independence.
- iv. The greatest contribution of Sir sayyed Ahmad Khan was the establishment of Mohammadan Anglo-oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh in which Muslims acquired English education without prejudice to their religion. After ths death this college was elevated to the level of a Muslim University.
- v. Mohammedan Educational Conference was founded by Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan in 1886. The conference carried the message of Aligarh movement to the Muslim community throughout the subcontinent.
- vi. Sir Sayed criticized the congress claim of representing the entire Indian 'nation' and safeguarding the interests of Indian communities. So he gave the idea that the people of different communities and religions couldn't form one nation.

3. **Effects of Aligarh Movement**

- Educational, political and religious uplift of Muslims.
- Showed new ways to progress and economic prosperity of Muslims.
- Muslims emerged as a separate entity.

Q.4 **Give Critical account of the Faraizi Movement?**Ans. **Faraizi Movement Introduction:**

Faraizi Movement is the movement of the first half of the nineteenth century. Haji Shari'at- Ullah was the founder of Faraizi Movement. Haji Shariat-Ullah was born in 1781 at Shamail, a village of Bengal. He received religions education and at the early age of eighteen he went to Hijaz for performing pilgrimage. There he came under the influence of Sheikh Tahir-al-Makki. He returned from Hijaz in 1818.

Objectives:

Haji Shariat-Ullah started a movement for the social progress and political uplift of the Muslims of East Bengal. He declared that the Indo-Pak subcontinent was a Dar-ul-Harab, i.e. a land where non-believers ruled and Jihad had become obligatory for the Muslims. His disciples were required to pray for the pardon of their past sins, and take a solemn vow to lead a righteous life in future.

Work:

Haji Shariat-Ullah condemned the superstitious beliefs and false religious practices prevalent in the Muslim society. He asked the Muslims to believe in what is stated in Quran and Sunnah. He also insisted upon the performance of religious duties (Faraizi)

enjoyed by Allah and His last Prophet (PBUH). It was for this reason that the movement was identified as Faraizi Movement. Soon the movement spread among the common cultivators. The privileged class especially the Hindu landlords felt alarmed and they started opposing Haji Shariat-Ullah and his followers. Haji Sahib was forced to leave Najabari where he had set up the headquarters of his movement. He went to his native village where he died in 1840.

Role of Dhadhu Mian:

Haji Shariat-Ullah was succeeded by his son Mohsin-ud-Deen (RA) also known as Dadu Mian. He was born in 1819. Dadu Mian popularized the Faraizi Movement in a systematic way. The whole of East Bengal was divided into circles, which were placed under the charge of Khalifas. The Khalifas preached for social and spiritual reform and looked after the welfare of their people. Very soon the European planters and Hindu Zamindars became their enemy. Dadu Mian organized a resistance movement against them. He opposed the taxes levied by the Zamindars. Dadu Mian died in Dhaka on 24th September 1862, and was buried there.

Comments:

This movement laid down great impact on the condition of Muslims in Bengal. The poor peasant which were an easy prey for Hindu chauharies were awakened by this movement. It created a feeling of their survival and the achievement of their rights.

Q.5 Write a detailed note on Simla Deputation?**Ans: Simla Deputation:**

In 1906, the British Government announced that it intended to introduce constitutional changes in India. The Muslim leaders taking the advantage of this opportunity devoted their efforts to get their demand of separate electorate approved by the Government. Mohsin-ul-Mulk played an effective role in this regard. He drew up a memorandum explaining the view point and rights of the Muslims.

Demands of Muslims:

The most important demands in the memorandum were as follows:

1. **Separate electorate:** Such an electorate system should be introduced that the Muslims would have a right not only to send their representatives to the Legislative Council but also to the local bodies.
2. **Seats in legislatures:** In the provinces where Muslims are in minority, they should be given more seats than their proportion of population warranted.
3. **Quota in civil Services:** The Muslims should be allocated gazetted and non-gazetted posts. They should be appointed to the posts of judges in Chief Courts and High Courts, and taken as representatives in the Executive Council of Viceroy.

Result: With the above demands, a deputation consisting of 35 eminent Muslim leaders, led by Sir Agha Khan, called on the Viceroy Lord Minto, at Simla on 1st October 1906. Lord Minto was convinced that the joint electorate could not bring fruitful results in a

country like India where the people were divided into various communities. The viceroy's attitude towards the Muslim deputation was encouraging and sympathetic. Under the next constitution, known as Minto Morley Reforms 1909, the Muslims got the right of electing their representatives on the basis of separate electorate. The right of separate electorate given to the different communities of India proved hallmark in the establishment of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Due to positive and encouraging behaviour of viceroy, Muslim leaders thought about their separate political party, that led to separate entity and then separate home land.

Q.6 Describe the main clauses and the significance of the Lucknow Pact 1916?

Ans: Lucknow Pact (1916) Introduction:

As a member of Indian National Congress Quaid-e-Azam made efforts to safeguard the rights of Muslims. He in fact, wanted to pave the way for the Hindu-Muslim unity. In 1913, he also became the formal member of the Muslim League to support the cause of Muslims. As a result of Quaid-e-Azam's efforts the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress began to hold their session jointly.

Formation of Pact:

On 30th and 31st December 1916, the Muslim League and Indian National Congress held their joint session at Lucknow, which concluded with an alliance between the two parties. This historical alliance is known as Lucknow Pact. Quaid-e-Azam played a very important role in finalizing this pact.

Main Points:

Under the Lucknow Pact, the Muslim League and Indian National Congress advanced to the Government a scheme for the establishment of self-government on provincial basis. In order to settle the communal issues, both the League and the Congress agreed to the following principles

- i. The Muslim League and the Indian National Congress must jointly make a demand for the establishment of a complete self-government in India
- ii. The Muslims should be given reserved seats to the Legislatures with the right of separate electorate.
- iii. The Muslims should elect one third of the elected members to the central Legislature through separate electorate.

Importance:

For Muslims the importance of Lucknow Pact was that they made the Congress accede to the Muslim demand for separate electorate to which the Hindus were opposed. It was also guarantee to Muslims that no law against their national interest would be enforced. Above all the Congress acknowledged the Muslim League as the only representative party of the Muslims of the subcontinent. Thus the Muslims were now advancing to goal of constitutional safeguard of their rights.

Title of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam was the chief architect of the Lucknow Pact. It was due to this pact that Mrs Sarojini Naidu; an eminent Indian leader, gave Quaid-e-Azam the title of the Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity.

Conclusion:

Luck now pact was a great achievement of Quaid-e-Azam. It showed the positive attitude of Muslims but it were Hindus whose narrow mindedness compelled the Muslims to demand for a separate homeland.

Q.7 Enumerate the causes leading to the formation of All India Muslim League. Give an account of the League's primary aims and objectives?

Ans: Causes leading to the Formation of All India Muslim League:

The Indian National Congress claimed to represent all the communities of India. It also took active part in the political affairs of the country. However, the Muslim leaders seriously felt the need for a separate Muslim organization. The factors leading to this feeling were as follows

1. Congress a Hindu party:

The Congress by its policy, propaganda and activities proved that it had been established only to safeguard the interests of the Hindu community, and had no consideration for the justifiable rights of the Muslims. The Congress exposed its anti-Muslim designs by opposing the Bengal's partition. Under these circumstances, for Muslims there was no alternative other than forming their separate organization.

2. Two Nation Theory:

The Muslims did not believe that the Hindus and Muslims formed one nation. Each of these nations had different life style, traditions, history, civilization and culture from that of the other. In order to save their entity it was essential for the Muslims to establish their separate organization.

3. Separate Electorate:

The Muslims had come to the belief that unless separate electorate was enforced in the country they could neither get their justifiable share in the government nor would they be in a position to safeguard their basic rights. Therefore, the Muslims had to establish their separate organization on order to make a demand for the introduction of separate electorate.

4. Economical Issues:

Compared to Hindus, the Muslim population of India had educationally and economically lagged far behind. Politically they had been completely ruined. In order to safeguard their educational, economic right and promote political consciousness among the Muslims they needed a separate Muslim organization.

5. Simla Deputation:

In 1906 the Muslims were encouraged by the sympathetic attitude of the Viceroy. Lord Minto, towards the Simla Deputation comprising Muslim leaders. The members of the Simla Deputation realized that the Muslims could be brought on one platform thus enabling them to strive unitedly for their rights. So the Muslim League was founded to serve as a platform on which the Muslims could be united.

6. Formation of Muslim League:

These were the reasons that necessitated the existence of a Muslim organization which came into being with the name "All India Muslim League". Nawab Sir Salimullah invited Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to convene the Muslim Educational Conference at Dhaka on 30th December 1906. In this meeting the Nawab advanced the proposal of founding "All India Muslim League". The central office of the League was set up at Aligarh and Sir Agha Khan was elected as the first and permanent President of the League. This proposal was seconded unanimously by all the Muslim leaders present in the meeting. The committee headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar formed a constitution, which was unanimously approved in the first meeting of Muslim League held at Karachi in 1907. In 1908, Sayed Ameer Ali launched the London Branch of the Muslim League.

Primary Aims and Objectives of Muslim League

At the time of its establishment, the Muslim League laid down the following points as its aims and objectives.

- i. To create among Muslims the feelings of respect and goodwill for the British Government and to remove misconceptions and suspicions in regard to the Government policies and actions.
- ii. To safeguard the political rights and interests of the Muslims and convey their demands to the British Government in a peaceful manner and through constitutional means.
- iii. To remove among Muslims the prejudicial feelings against the other communities of India and create the feelings of brotherhood among all the sects of people.

Amended objectives

1. Annulment of Bengal in 1911
2. Hesitation of govt regarding to Muslim University
3. Demdition of Masjid at Kawnpur.
4. Injustice of British govt at international level. Due to above mentioned reasons AIML amended its objectives and replaced the point of "loyalty" with demand of self rule for Indians.

Q.8 Write a note on the Delhi proposal & Simon commission?

Ans: After Montigo chamesford reforms 1919 India was in the problem of constitutional conflicts. To solve this issue dehli proposals were presented.

In March 1927, some 30 Muslim leaders with different shades of opinion held a conference presided by Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Sir Ali Imam, Raja Mahmud Abad, Dr, A.M. Ansari, Mufti Kafayatullah and Sir Muhammad Shafi also participated in the Conference. After a considerable discussion, a formula was drawn out to which agreed all the Muslim leaders present in the conference. The points of this formula are known as Delhi Proposals, which are as follows:

- i. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
- ii. Reforms should be introduced in NWFP and Balochistan on the same basis as in other provinces.
- iii. The Muslims would surrender the right of separate electorate in favour of joint electorate if the above two proposals were accepted.
- iv. In the Provincial Legislatures the reservation of seats to each community should be fixed in proportion to its population in the province. It meant that the Muslims should have weightage in the Hindu majority provinces, and they were willing to accord the same privilege to non-Muslim minorities in Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan.
- v. The Muslim representation in the Central Legislature would not be less than one third of the total representation.
- vi. Religious freedom was also to be guaranteed. No bill or resolution on communal matters would be passed if three fourths of the community concerned were opposed to it.
- vii. All the provisions stated above would be taken as a whole. Partial acceptance or partial rejection of them was out of question.

The greatest sacrifice that the Muslims made by offering these proposals was to withdraw from the right of separate electorate. A group of Muslims opposed the Delhi Proposals. The Muslim League itself was split into two groups-one comprising the advocates of Delhi Proposals under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and the other small group against the proposals headed by Sir Muhammad Shafi.

Simon Commission

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) had allowed the local people to send their representatives in the Government.

An understanding was given by the British Government that the Reforms should be considered as a step towards the establishment of self-government in India. These reforms met a failure at the very outset as they were not acceptable to most of the political parties.

Towards the end of 1927, the Indian Viceroy Lord Irwin appointed a Commission to work on the future constitution of India. The Commission to work on the future constitution of India. The Commission included seven British and they all were the members of the British Parliament. Quaid-e-Azam openly declared that the recommendations of the commission would not be acceptable to the people of India unless the Indian representatives were included in it. The secretary of the State for India argued that nobody among Indians could represent the different sects of the native people. In fact he meant that the Indians were not capable of the resolving the constitutional issues through mutual understanding. Jinnah retorted that if the Indian nations had different interests and the unity among them was out of question then there was no need for appointing any commission at all.

The Congress and almost all other political parties decided to boycott the Commission. A small group of Muslim League led by Sir Muhammad Shafi decided to cooperate with the Commission, and the other forming a majority under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam advocated a boycott. Quaid-e-Azam was of the opinion that the unity among the Indian nations was essential for the greater interest of the country.

Q.9 Write a note on the Nehru Report and Fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah

(2014)

Ans: THE NEHRU REPORT (1928).

The Congress leadership in the beginning welcomed the Lucknow Pact but after sometime the extremist Hindu attitude again dominated and the proposals were ultimately rejected by the Hindu leaders. A committee presided over by Motilal Nehru, framed new Hindu proposals into a report. The "Nehru Report" was published in August 1928. This report denied all promises and commitments made with Muslims.

THE QUAID-E-AZAM'S (RA) FOURTEEN POINTS (1929)

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) convened a meeting of the All India Muslim League in 1929 in Delhi. He gave a fourteen-point formula which he declared should form the basis of the future constitution of India. He warned that the Muslims will not accept any constitutional formula if these minimum Muslim demands were not incorporated in it.

These were:

1. **Form of Government:** Form of government should be federal with maximum powers resting with the provinces.
2. **Provincial Autonomy:** All provinces should be given equal autonomy.
3. **Representation of minorities:** Minorities should be given adequate representation in all provinces. Majority of any community, whatsoever, should not be reduced to minority in any province.
4. **Representation in legislature:** Muslims should be given at least one third representation in the federal legislature.
5. **Separate Electorate:** Principle of separate electorate should be maintained.
6. **Provincial Redemarkation:** Any territorial redistribution, or change in the boundaries of the provinces, should not affect Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the NWFP.
7. **Cultural safeguard:** Minorities' rights and religious and cultural freedoms should be safeguarded under the constitution.
8. **Special communal bill:** A bill or resolution affecting a community should not be presented in any assembly if the concerned community opposes its introduction.
9. **Seperation of Sindh:** Sindh should be separated from Bombay presidency.
10. **Reforms for NWFP and Balochistan:** Like other provinces reforms should also be introduced in the NWFP and Balochistan provinces.
11. **Muslim share in Jobs:** The Muslims should be given their due share in the civil services.
12. **Protection of Muslim Culture:** The constitution should provide adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion and civilization.
13. **Muslim share in govt:** All ministries formed at provincial and central levels should include at least one third Muslim members.
14. **Constitutional amendment:** The federation of India should not be entitled to amend the constitutional laws without the consent of the provincial units.

The Quaid-e-Azam's (RA) Fourteen Points were incorporated into Resolution adopted by the Muslim League. The Congress, however, showed no inclination to give these proposals a serious consideration.

Comments:

Anti Pakistan class makes the blame that it were the Muslims who were the cause of Pakistan and they were caught by the conspiracies of Hindus. But above mentioned points make it clear that Muslims tried their best to live in united India. But it was the narrow mindedness of Hindus who were not ready to give rights of Muslims compelled them to demand for Pakistan.

Q.10 What do you know about the Round Table Conferences and their outcome?

Ans: The Round Table Conference:

The Simon Commission appointed by the British Government for framing the future constitution of India submitted its report to the Government in April 1929. As the Commission had no Indian member to represent the Indian people, it was opposed by all the indigenous political parties

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, declared that a Round Table Conference comprising the British and Indian leaders would be held to discuss the future constitution of India. Quaid-e-Azam was gratified over the declaration. The princes were also willing to attend the conference. The congress decided to start a campaign for the complete independence of India. Mr. Gandhi threatened to start civil disobedience. The British Government arrested a number of Congress leaders including Mr. Gandhi and declared the Congress working Committee illegal

In the meantime the Viceroy of India announced the plan of the Round Table Conference. The prominent among the Muslim delegates invited by the British Government were Sir Agha Khan, the Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal, Muhammad Ali Jauhar. Sir Muhammad Shafi, Maulvi Fazl Haque, Sir Zafarullah Khan and Nawab Chatari. The Round Table Conference was held in three sessions.

The First Round Table Conference

The first session of the Round Table Conference opened on November 12, 1930. The Muslim delegation was led by Sir Agha Khan, the Congress members were absent; the most of them were in jail and the rest busy in civil disobedience campaign were not invited. As many as eight sub-committees were appointed to draw out a constitution. The Conference could not succeed in concluding a decision about the future of minorities. The Hindu Leaders strongly opposed all the Muslim demands including separate electorate. On January 19, 1931, the British Prime Minister Mr. Macdonald announced the following recommendations in the last meeting of the First Round Table Conference.

- i. India would be given the status of a loose federation under a British controlled Centre.
- ii. The NWFP and Sindh should be given the provincial status.
- iii. Most of the important matters would be left to the internal control of the provinces and states.

In the course of the first session of the Round Table Conference, the great Muslim leader Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar died. A few days before his death he delivered a speech in the meeting of the conference. During this speech he uttered the following historical words; “---- if I can go back to my country with the substance of freedom in my hand, and if you don't give us freedom, you will have to give me a grave here”.

The Second Round Table Conference

The second session of the Round Table Conference opened on September 7, 1931. In this Conference Mr. Gandhi participated on behalf of the Indian National Congress. He called upon the British Government to put forward its proposals in respect of the future Constitution of India and not to wait for the solution of the communal problem. So the communal problem again remained unsolved. In the last sitting of the second session of the Round Table Conference, the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald made an appeal to all the delegates to reach a communal agreement failing which the British Government would submit its own scheme.

Communal Award

On August 4, 1932, the British Government declared the settlement on the representation communities. This is popularly known as communal award, which include the following main points.

- i. In the interest of the minorities the principle of the separate electorate was to be maintained.
- ii. Reservation of seats to the backward communities were to be retained.
- iii. The reservation of Muslim seats in the Hindu majority provinces and of Hindu seats in the Muslim majority provinces was guaranteed. However, the distribution of seats was not made in proportion to the population. This decision did not go in favour of Muslims.
- iv. Sindh was separated from the Bombay Presidency.

The Third Round Table Conference:

The third and last session of the Round Table Conference was held on November 17, 1932. Only the selected members participated in the Conference, and its proceedings were quite simple. The reports of the various committees came under consideration and the conference concluded on 25th December 1932.

In March 1933, the British Government published a white paper containing the recommendations of the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. It was on the basis of this White Paper that the Government of India Act 1935 was passed by the British Parliament in February 1935. The Act came into force in April 1937.

Q. 11 Examine Congress governments' (1937-1939)?

Ans: THE CONGRESS RAJ 1937-1939:

1. Anti Muslim activities:

Soon after the elections in 1937 the Congress started anti Muslim activities. Some are as follows:

- Educational schemes like *Wardha* and *Vidya Mandir* were introduced to infuse Hinduism in the children.
- Muslim *students* were given no opportunity to *learn about their own* history, culture and religion.
- *Bands* were played in front of Masjids at the time of prayers.
- Muslims were refused to have Govt *jobs*.

- Urdu was replaced by Hindi in schools.
- The students were forced to *salute* the portrait of Gandhi & to *sing* Bande Mataram.
- They were forced to put *Tilak* on their foreheads.
- The *slaughter of cow* was prohibited.

2. Muslim Mass Contact Movement effect:

At this point the Muslim League started a Muslim mass contact movement to awaken the Muslims. The change was seen at Lucknow session when the Chief Ministers of the three Muslim provinces, the Punjab, Bengal (the largest Muslim province in India) and Assam, showed full confidence in the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and decided to join the Muslim League. Sindh provincial assembly demanded the establishment of an independent Muslim state in the areas of Muslim majority.

3. The end of the Congress rule:

World War II started in September 1939. England declared war against Germany. Congress leaders resigned saying that the war was declared without consulting them. The all India Muslim League observed a Deliverance Day on Dec.22 1939 at the end of the congress rule.

DEMAND FOR A SEPARATE MUSLIM HOMELAND:

At the end of World War I the *League of Nations* was established. The right of separate homeland for all nations became a universally accepted principle. *Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan* felt that any political system which did not preserve separate Muslim identity would not be acceptable to the Muslims. *Chaudhari Rehmat Ali* suggested a state "Pakistan" in the North Western Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. In 1930, at Allahbad *Allama Mohammad Iqbal* in his presidential address, suggested a separate homeland for Muslims in Muslim majority provinces "within or without the Indian federation".

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE:

The Simon Commission was appointed by the British Govt in 1927 to frame the future constitution of India. It had no Indian member. So it was opposed by all parties. The British Govt decided to invite the Indian leaders for a discussion on the future constitution of India. Three sessions of these meetings, called the Round Table Conference, were held in 1930, 1931 and 1932. Muslims were represented by Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Mohammad Iqbal & many other leaders. All Muslim demands were opposed except that the NWFP and Sindh will be given provincial status. After the second session the findings and recommendations were formulated into a "*Communal Award*" 1932. The British government published a "*White Paper*" in March 1933 which made the basis of the *Government of India Act 1935*.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935:

In the light of the Communal Award the British government published a "White paper" in March 1933. It was on the basis of this that a new constitution called the Government of India act 1935 was passed by the British Parliament in 1935. This Act had *two parts*. It

had a *federal character*. Indian *provinces* were given a reasonable amount of *autonomy*. The Act came into force in 1937. Arrested Riots broke out in all Hindu provinces. Quaid-e-Azam adopted a moderate position. He knew that the Quit India movement meant nothing but to establish Hindu rule all over India. He said that Muslim League would not allow the Congress to dictate its terms to the government and would not allow the British to quit India without dividing her.

QUAID-GANDHI TALKS/CORRESPONDENCE:

Soon after his release in 1944 Gandhi held talks with Quaid-e-Azam on the Muslim demands and the future political system. These meetings ended in failure because Quaid-e-Azam couldn't convince Gandhi that Muslims were a separate nation & their demand for a separate homeland was based on "the right of self determination". Gandhi insisted that the problems should be solved through mutual consultation after independence; whereas Quaid-e-Azam wanted that an independent Muslim homeland should be decided before the British leave India.

Q.12 Write a comprehensive note on Lahore Resolution.

Ans. Lahore Resolution is also called Pakistan Resolution because it was on the basis of this resolution that Pakistan came into being. The circumstances leading to Lahore Resolution are as follows:

1. Hostile Attitude of the Indian National Congress

The Muslims had been making efforts for about 25 years to make the Congress recognize the Muslims as a nation and Muslim League as the representative body of the Muslims of India. But the Congress did not give any importance to these basic principles on which a compromise between the two political organizations could conclude. The Congress rule proved that the Congress was not a national organization but was purely a Hindu body.

2. Belief of the Muslim Thinkers

The Muslims thinkers had come to the belief that Muslims and Hindus could never live together. Sir Sayyid felt that the civilization, culture, history, traditions of the Muslims of India were quite different from those of Hindus. He was also opposed to the western type of democracy which always goes in favour of majority whereas the Muslims were in minority. In 1930, Allama Iqbal, in his presidential address made to the annual meeting of Muslim League at Allahabad, suggested that in the provinces of India where Muslims formed majority, a separate home land for Muslims should be created, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was the first Muslim who suggested that a sovereign independent state in the North-Western Muslim majority area of the subcontinent should be established. He also gave this state the name 'Pakistan'. He also proposed several others states in the different Muslim majority areas of India. The other notable names in this connection are Allama Jamal-ud-Din Afghani, Muhammad Abdul Qadir Bilgrami and Maulan Hasrat Mohani. Quaid-e-Azam was a great supporter of Hindu Muslim unity, but he was greatly disappointed due to the antagonistic attitude of the Hindu leaders. The congress rule further intensified his disappointment and he ultimately decided to reorganize Muslim League for achieving a separate homeland in the areas where the Muslims formed majority.

3. At the end of the First World War the various nations of the world established the League of Nations for the safeguard of the rights of the nations of the world. It became universally accepted principle that every nation of the world has a right to have a separate homeland.

The Lahore Resolution

In 1940, the sessions of the annual meeting of Muslim League were held at Minto Park Lahore from 22nd to 24th March 1940. The Minto Park is now called Iqbal Park. In his presidential address Quaid-e-Azam explained the historical background of the political problem in the Indo-Pak subcontinent. He said that the Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations each believing in different religions and social values.

On 23rd March 1940, on the basis of the two-nation theory, Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq, then Premier of Bengal, moved a resolution the most important part of which is as follows: "Geographically contiguous units be demarcated into regions..... in which the Muslims are numerically a majority as in the north western and Eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign".

Reaction upon the Lahore resolution:

British: British were busy in the war hence they paid no response. However in Aug. 1940 British Prime minister responded that after War the demands of stake holders would be considered.

Congress:

On the passing of Lahore resolution congress reacted bitterly. They completely rejected the demand of separate homeland for Muslims. Hindu press started to call the resolution as Pakistan resolution. Gradually Muslims press also adopted the same term.

Conclusion:

By the presentation of Lahore resolution, Muslims of south Asia determined their goal and now they were committed with and cleared about their destination. It infused in them a new determination and enthusiasm. But there was still a long way to go.

Q.13 Write notes on the following:

- a. Cripps Proposals
- b. Quit India Movement
- c. Jinnah Gandhi Talks
- d. The Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference

Ans: (a) Cripps Proposals

Introduction: During the early years of the Second World War, the British Government wanted to get the cooperation of Indian people in order to make the war a success. But the Congress and Muslim League were so wide apart that no agreement could be possible between the two parties. In the meantime the war situation grew worse. Gandhi was threatening to start a civil disobedience campaign.

Arrival:

Under these circumstances the British Government thought it essential to find a solution acceptable to both the Muslim League and the Congress. On 22nd March 1942, Great Britain sent a cabinet Member Sir Stafford Cripps as a messenger of peace to India.

Proposals:

He brought with him some proposals which come to be known as Cripps Proposals. The important proposals were as follows:

- i. General elections in the provinces would be arranged as soon as the war ended.
- ii. A constitution making Body elected by the lower houses of all Provincial Legislatures would create a new Indian Dominion. This Dominion would be associated with United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown. It was assured that the British Government would not interfere with the internal and external affairs of the country.
- iii. The princely state could also participate in the Legislative Assembly.
- iv. Any province would be free to join or keep itself out the proposed Dominion and establish an independent government of its own.

Reaction of congress:

The Congress rejected the Cripps Proposals and demanded the immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives. In fact the Congress leaders had taken it for granted that Britain was losing the War. They wanted to establish Hindu rule over the subcontinent.

Reaction of Muslim League:

The Muslims League was also not satisfied with the Proposals as they had no clear cut provision for the establish of an independent Muslim state. The Muslim League, therefore, also rejected Cripps proposals.

(b) Quit India Movement**Background:**

In the early days of the Second World War (1939), Great Britain and it's allied forces were being defeated by the Nazi (German) forces. The war situation grew worse in December 1941 when Japan also declared war against Britain. The Congress leaders thought that it was the best opportunity to pressurize the British Government. They, therefore rejected the Cripps Proposals. The Congress leaders also called upon the British Government to transfer the full control of army to and interim Government and quit the country. The Congress also threatened that if its demand was not met immediately, civil disobedience would be started in the country.

Quit India Movement:

The Congress Working Committee passed its Quit India Resolution at Bombay on 8th August 1942. The very next day, *i.e.* on 9th August 1942, the British Government arrested Gandhi. The Congress was banned and its 60,000 members were arrested and sent to jail.

Agitation / Riots:

Soon widespread riots broke out in all Hindu provinces. During the Quit India Campaign the peace and order remained suspended in various parts of India. At most places there was an open violence and hundred of persons were killed before the order was restored. The British government took two months to restore peace and order in the affected areas. In the meantime the war situation underwent a radical change in favour of Britain.

Reaction of Muslim League:

The Muslim League adopted a moderate position during the Quit India campaign started by the Congress. Quaid-e-Azam was fully aware of the designs of the Congress leaders. He made it clear to the Muslims that the Quit India campaign meant nothing but to establish Hindu rule all over India, the campaign was also a challenge to the Muslims of India as the Congress had not consulted them before passing the Quit India Resolution. Quaid-e-Azam also criticized the Hindu polices for raising the slogan "One Indian Nation".

Divide and Quit India:

So Quaid-e-Azam decided to cooperate with British Government. He knew that if the British left India without dividing it, the Muslims would be left at the mercy of the hostile Hindu majority. He therefore gave a new slogan 'Divide and quit'.

The Quit India campaign launched by the Congress met a complete failure and could not produce any fruitful results.

(c) Jinnah Gandhi Talks**Background:**

Soon after his release from jail in May 1944, Gandhi, in a letter, expressed his desire to hold talks with Jinnah on the question of Muslim demands and the future political system which was to be established after the departure of the British. Quaid-e-Azam expressed his willingness to hold discussion with Gandhi on Rajgopal Acharia Formula. Commencement: Accordingly series of meetings took place between 9th and 27th of September at the Quaid's residence in Bombay. These talks covered twenty-five hours in total. In addition to these meetings the two leaders also exchanged twenty-one letters.

While talking on Rajgopal Acharia formula, Quaid-e-Azam demanded to explain the scheme of "Provisional Interim Government" Gandhi had no answer except the opinion that it should present all parties. Talking on Lahore Resolution Gandhi refused to accept the two-nations theory. The Quaid explained that 100 million Muslims of India were a nation with their distinctive and civilization and they claimed the right of self-determination as a nation and not as a territorial unit. Gandhi gave a new turn to the negotiations by offering a new formula which had the same material as of Rajgopal Acharia Formula but was presented in different words. The terms of the new formula were as follows:

Gandhi's Formula:

- i. India should be given the status of a single nation state and granted freedom immediately.
 - ii. The arrangements for establishing an Interim Government should be made immediately. The interim Government would be responsible to the present or newly elected Assembly members.
 - iii. The task of the constitution making would be performed either by the Interim Government itself or by some party authorized by it.
 - iv. The department of foreign affairs, defence, communication, tariff and trade would be dealt with by the Central Government.
 - v. The Muslim League would accept the principles and conditions on the basis of which the areas of absolute Muslim majority would be determined.
 - vi. After the demarcation of Muslim majority areas the plebiscite therein would be conducted on the basis of adult franchise. In case of any disagreement between League and Congress, the interim Govt. would be obliged to settle the terms.
- Quaid-e-Azam rejected the Gandhi Formula on the following grounds:
- i. Gandhi did not accept that Indian Muslims were a nation.
 - ii. He did not accept that the Muslims of India had a right to self-determination, and they were entitled to exercise this right.
 - iii. The Congress was still bound by the Resolution of May, 1942 and the Resolution of August 1942. Both of these resolutions rejected partition and emphasized the idea of united India.

Gandhi insisted that both the parties should solve internal problems through mutual consultation after the achievement of Independence. Quaid-e-Azam argued that an independent sovereign state for the Muslims of India must be established before the departure of the British. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks though met a failure, they highlighted the Quaid-e-Azam's image as a great statesman.

(d) The Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference

The Wavell Plan

Background:

After the Second World War ended in August 1945 in the Viceroy of Great Britain, the new British Government expressed its desire to hand over the India government to Indians without making unnecessary delay. The Viceroy Lord Wavell hoped that he would persuade the various party leaders to come to some sort of agreement which would maintain the unity of the country.

Simla Conference

The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, arranged to hold a conference at Simla in order to place his proposals before the Indian leaders and explore the possibilities of the formation of a new Executive Council. He also invited Quaid-e-Azam and Gandhi as accepted leaders of the two main political parties, the Congress and the League respectively. Gandhi withdrew in favour of Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad as the main leader of Congress. The Muslim League delegation was headed by Quaid-e-Azam himself.

With his proposal he went to London in May 1945 to discuss with the British government. In the conclusion of this discussion a plan of action was formulated which was announced by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on 14th June 1945. On 16th June some features of this plan were elaborated by the Wavell Plan Viceroy in a broadcast speech at Delhi.

Wavell Plan

The recommendations which came to be popularly known as Wavell Proposals were as follows:

- i. It was proposed that the **Executive Council** should be reconstituted to include the leaders of Indian political parties in such a way that a balanced representation was given to the main communities, including an equal proportion of Muslims and caste Hindus.
- ii. The Viceroy would convene a conference of all political leaders and invite from them the list names from the he would choose his new Councillors. The Hindus and the Muslims would be given **equal representation** in the Council. All the members of the Executive Council would be Indians except the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief.
- iii. The new Council would work under their existing Constitution.
- iv. The defence of India would continue to be under the control and authority of the British Government.
- v. If the proposed Cooperation is achieved in the Centre, popular ministries would be formed which would be based on the inclusion of the main parties.

The Simla Conference began its deliberations on June 25, 1945. As regards the right of the Congress and other non-league groups to nominate Muslim members to Executive Council, Jinnah took the stand that the Congress could appoint only Hindu members to the Executive Council. The Congress demanded that it should be given a right to appoint members on seats reserved for Muslims in Viceroy's Executive Council. Quaid-e-Azam took a firm stand on his view point because the Muslim League had won all the by-elections held during the last two years on the Muslim seats. Lord Wavell was prepared to accept four Muslim Leaguers nominated by M.A. Jinnah in the proposed Executive Council Jinnah asserted that it was the right of the Muslim league to appoint all the five members on the seats reserved for Muslims in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Thus we see that as a result of disagreement between the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, and Quaid-e-Azam on the question of the nomination of Muslim members for the New Executive Council, the Simla Conference met a total failure.

(e) Elections 1945-46

In 1945, The Viceroy Lord Wavell, after holding discussion with the British Cabinet members announced that in India the general elections of the Central and Provincial Assemblies would be held in the coming winter. He also announced that after these elections the political parties would constitute Ministries in the Provinces.

Challenge to Muslim league

The announcement of the next elections was a challenge to Muslim League. It had now to prove the truth of its claim that Muslim League was the sole representative organization of the Muslims of India. In its manifest the Muslim League emphasized two things Firstly, that the Muslims of India were a separate nation from Hindus and secondly, that the only solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem in India was the partition of India and the establishment of a separate and independent Muslim state. On the other hand the Congress claimed to be the sole representative party of all the Indians. It also held that India was natural unit which could not be divided.

Elections of the Central Assembly

Elections of the Central Assembly were held in December 1945. There were 30 Muslim seats in total, and all of them were won by the Muslim League. The Congress also won glaring success in the non-Muslim constituencies and occupied 57 out of 62 seats. The cent per cent success in the elections of the Central Assembly is an unbeatable record in the Indian history.

Provincial Elections

The elections of the Provincial Assemblies were held in February 1946. The Muslim League again captured an over whelming majority of seats everywhere except in the North-West Frontier Province. League won 446 out 495 Muslim seats in total. Thus the Muslims League secured 90 percent seats in the Muslim constituencies.

After the general elections 1945-46, the Muslim League was able to form its government in Muslim majority provinces except the Punjab and NWFP. In Punjab the government-supported leader of the unionist Party, Khizar Hayat Tiwana could form government with the cooperation of the Congress members and Sikhs.

Q.14 Examine the proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946. Also describe its importance.

Ans: The Cabinet Mission Plan

In the end of March 1946, three senior British cabinet members came to India to seek an alliance between the Congress and the League. The members of the Mission discussed matters with the leaders of the Congress and Muslim League. After these talks Cabinet Mission ruled out the demand for full and complete Pakistan. They saw no justification that the non-Muslim territories of the Punjab and Bengal Provinces should be included in Pakistan. The members of the Cabinet Mission worked out a substitute plan and declared that it would satisfy both the Congress and the League. The broad principles of the plan are given below:

- i. The Provinces of British India would form the following three groups:
 - A. The first group would consist of six Hindu majority provinces. *i.e* Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Orissa.
 - B. The second group would comprise the Western Muslim Majority Provinces, *i.e* the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan.
 - C. The third group was to consist of Eastern Muslim majority Provinces, *i.e.* Bengal and Assam.

At the top of these groups there would be an All India Union controlling defence, communications and foreign affairs only. The Union have an Executive and Legislature.

- ii. There would be a Constituent Assembly elected by the elected members of the Provincial Assemblies.
- iii. The elected members of all the Provinces would attend the meeting of the joint Constituent Assembly and divide into three respective groups. Each group would draw up the constitution of its own province. Then the representatives of all groups would again meet to draw up the Constitution of All India Union.

The Congress though at first accepted the Cabinet Mission plan, but soon began to give new interpretations to it. The Congress finally rejected the Plan, because it provided with the possibility of the establishment of Pakistan after some time.

The Muslim League Council, in order to discuss the Cabinet Mission Plan, held its meeting on June 3, 1946 and after three days of discussion decided to accept it. The League resented that the Plan did not clearly provide for the establishment of the independent Muslim state in India. However, in the grouping scheme there was ray of hope. The League, therefore, decided to accept the Plan.

Interim Government

The next step of the Cabinet Mission Plan was the formation of the new Interim Government. It was formed on September 2, 1946. The offices were offered to the Congressman and non-League Muslims. The League leaders severely reacted to the one-party government. The Viceroy made effort for the Congress-League alliance. He assured M.A. Jinnah that the Government would accept the names suggested by the Muslim League for the formation of the Indian Government. It was also assured that the Congress and League would be offered equally important portfolios. The Muslim League decided to withdraw its approval of the Plan. At this the Congress announced its willingness to join the Interim Government. The Viceroy invited the Muslim League to join the Interim Government. The Muslim League decided to join the Government in the larger Muslim interest.

The Interim Government did not function well because the two major parties were not willing to cooperate with each other.

Importance of the Cabinet Mission Plan

The Cabinet Mission Plan, though failed to get its main objectives, *i.e.* to seek an alliance between Congress and League. It made the British government realize that there was a vast divergence between the two largest political parties of India. The British rulers were convinced that the Muslims and Hindus could never live together as one nation. The complications that arose in the formation of Interim Government also helped the British rulers realize that the Muslims of India were a distinct nation for Hindus. This factor ultimately paved the way for establishment of Pakistan.

Q.15 Give a detailed account of the clauses of the Third June 1947 Plan and its importance. (2012)

Ans: 3rd June 1947 Plan

Independence Announced:

On 20th February 1947, the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced that the British Government intended to hand over the power to the Indian representatives by June 1948. **Arrival:** On 22nd March 1947, the new Viceroy Lord Mountbatten reached Delhi. As soon as he reached India, he began to hold talks with the political leaders. He was convinced that there was no other solution of the political problem of India than to accept the League's demand for Pakistan. He succeeded in drafting a plan which both the Congress and the League agreed to. With the plan he flew to England to get the plan approved by the British Government. The Viceroy announced the plan on 3rd June. And the next day he told that the power of India would be transferred to the newly created states of India and Pakistan on 15th August 1947.

Plan of Independence:

The main clauses of the 3rd June 1947 Plan were as given below:

- i. The existing constituent Assembly would continue to work but the constitution that it would frame would not be applicable to those parts of the country not willing to accept it.
- ii. The area unwilling to participate in the existing constituent Assembly (Muslim majority areas) would be entitled to convene a separate constituent Assembly of their own.
- iii. In case the Muslim majority areas were to establish their own Constituent Assembly then:
 - a. Each of the Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and Punjab would meet in two parts—one representing the Muslim majority districts and the other representing the rest of the Province.
 - b. If any of the two parts of a Provincial Assembly decided by a simple majority vote in favour of the partition of the province the division would accordingly take place and each of the two parts would join whichever of the two Constituent Assemblies (India or Pakistan) it liked.
- iv. In order to determine the boundaries of the two parts of the Punjab and of Bengal, a Commission for each of the two Provinces would be set up by the Governor-General after ascertaining the majority areas of Muslims and non-Muslims in each Province.
- v. A referendum was to be held in the North-West Frontier Province to know wishes of the people of the Province regarding the constituent Assembly they would like to join.
- vi. British Balochistan was also to be given an opportunity to decide whether they would like to join the existing constituent Assembly or a new Constituent Assembly consisting of the Muslim majority areas.
- vii. A referendum was also to be held in the district of Sylhet to determine whether in the event of the partition of Bengal the people of Sylhet would like to join the Muslim part of Bengal.

The Indian Independence Act 1947

In order to give effect to the 3rd June 1947 Plan, the British Parliament passed an Act on 18th July 1947 known as “the Indian Independence Act 1947”. The main provisions of this Act are given below.

- i. India would be divided into two Dominions Indian Union and Pakistan.
- ii. The British control over Indian affairs would come to an end on 15th August, 1947.
- iii. All powers were to be vested in the Constituent Assembly in each Dominion. Thus the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan would be sovereign bodies.
- iv. The Constituent Assembly of each Dominion was given full right to frame its constitution and decide whether it would remain within the commonwealth of Nations or not until new constitution were framed and put in force, the Governments of India and Pakistan would be carried on according to the Government of India Act 1935 with certain modifications.

Q.16 Evaluate the role of the provinces in our struggle for freedom. **2011**

Ans: Pakistan was created on 14th August 1947. It was the result of collective struggle of Muslims of south Asia. In making the Pakistan people of those areas which are not the part of Pakistan took part with same passion. However the role of people of Pakistan is also remarkable. Its detail is given below.

ROLE OF THE PROVINCES IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

THE PUNJAB:

○ **Leaders:** Eminent Punjabi leaders were:

Allama Mohammad Iqbal:

The poet-philosopher infused the spirit of freedom through his poetry. In 1930, in his Allahabad session, he gave the sketch of separate homeland for the Muslims. He was respected by Quaid-e-Azam for his useful suggestions.

Chaudhari Rehmat Ali:

He gave Pakistan its beautiful name. He made Muslims emotional by his pamphlet "*Now or Never*".

Zafar Ali Khan:

He was a great journalist. He awakened the Muslims through his newspaper "*Zamindar*".

○ **Lahore:**

Pakistan Resolution:

Pakistan Resolution was passed in Lahore, the capital of Punjab province, on 23rd March 1940 to demand an independent state for Muslims.

Pakistan Conference:

In 1941, Pakistan Conference was held in Islamia College, Lahore, under the chairmanship of the Quaid-e-Azam. After the Conference the students launched a campaign and made the Muslim League programme popular among the masses.

- **Students:** Punjab Muslim Student Federation was established under the guidance of
- Allama Iqbal. It made the demand for a separate Muslim homeland a part of its constitution. It made the ML an effective organization in Punjab. The famous slogans are yet not forgotten.
- **ML in Punjab Assembly:** In the General elections of 1945-46 the people of Punjab supported the ML & voted for its candidates. So ML became the biggest party in Punjab by securing 90% Muslim seats in the Provincial Assembly.
- **Women:** The women of Punjab took active part in the Pakistan movement by keeping pace with men. They pulled down the British flag & hoisted the flag of ML on Civil Secretariat Lahore. They were brave & worked for the welfare of the people.
- **Problem of Emigrants:** Millions of people had to migrate to Pakistan. Refugees were received by the hospitable Punjabis and settled here. They helped them selflessly & monetarily.

Chapter-2

SINDH:

- **Historical background:** Sindh is known as "*The Bab-ul-Islam*" because it is the first region in the subcontinent to accept Islam. In 712 A.D. Mohammad Bin Qasim landed here and established the first Muslim state in South Asia.
- **The Homeland of Quaid:** It is the Birthplace of the founder of Pakistan.
- **The Pakistan Movement:** First session of the All India Muslim League was held at Karachi in 1907. In 1938, Sindh assembly passed a resolution demanding independent Muslim state in areas of Muslim majority.
- **Favour for Pakistan Resolution:** The Muslim leaders of Sindh fully supported the Lahore resolution.
- **ML Ministry:** Sindh was the first Indian province where a Muslim League government was formed in 1943. Sindh provincial assembly became superior to other provinces by passing resolution in favour of Pakistan.
- **Elections 1946:** In the election of 1945-46 the Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the province. People of the province, thus, expressed their fullest support and confidence in the leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam and his demand for Pakistan.
- **Entry in Pakistan:** After the announcement of the 3rd June Plan the Sindh Assembly voted to join Pakistan in heavy majority.
- **Struggle against British:** *Pir Sibghat Ullah of Pagaro*, a spiritual leader, and his followers known as *Hurs* put up brave struggle against the British.

NWFP:

- (Students, Organization, Important → imperialist, Elections, Proved → promotion, Jumble → joining)
- **Role in the anti-imperialist movements:** The brave people of this province played heroic role in the Khilafat and the Hijrat movement.
 - **Organization of ML:** ML began to become popular in NWFP after passing Pakistan Resolution in 1940. Many Muslim leaders joined ML & stood by the side of Quaid-e-Azam. Women leaders also worked selflessly for the cause of ML & Pakistan.
 - **Students:** The students of Islamia College & Edward College Peshawar remained in the forefront of Pakistan Movement.
 - **By elections:** After the elections of 1946, ML started a Civil Disobedience Movement in 1947 against the Congress govt in grand success in the by-elections.
 - **Promotion of Pakistan Movement:** During the movement a hand written newspaper "*Sada-e-Pakistan*" was circulated daily in Peshawar. Moreover a secret *radio station* was also set up by the supporters of Pakistan movement.
 - **Joining Pakistan:** According to 3rd June plan a referendum was held in NWFP to determine the wishes of the people. The people of NWFP decided to join Pakistan by the heavy majority votes.

BALUCHISTAN:

- **Organization of ML:** ML was founded in Balochistan in 1939 by Arbab Karam Khan. Qazi Mohammad Issa, Nawab Jomezai & Mir Jafar Jamali made ML active in Balochistan & prepared the people for Pakistan.
- **Favour for Pakistan Resolution:** In 1940 Qazi Mohammad Issa expressed full support on behalf of the people of his province for the Lahore resolution. On 23rd March 1941, Pakistan Day was celebrated in Quetta to mark the anniversary of the Lahore resolution.
- **Students:** The Balochistan Muslims Students Federation was established in 1943. Its members conveyed the message of Quaid throughout the province.
- **Elections 1946:** In the General elections ML secured 100% seats in Balochistan Central Assembly.
- **Pakistan Conference:** It was held in Quetta in 1947 headed by Chaudhari Khaliqzaman. The leaders declared to make every sacrifice for the achievement of Pakistan.
- **Joining Pakistan:** According to 3rd June Plan, the Shahi Jirga & the Quetta Municipal Committee under the leadership of Nawab Jomezai decided to join Pakistan.

IMPORTANCE OF 27TH RAMADAN 1366AH (14TH AUGUST 1947AD.)

14th August 1947 was the last Friday (*Juma-tul-Wida*) of the month of Ramadan 1366 AH. The night preceding the day was the "Night of Power" & blessing (*Laila-tul-Qadar*)

QUAID-E-AZAM'S ROLE AS THE 1ST GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN:

- **Establishment of Govt:** Quaid-e-Azam appointed Khan Liaqat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He himself selected ministers, attended cabinet meetings & guided the ministers on national matters.

Q.17 What is the importance of 27th of Ramadan 1366 AH (August 14, 1947)?

Ans: Importance of 27th Ramadan 1366 AH (August 14, 1947)

Allama Shabbir Ahmad Usmani (RA) an eminent religious scholar Deoband School and one of the close companions of the Quaid-e-Azam, was of the view that the establishment of Pakistan was not an ordinary Political incident; it had rather deep spiritual implications. According to the Allama it was a divine command and not just a coincidence that Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947.

This day was the last Friday (*Juma-tul-Wida*) of the month of Ramadan 1366AH. It is also notable that 14th August 1947 was preceded by the 'Night of Power and Blessing' i.e. *Laila-tul-Qadr*.

The Allama also pointed out that it was in this night that the revelation of the Holy Quran to the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAWW) was started. The Allama believed that the law of Allah given by the Holy Quran to mankind would one day come into force in Pakistan. It is interesting to note that Quaid-e-Azam himself had made it clear that Pakistan would be run under the guidance of the Holy Quran. He once observed:

"Our religious, our culture and Islamic ideals are our driving force to achieve independence."

According to the decision of the British Government the power was to be handed over to both the proposed states, India and Pakistan on the same date. (14th August 1947). The Indian leadership refused to take over the power for the reason that according to Hindu fortune tellers the day (August 14, 1947) was unlucky and could have had effects on the future of India.

Chapter-2

Q.18 Give a detailed account of the role of the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) as the first Governor-General of Pakistan. (2010)

Ans: (HIS Character and Achievements)

On the 14th August 1947 the British India was divided into two sovereign states, i.e. India and Pakistan. Power was transferred to the two new governments by the British government under the Independence Act of 1947. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (RA) was appointed as the first Governor-General of Pakistan.

How Quaid-e-Azam resolved the problems and strength the basis of Pakistan is given below.

Establishment of the Government:

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) appointed Khan Liaqat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Quaid (RA) also used his discretion in the selection of ministers. He himself presided over cabinet meetings and guided the ministers on matters of national importance.

Constitution Making:

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) expressed his desire that the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan should complete it as early as possible. He made repeated statements regarding the guiding principle of the future constitution of Pakistan, which as he envisaged should be: peace, progress, equality, individual rights and liberties and a democratic system of government. He made it very clear that the constitution of Pakistan will be modelled upon the basic principles laid down in the holy Qurran and Sunnah.

Guiding Principles for the Government:

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said that while making appointments on government offices only talent and qualification will be merited. Appointments on high offices will not be guided by tribal, parochial and linguistic considerations. He was in favour of interdicting constitutional curbs on bribery, favouritism, nepotism and all sorts of corruption.

Emancipation of Women:

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) exhorted upon the public servants that they should devise a system under which women are able to make a fair contribution in the progress of the country and it is ascertained that they receive their due share of opportunities.

Dismissal of Anti-Democratic Governments:

On 22nd August 1947, the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) dismissed the Congress Ministry in the NWFP headed by Dr. Khan Sahib as it had lost peoples confidence and people had rejected its programme with an overwhelming majority in the referendum held in July 1948.

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) also dismissed the Sindh government headed by Mohammad Ayub Khuro on 25th April 1948. Khuro was a big landlord and had expressed disapproval of the severe warnings the Quaid (RA) had given to the landlords and the industrialists who were exploiting the poor labour class and peasantry.

Rehabilitation of Refugees:

About six million refugees had migrated to Pakistan as a result of the partition. Their rehabilitation was a problem of enormous magnitude for a newly created and economically crippled state like Pakistan. The provincial governments were entrusted with the responsibility of rehabilitating the refugees and a Central Refugee Council was formed for controlling and coordinating the operations. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) himself took keen interest in all matters relating the refugee problem.

Economic Consolidation:

The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) was fully alive to the need of establishing a State Bank for the consolidation and rehabilitation of national economy. The matter was taken up as top priority and was accomplished within an astonishingly short period of time. The Bank was inaugurated on 1st July 1948. Addressing at this occasion the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said: "The Bank symbolizes the sovereignty of our people in the financial sphere."

The Quaid (RA) was a great critic of the western economic system. He advised the State Bank of recommend measures for the Islamization of national economy.

Consolidation of the Administrative Set up:

The partition was so hurriedly concluded that the newly born Government of Pakistan could not find enough time to set up workable administrative machinery. The Indian government used delaying tactics in transferring the government servants and official record to Pakistan. Central Secretariat of the Pakistan Government was established at Karachi, the capital of the new state of Pakistan. Official record, furniture, stationery and other equipment required for running state machinery was absolutely lacking. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) took personal interest and made arrangements for the transportation and airlift of the officials who had opted to serve under Pakistan Government but were at that time posted somewhere in India.

In addition to that, civil services were reorganized, new civil service rules were drafted and Pakistan Secretariat was established. Accounts and foreign services introduced and first Pay Commission was set up in February 1948. Headquarter of Navy; Air Force and Army were set up at different places.

The Quaid (RA) warned the public servants to change the attitude they had adopted during colonial days. He reminded them that they were no more the rulers of the people, they were now their servants.

Trend Setting in Foreign Policy: The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) wanted that Pakistan should emerge as an honourable state in the comity of nations. He stressed that Pakistan's foreign policy will be based on the principles of mutual respect and understanding with all countries of the world. Pakistan became the member of the UNO within one month after independence. Relations with the Muslim and the Commonwealth countries were established on priority basis. Foreign offices were opened and diplomatic missions were set in many countries of the world.

Confidence Building:

The enemies started making hostile propaganda against Pakistan from the very first day of her birth. They were spreading rumours that Pakistan was not economically viable and that she would soon collapse like a house of cards. The Quaid (RA) felt that the nation was being unnerved by the propaganda, and that this situation is called for an urgent remedy. The Quaid (RA), despite his failing health, made extensive tours through all the five provinces of the country, he met the people, addressed them, gave them courage and hope, his speeches built the confidence of the nation and infused in the people a new zeal and enthusiasm.

SOLVED EXERCISE

Q.1 Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.

1. Shah Waliullah (RA) was born in the year _____.
2. The name of the father of Shah Waliullah (RA) was _____.
3. _____ was the most eminent son of Shah Waliullah (RA).
4. The Jihad Movement was organized by _____.
5. In the beginning, Sayyed Ahmad (RA) Bareilvi joined the army of _____.
6. Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan (RA) was born in Delhi on _____.
7. The Scientific Society was established in _____.
8. The Indian National Congress was established in _____.
9. Haji Shari'at Ullah (RA) died in the year _____.
10. Dadu Mian was born in _____.
11. The All India Muslim League was established in the year _____.
12. Delhi proposals were brought forward in _____.
13. The Nehru Committee was presided over by _____.
14. World War II started on _____.
15. The name Pakistan was proposed by _____.
16. The 1930 Muslim League annual session was presided over by _____.
17. _____ was the last Viceroy of India.
18. The followers of Pir Sibghat Ullah of Pagaro are called _____.
19. The Balochistan Muslim students Federation was established in _____.
20. Pakistan Conference was held in Quetta in the year _____.
21. _____ was the first Governor-General of Pakistan.
22. The Congress Ministry headed by Dr.Khan Sahib was dismissed by the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) in _____.
23. The Sindh Government headed by Muhammad Ayub Khuro was dismissed by the Quaid-e-Azam (RA) on _____.

ANSWER KEY

1	1703	2	Shah Abdur Raheem	3	Shah Abdul Aziz	4	Syed Ahmed Shaheed	5	Nawab Ameer Khan
6	17 th Oct, 1817	7	1863	8	1885	9	1840	10	1819
11	1906	12	1927	13	Moti lal Nehru	14	1939	15	Ch. Rehmat ali
16	Allama Mohammad Iqbal	17	Lord Mountbatten	18	Hurs	19	1943	20	1947
21	Quaid-e-Azam	22	1947	23	25 th April, 1948				

Q.2 Fill in the blanks by putting one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each question.

- Shah Waliullah (RA) translated the Holy Qur'an into _____ language. (Persian, Urdu, Hindi)
- Shah Waliullah (RA) had _____ sons. (Four, five, six)
- Sayyed Ahmad (RA) was born at Rai Bareli in _____. (1785, 1786, 1787)
- Sir Sayyed (RA) joined a service under the East India Company in the year _____. (1835, 1836, 1837)
- The Mohammedan Educational Conference was founded in _____. (1884, 1885, 1886)
- Haji Shari'at Ullah (RA) was born in _____. (1780, 1781, 1782)
- Bengal was divided into two parts in _____. (1904, 1905, 1906)
- The Simla Deputation consisted of _____ members. (33, 34, 35)
- The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) joined Muslim League in the year _____. (1912, 1913, 1914)
- The Nehru Report was published in _____. (1928, 1929, 1930)
- The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) put forward his famous Fourteen Points in the year _____. (1928, 1929, 1930)
- The Cabinet Mission came to India in _____. (1944, 1945, 1946)
- The Partition Plan was announced on _____. (3 June 1946, 3 June 1947, 3 June 1948)
- The number of members of the Cabinet Mission was _____. (Three, four, five)
- The Indian Independence Act was passed on _____. (15 July 1947, 16 July 1947, 17 July 1947)

ANSWER KEY

1	Persian	2	Four	3	1786	4	1837	5	1886
6	1781	7	1905	8	35	9	1913	10	1928
11	1929	12	1946	13	3 June, 1947	14	Three	15	15 July, 1947

Q.3 Indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE; put a circle around the correct answer.

1. Shah Isma'il Shaheed (RA) was the grandson of Shah Abdul Aziz. (True/False)
2. George V announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal on 12 December 1947. (True/False)
3. The Simla Deputation called on the Viceroy Lord Wavel at Simla on 1st October 1906. (True/False)
4. The Lucknow Pact was concluded in December 1916. (True/False)
5. The Simon Commission had three Indian members. (True/False)
6. Round Table Conferences were held in the year 1930, 1931 and 1932. (True/False)
7. The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act in February 1948. (True/False)
8. The Government of India Act had a federal status. (True/False)
9. Congress got an absolute majority in five out of eleven provinces in 1936 elections. (True/False)
10. Wardha and Vidya Mandir Schemes were introduced by the Muslim League. (True/False)
11. At the termination of the oppressive Congress rule the Muslim League observed a Deliverance Day. (True/False)
12. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) demanded Federal System for India. (True/False)
13. The Lahore Resolution was tabled by the Bengal Premier A.K.Fazl-ul-Haq on 23 March 1947. (True/False)
14. The Cripps Mission came to India in 1946. (True/False)
15. The Muslim League and the Congress both rejected the Cripps Mission Scheme. (True/False)

ANSWER KEY

1	False	2	False	3	False	4	True	5	False
6	True	7	False	8	True	9	False	10	False
11	True	12	False	13	True	14	False	15	True

Q.4 Put right parts together.

4-A

Sr. No	A	B	Ans C
1	This scientific society	a. 1943	c
2	The Indian National Congress	b. 1906	e
3	The all India Muslim league	c. 1863	b
4	The last Viceroy of India	d. 1945	f
5	World War II	e. 1885	d
6	Balochistan Muslim Students Federation	f. Mountbatten	a

4-B

Sr. No	A	B	Ans C
1	1930 Muslim league Annual Session	a. Hurs	b
2	The name of Pakistan	b. Allama Mohammad Iqbal (R.A)	c
3	Followers of Pir Sibghat Ullah Shah	c. Ch. Rehmat Ali	a
4	The First Governor-General of Pakistan	d. Shah Wali Ullah	e
5	Translation of Qur'an into Persian	e. The Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)	d
6	Mohammedan Educational Conference	f. 1886	f

4-C

Sr. No	A	B	Ans C
1	The Nehru Report	a. Three	f
2	Quaid-e-Azam's (RA) 14 points	b. 1946	c
3	Cabinet Mission	c. 1929	b
4	Cabinet Mission Members	d. Separate Electorate	a
5	Simla Conference	e. June 1945	e
6	Most Important Demand of the Simla Deputation	f. Motilal	d

SHORT QUESTIONS (FROM EXERCISE)

Q.1 Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

(1) When Shah Wali Allah (R.A) was born? Also give the name of his father and madarassah? (2012), (2014)

Ans Shah wali Allah was born in 1703 at Delhi. His father name was Shah Abdur- Rahim and his madrassa was known as madarassah-e-Rahimiya after the name of his father.

(2) What was the popular name of Mohsin-ud-Din, where and when he died? (2011)

Ans The popular name of Mohsin-ud-Din was Daddu Mian or Dhaddu Mian. He carried on his father's Faraizi Movement and Promoted it. He was died in Sep 24, 1862 at Dhakka

(3) Who was the founder of the Faraizi Movement, what did he preach?

Ans The founder of Faraizi movement was Haji Shariat-Ullah a renowned Bengali Muslim scholar. He preached that Muslim should offer the Faraiz (Prayers i.e. Namaz roza, Hajj, Zakat) which are ordained by Allah Almighty. According to him it was the key of Muslims success.

(4) Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the partition of Bengal, when and why was this partition annulled?

Ans At time of partition of Bengal Lord Kerzon was the Viceroy of India. This partition was annulled in 1911 by British king George V on the continuous opposition of Hindus.

(5) Name the three most important demands of the Simla Deputation? (2010), (2011)

Ans 35 eminent Muslim Leaders met with Lord Minto at Simla and demanded:

(a) Separate electorate for Muslims.

(b) The Muslim to be given due share in jobs and civil services.

(c) Up gradation of Aligarh college into Ali Garh Muslim University.

(6) Who was the first president of the All India Muslim League, where and when was the first session of all India Muslim League held?

Ans On 30th December 1906 All India Muslim league was founded and Sir Agha Khan was elected its first and permanent president. The 1st session of AIML was held in 1907 at Karachi.

(7) When and on whose initiative the Muslim League resolved to struggle for self rule in India?

Ans Initially AIML has one of its objectives to create feeling of loyallaty among the Muslim Indians. In 1913, on several reasons and on the initiative of M.Ali Jinnah it resolved to struggle for self rule.

(8) Who was the chief architect of Lucknow Pact, what title he was merited with and who give him this title?

Ans Quaid-e-Azam was the chief architect of Lucknow Pact. He was merited with the title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity. This title was given by an eminent congress leader Mrs. Sarojni-Naidu in 1916.

(9) When did Jinnah Gandhi parleys take place and where? (2014)

Ans Gandhi Jinnah parleys took place at Jinnah's residence at Mumbai. These were held from 9 Sep to 27 Sep 1944. Total meeting consumed about 25 hours. Before these parleys the exchange of 21 letters was also done.

(10) When World War II ended, what impact on Indian politics it had?

Ans The World War II was ended in August 1945 leaving the British militarily victorious but financially bankrupt. They were no longer able to run the India directly. British started thinking to empower Indians that finally resulted in the Independence.

(11) Write a short note on Simla Conference? (2012)

Ans After World War II an all Parties conference was called by Lord Wavel at Simla in 1945. Where he presented the future government Plan before the Indian leaders

(12) Give a brief account of Mountbatten's role in the partition of India?

Ans Mount batten was the last Viceroy of Indian. He was assigned the duty to partition the India. He did his job dishonestly and play a partisan role in dividing India causing a great loss of land, assets and casualties of human being for Pakistan.

(13) On what dates referendum was held in the NWFP, what was its result?

Ans According to 3rd June Plan, the fate of NWFP was to be decided through referendum which was held from 6th to 7th July 1947. Majority of people voted for Pakistan. Thus NWFP became the part of Pakistan.

(14) Who was the head of the Boundary Commission, when was his Award announced?

Ans A British lawyer Cyrel Rad Cliffe was the incharge of boundary commission of Punjab and Bengal. He made his award at 10th of August but on the advice of Viceroy he made some changes unjustly and announced it on 17th Aug 1947.

(15) How many refugees migrated to Pakistan as a result of the partition of India, where did they settle?

Ans In the result of partition a great bloodshed started in the boundary areas of West Pakistan. Approximately 65 to 70 lac Muslims migrated to Pakistan. About 81% were settled in Punjab 18% in Sindh and 1% percent in NWFP.

Q.1 Encircle the correct option from the given multiple choice.

Shah Wali Allah

- (1) Shah wali Allah was died in.
A. 1703 B. 1704 C. 1764 D. 1762
- (2) Name of Madrassa set up by Shah wali Allah's father was madrassa-e-
A. Rahimiya B. Zuberia C. Ismaeelia D. Ahmedia
- (3) Who was the most eminent son of Shah wali Allah
A. Shah Abdul Aziz B. Shah Rafi-u-din C. Shah Abdul Ghani D. Shah Abdul-Qadir
- (4) How many years the seat of Shah wali Allah was occupied by his Son.
A. 10 B. 30 C. 50 D. 70
- (5) Shah Abdul-Aziz was died in
A. 1826 B. 1827 C. 1828 D. 1829
- (6) Jihad Movement was organized in the Beginning of _____ century.
A. 18th B. 19th C. 20th D. 21st
- (7) Who was second in command in Jihad movement
A. Shah Wali Allah B. Syed Ahmed C. Syed Ismaeel D. Haji Shariat Ullah
- (8) Shah Ismaeel Shaheed was _____ of Shah wali Allah.
A. Son B. Grandson C. Father D. Nephew

Syed Ahmed Shaheed

- (9) Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born at
A. Delhi B. Rai Bareli C. Lucknow D. Banaras
- (10) Syed Ahmed Shaheed started his career in the military of Nawab Ameer Khan as.
A. Commander B. Head C. Sawar D. General
- (11) Nawab Ameer Khan established his friendly terms with British in the year.
A. 1802 B. 1804 C. 1806 D. 1808
- (12) Jihad movement was started in the year.
A. 1820 B. 1825 C. 1830 D. 1835
- (13) Syed Ahmed Shaheed was martyred at
A. Peshawar B. Balakot C. Azad Kashmir D. Kohat

- (14) Syed Ahmed Shaheed was martyred in the year
 A. 1786 B. 1703 C. 1762 D. 1831
- (15) In Jihad movement Muslims fought against which nation.
 A. Hinds B. Sikhs C. Christian D. Marhata

Faraizi Movement

- (16) Faraizi movement was established in
 A. Bengal B. Punjab C. UP D. CP
- (17) Haji Shariat-Ullah was born in
 A. 1780 B. 1781 C. 1782 D. 1783
- (18) Shariat-Ullah came back to India in
 A. 1816 B. 1817 C. 1818 D. 1819
- (19) Dadu mian was died in the year
 A. 1860 B. 1861 C. 1862 D. 1863
- (20) Faraizi movement was opposed by _____.
 A. Muslims B. Hindus C. Sikhs D. Christians

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (RA)

- (21) Mughal power began to decline in beginning of _____ century.
 A. 19th B. 18th C. 17th D. 16th
- (22) The rule of British Crown was established in India for the first time in:
 A. 1757 B. 1857 C. 1858 D. 1958
- (23) The name of educational institute which was upgraded to college.
 A. Scientific society B. MAO School C. Madrasa Ghazipur D. Victoria School.

Development of the two Nation Theory and Muslim League's Role as a Mass Movement

- (24) At the time of partition of Bengal the viceroy of India was Lord _____.
 A. Mount batten B. Kerzon C. Wavel D. Mints
- (25) Partition of Bengal was annulled in the year.
 A. 1909 B. 1910 C. 1911 D. 1912
- (26) Simla deputation met with Lord _____.
 A. Minto B. Kerzon C. Wavel D. Mount batten

Formation of the All India Muslim League (1906)

- (27) All India Muslim League was established at
 A. Dehli B. Karachi C. Dhaka D. Madras

- (28) Italy occupied Tripoli in the year
A. 1910 B. 1911 C. 1912 D. 1913
- (29) Manifesto of AIML was redesigned in the year.
A. 1910 B. 1911 C. 1912 D. 1913

The Lucknow Pact (1916)

- (30) For the first time Joint session of congress and AIML were held at _____ in 1915.
A. Lucknow B. Bombay C. Kawnpur D. Banaras
- (31) 1st round table conference was held at London in the year:
A. 1930 B. 1931 C. 1932 D. 1933
- (32) 3rd round table conference was held at London in the year:
A. 1930 B. 1931 C. 1932 D. 1933
- (33) Communal award was announced on _____ 1932
A. Aug, 4 B. Aug 14 C. Aug 24 D. Aug 31
- (34) Election 1937 were held in
A. Jan B. Feb C. March D. April
- (35) Day of deliverance was observed by Muslims on Dec _____ 1939
A. 20 B. 21 C. 22 D. 23

Demand for a Separate Muslim Homeland

- (36) Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave his famous address at
A. Delhi B. Allabad C. Lucknow D. Banaras.
- (37) Sindh Provincial assembly passed a resolution demanding a separate Muslim homeland in
A. 1933 B. 1935 C. 1936 D. 1938
- (38) Lahore resolution was presented by
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Allama Iqbal C. Liaquat Ali Khan D. Molvi A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq
- (39) Pakistan resolution was originally called as _____ resolution.
A. Lahore B. Karachi C. Multan D. Peshawar
- (40) Cripps Mission came to India in
A. 1940 B. 1941 C. 1942 D. 1943

- (41) Gandhi-Jinnah Paleys took place in the month of
A. March B. June C. August D. September
- (42) World War II ended in the year.
A. 1939 B. 1945 C. 1942 D. 1947
- (43) Simla Conference broke on _____ 1945
A. Aug, 14 B. July, 14 C. June, 14 D. April, 14

Elections (1946)

- (44) All India Muslim League won _____ seats out of 495 in Provincial elections 1946
A. 436 B. 446 C. 476 D. 486
- (45) AIML won _____ % seats in national assembly in election of 1945
A. 70 B. 80 C. 90 D. 100
- (46) In April 1946 about _____ elected Muslim representative met at Delhi
A. 300 B. 400 C. 500 D. 600
- (47) Number of members in Cabinet Mission was
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- (48) British Prime Minister Attlee made statement to give freedom to India by 20th Feb.
A. 1947 B. 1948 C. 1949 D. 1950
- (49) Quaid-e-Azam took oath as the governor general of Pakistan on _____
A. March 23 B. Aug 14 C. Dec 25 D. Jan 10

Role of the Provinces in the Freedom Movement

- (50) Punjab Muslim students federation demanded separate Muslim homeland in
A. 1933 B. 1935 C. 1937 D. 1939
- (51) In 1941 Pakistan conference was held in Islamia college _____.
A. Peshawar B. Lahore C. Karachi D. Multan
- (52) The 1st AIML govt was formed in 1943 in the Province
A. NWFP B. Sindh C. Punjab D. Bengal
- (53) NWFP is lying on the west bank of river
A. Ravi B. Jehlum C. Kabul D. Indus
- (54) Quaid-e-Azam moved a resolution for introduction of political reforms in NWFP in
A. 1922 B. 1924 C. 1926 D. 1928

- (55) All India Bloch Conference was convened by Sardar Yusuf Ali Mag in the year 1932 at _____.
 A. Cibi B. Jacob-abad C. Quetta D. Ziarat
- (56) A Pakistan Conference was held in Quetta in the year 1947 under chairmanship of _____.
 A. Ch.Khaleeq-uz-Zaman B. Allama Iqbal C. Ch.Rehmat Ali D. Liaqat Ali Khan

Importance of 27th Ramadan 1366 AH. (14th August 1947 AD.)

- (57) Pakistan came into being in the month of _____.
 A. Muharram B. Rabi-ul-Awal C. Shawal D. Ramzan
- (58) Pakistan was emerged on the map of earth in according Hijri Calender _____.
 A. 1366 B. 1399 C. 1424 D. 1435
- (59) At the time of Independence the number of Provinces of Pakistan was _____.
 A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- (60) Central secretariat of Pakistan was established at _____ after its Independence.
 A. Karachi B. Islamabad C. Lahore D. Rawalpindi

ANSWER KEY

1.	D	2.	A	3.	A	4.	C	5.	C
6.	B	7.	C	8.	B	9.	B	10.	C
11.	C	12.	B	13.	B	14.	D	15.	B
16.	A	17.	B	18.	C	19.	C	20.	B
21.	B	22.	C	23.	B	24.	B	25.	C
26.	A	27.	C	28.	B	29.	D	30.	B
31.	A	32.	C	33.	A	34.	D	35.	C
36.	B	37.	D	38.	D	39.	A	40.	C
41.	D	42.	B	43.	B	44.	B	45.	D
46.	C	47.	B	48.	B	49.	B	50.	C
51.	B	52.	B	53.	D	54.	C	55.	B
56.	A	57.	B	58.	A	59.	D	60.	A

Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

The Muslim Revivalist Movements in the Subcontinent

Q.1 In Shah Wali Allah's opinion what was the paramount cause of Muslim decline and what did he find the remedy? (2010)

Ans In Shah Waliullah's (RA) opinion, moral degradation was the paramount cause of the plight Muslims were suffering. He found the remedy in spiritual consolidation of the Muslim society by imparting true knowledge of *Qur'an* and *Hadith* (the tradition of the Holy Prophet (SAWW)).

Q.2 When and where Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born and what was his work.

Ans Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in 1786 at Rai Bareli. He organized Jihad movement against atrocities of Sikh regime in the first quarter of 19th century.

Q.3 Who was second in command in Jihad Movement and when he was martyred.

Ans Syed Ismaeel Shaheed, the grandson of Shah Wali Allah, was 2nd in command. He was martyred in 1831 at Balakot.

Q.4 When and where Haji Shariat-Ullah was died and what was the center of his movement.

Ans Haji Shariat-Ullah was died in 1840 at village Shamail. The center of his movement was Najabani which he had to leave due to cruelty of Hindus.

Q.5 When and where Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born and when did he joint East India Company.

Ans Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17th Oct 1817 at Delhi. He joined East India Company in 1837 as subclerk.

Q.6 When was the All India Congress established and what was its claim.

Ans All India Congress was established by A.O.Hume in 1885. Congress claimed to be the representative of all communities of sub continent.

Q.7 Give a brief note on the Scientific Society under Aligarh. Movement.

Ans Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started educational movement for Muslims. In 1863 he established scientific society which was given the task to translation of modern knowledge in Urdu.

Development of the Two Nation Theory and Muslim League's Role as a Mass Movement

Q.8 When was the London branch of IIML established and who became the president.

Ans The London branch of All India Muslim League was established in 1908 to convey the voice of Muslims to British parliament. Syed Ameer Ali a renowned jurist was made the president.

Q.9 What factors cause the change in the policy of all in India Muslim League? (2010)

- Ans**
1. Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911, which the government had once declared as a "settled matter".
 2. Government's continued hesitation with regard to the establishment of the Muslim University. (The idea was originally initiated by Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan (RA) in the 19th century.)
 3. Demolition of a part of the mosque at Cawnpore and killing of a number of Muslims who were staging an agitation against it on August 3.1913.
 4. The British government declared war and sponsored the Christian states of Europe against the Ottoman Empire.

Chapter-2

Q.10 What was the output of Lucknow Pact.

Ans Lucknow Pact was done in 1916. In this Pact Hindus recognized the Muslims of India as a separate nation and their right of separate electorate. Also it created the an environment of mutual co operation and harmony.

Q.11 In 1926 who monopolized the AIC and what was the result.

Ans In 1926 extremist Hindu Mula Saba occupied the leadership of Congress and they denied all the promises and commitments with Muslims. They claimed to be the sole representative of all India.

Q.12 Give a brief note on the Nehru report.

Ans The Congress leadership in the beginning welcomed the Lucknow Pact but after sometime the extremist Hindu attitude again dominated and the proposals were ultimately rejected by the Hindu leaders. A committee presided over by Motilal Nehru, framed new Hindu proposals into a report. The "Nehru Report" was published in August 1928.

Q.13 What form of Govt was suggested by Quaid-e-Azam in his famous fourteen Points

Ans Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous fourteen points in 1929. He proposed a federal form of Govt with maximum powers resting with provinces and all provinces should be given the equal autonomy

Q.14 What was demand of Quaid-e-Azam about Sindh and NWFP in his fourteen points

Ans Quaid-e-Azam demanded the Separation of Sindh from Bombay Presidency and reforms for NWFP as they were in other provinces. Hence he demanded the promotion of these two Muslim majority provinces.

Q.15 What do you know about the Communal Award, 1932.

Ans After the second session of the Round Table Conference the findings and recommendations of the British government were formulated into a "Communal Award" and were announced on August 4 1932.

The Government of India Act 1935

Q.16 When were the 1st general election held under Govt of India Act 1935 and what was result.

Ans Under the govt of India Act 1935 the 1st general elections were held in April 1937. The result was not in favour of AIML that could not make govt in a Single province while on other hand congress got absolute majority in 5 out 11 provinces

Q.17 What was the attitude of Congress after election 1937 and what was response of Jinnah.

Ans Congress leader Jawaharla Nehru's attitude, on the country, was uncompromising and arrogant. Nehru declared that there were only two parties in India, the British and the Congress. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) instantly refuted him by saying that there was a third party also and that was the Muslim League.

Q.18 What do you know about "Muslim Mass contact Movement".

Ans In order to win the support of the Muslim masses, the Muslim League launched a *Muslim Mass Contact Movement*. This was an extensive programme under which the Muslim League volunteers went from city to city and village to village. They virtually combed the areas inhabited by the Muslims throughout the subcontinent and created a great stir among the Muslims of India.

Q.19 When and why day of deliverance was observed. **(2013)**

Ans Congress Ministeries to increase pressure upon British govt resigned on block in 1939. This was an end of Cruel Congress rule so on the advice of Quaid-e-Azam Muslims observed day of deliverance on 20th Dec 1939.

Demand for a Separate Muslim Homeland

Q.20 When the Cripps proposals were presented and what was the result?

Ans Cripps Proposal were presented in 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps. Proposals were rejected by both main parties of India and nothing was output.

Q.21 What do you know the Quit India Movement.

Ans Quit India Movement was started by Gandhiji in Aug 1942 to blackmail British govt during 2nd world war. However Govt dealt with iron hands and congress was banned. Muslim League did not join this movement.

Q.22 Why Simla conference was failed.

Ans In Simla conference formula of govt making was given in which 5 Muslim members were to include. On this occasion Quaid-e-Azam insisted that A.I. Muslim League was only rightful to nominate these members. Congress and Viceroy refused to accept Quaid's demand and thus Simla conference was failed.

Q.23 What was the result of Election 1946. **(2010)**

Ans In the election of 1945-46 AIML won 100% seats in Central assembly and 434 seats out of 495 in Provincial assemblies. These elections proved the stance of AIML.

Q.24 What was condition of AIML in Punjab and NWFP after election in 1946.

Ans The Muslim League was able to form governments in Muslim majority provinces except the Punjab and the NWFP. In the Punjab, the leader of the government- supported Unionist Party, Khizar Hayat Tiwana, was able to form government with the help of the Sikhs and the Congress members.

Q.25 What do you know about Delhi resolution 1946.

Ans A convention of about 500 members of Muslim League central and provincial assemblies was held in April 1946. They passed a resolution in which Muslim majority provinces to include in a single, sovereign, independent state Pakistan.

Q.26 When and why AIML accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Ans AIML accepted the cabinet mission plan in June 1946. Quaid-e-Azam declared that there was a ray of hope in grouping Scheme that may form Pakistan after 10 years.

Q.27 What was the statement of Lord Attlee about independence of India.

Ans The British Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a statement in the Parliament declaring that India will be given independence by 20th February 1948.

Q.28 How the 3rd June Plan was implemented. **(2013)**

Ans According to 3rd June plan.

Bengal and the Punjab Assemblies voted for the partition of their respective provinces. Sindh Assembly and Balochistan Jirga decided to opt for Pakistan. A referendum was held in the North West Frontier Province from 6th to 17th of July. Majority of the voters were reported to have voted in favour of Pakistan.

The British government passed the Indian Independence Act on July 15th 1947.

Role of the Provinces in the Freedom Movement

Q.29 Who was the head of boundary commission and when he announced his award.

Ans A British lawyer, Cyril Radcliffe was made the head of boundary commission for the partition of subcontinent. His award was completed by 10 Aug but it was announced on 17th Aug.

Q.30 Who established the first Muslim state in South Asian soil and where.

Ans Muhammad Bin Qasim established the first Muslim state in Sindh in 712.AD.

Q.31 Which Provincial assembly passed resolution in favour of separate Muslim homeland and when. **(2013)**

Ans In 1938, Provincial assembly of Sindh passed a resolution demanding a separate homeland for Muslims of South Asia comprising Muslim majority areas.

Q.32 When and who founded the Balochistan branch of AIML.

Ans Balochistan branch of the All India Muslim League was founded by Arbab Karam Khan in the year 1939.

Q.33 What is the Islamic birthday of Pakistan.

Ans Pakistan came into being on 27th Ramzan 1366A.H. It was last Friday of Ramzan(Juma-tul-wida)

Quaid-e-Azam (RA) Role as the First Governor General of Pakistan

Q.34 Name any three administrative Services of Quaid-e-Azam after the Independence.

Ans Quaid-e-Azam worked hard for administrative uplift of Pakistan. He made Karachi the capital of Pakistan. Account service and foreign services were established. Skeleton of civil service was reorganized. Head quarters of Military, Navy and Airforce were established.

Q.35 When was the state bank of Pakistan inaugurated and what did Quaid-e-Azam say about this?

Ans Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the state bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948. On this occasion he said, "The bank symbolizes the sovereignty of our people in the financial terms".