

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Pakistan Movement

Founding Of ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEGAUE (1906)

- All India Muslim League was a political party in British India(Now India) for the Muslims Rights, which also helped Muslims of India to have an independent country.
- It was founded in the years of 20th century by following:
 - Sir Agha Khan III
 - Khawaja Salimullah
 - Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Minto-Morley Reforms (1909)

- In 1906, Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, announced in the British parliament that his government wanted to introduce new reforms for India, in which the locals were to be given more powers in legislative affairs. With this, a series of correspondences started between him and Lord Minto (the then Governor General of India). A committee was appointed by the Government of India to propose a scheme of reforms.
- The committee submitted its report, and after the approval of Lord Minto and Lord Morley, the Act of 1909 was passed by the British parliament. The Act of 1909 is commonly known as the Minto-Morley Reforms.

Features Of Minto-Morley Reforms

- The number of the members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 60.
- The number of the members of the Provincial Legislatures was also increased.
- Right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
- The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss the budgets and suggest the amendments.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

- The Muslim League and the Congress held their meetings at Lucknow in the end of December 1916. They accepted unanimously agreed reforms scheme presented by their respective committees. The Congress-League scheme popularly known as the Lucknow Pact pointed out the steps that needed to be taken to gain self government for India. Jinnah supported the coming together of the two parties to coerce the government to grant India self-rule.
- The most significant achievement of this pact for the Muslims was that for the first time the Congress had recognized the Muslim League as a representative body of the Muslims of the sub-continent and they were granted separate electorates in the province as well as in Imperial Legislative Council.
- At this point of history Jinnah believed in Hindu-Muslim unity and worked for the quick attainment of full independence from the British rule.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre is a holy place in India for Sikh people. At 13th of April a attack took position there by troops of Dyer's army (general of British India Army). Around 10,000 people were killed.
- A few days earlier, Dyers had banned these gatherings but people were not aware of that rule so they went to the meeting and were killed.
- Mohandas Gandhi helped the British Army in WW1 by giving different types of resources, but after this Massacre he was convinced for full independence by British Empire.

Mantagu Chelmsford Reforms (1919)

- The **Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms** or more briefly known as Mont-Ford Reforms were reforms introduced by the British colonial government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India. The reforms take their name from Edwin Samuel Montagu, the Secretary of State for India during the latter parts of World War I and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India between 1916 and 1921. The reforms were outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report prepared in 1918 and formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1919.

Khilafat Movement (1919-23)

- The **Khilafat movement** (1919–22) was a pan-Islamic, political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British government. The movement became the reason for separation from mainland India of an Islamic Pakistan.
- The subsequent murder of Gandhi in India was also the indirect fallout of the Khilafat Movement.
- The movement collapsed by late in 1923 due to some violence and non cooperative movement.

Delhi Muslim Proposals (1927)

- Tension between the Hindus and the Muslims was on the rise from 1922 onwards. The Quaid, seeing that the Hindus had no inclination to cooperate with the Muslims, invited the Muslims leaders of India to meet at Delhi under his presidency. This meeting was held on the 20th of March 1927 and the result was the Delhi-Muslim proposals, which were unanimously accepted by all the Muslim leaders. (The proposals are at next slide).

- . The proposals were as follows:
- 1- Sind should be separated from Bombay and made an independent province.
2- Reforms should be introduced in Baluchistan and NWFP on the same footings as in any other province. In that case, Muslims are prepared to accept a joint electorate in all provinces so constituted, and are further willing to make to Hindu minorities in Sind, Balochistan and the NWFP, the same concessions that Hindu majorities in the other provinces are prepared to make to Muslim minorities.
- The Hindu community reacted to these proposals by accepting the joint electorates and rejecting the other two. It was the first time that the Muslims had agreed to joint electorates and would not do so ever again. After this the demands of the Muslims increased day-by-day and their stance to safeguard their intrests hardened furthur finally resulting in the demand for partition.

Nehru Report (1928)

- The **Nehru Report** of 28-30 August, 1928 was a memorandum outlining which proposed new dominion status constitution for India. It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties Conference, chairman Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal Nehru acting as secretary. There were nine other members in this committee, including two Muslims.
- Some of the important elements of the report:
- There shall be no state religion; men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.
- It included a description of the machinery of government including a proposal for the creation of a Supreme Court and a suggestion that the provinces should be linguistically determined.
- The language of the Commonwealth shall be Indian, which may be written either in Devanagari, Hindi, Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil or in Urdu character. The use of the English language shall be permitted.

Muslim League reaction to Nehru Report

- With few exceptions League leaders rejected the Nehru proposals. In reaction, Mohammad Ali Jinnah drafted his Fourteen Points in 1929 which became the core demands the Muslim community put forward as the price of their participating in an independent united India. Their main objections were:
- Separate electorates and weightage — the 1916 Congress-Muslim League agreement Lucknow Pact provided these to the Muslim community whereas they were rejected by the Nehru Report.
- Residuary powers — the Muslims realized that while they would be a majority in the provinces of the North-East and North-West of India, and hence would control their provincial legislatures, they would always be a minority at the Centre. Thus they demanded, contra the Nehru Report, that residuary powers go to the provinces.

Fourteen points of Jinnah (1929)

- The **Fourteen Points of Jinnah** were proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah drafted by C Rajagopalachari as a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India. A comparison of the Nehru Report (1928) with Jinnah's Fourteen points had a political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus in India. Jinnah's aim was to get more rights for Muslims. He therefore gave his 14 points. These points covered all of the interests of the Muslims at heated time and in this Jinnah stated that it was the "parting of ways" and that he did not want and would not have anything to do with the Indian National Congress in the future. The League leaders motivated Jinnah to revive the Muslim League and give it direction. As a result, these points became the demands of the Muslims and greatly influenced the Muslims thinking for the next two decades till the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

The Fourteen Points

- The form of the future constitution should be federal, with the residuary powers vested in the provinces;
- A uniform measure of autonomy shall be guaranteed to all provinces;
- All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality;
- In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than one third;
- Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorate as at present: provided it shall be open to any community, at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favor of a joint electorate.
- Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority.
- Full religious liberty, i.e. liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities.

The Fourteen Points

- No bill or resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose it as being injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.
- Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
- Reforms should be introduced in the North West Frontier Province and Balochistan on the same footing as in the other provinces.
- Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share, along with the other Indians, in all the services of the state and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.
- The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the state and by local self-governing bodies.

The Fourteen Points

- No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers.
- No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the State's contribution of the Indian Federation.

Reaction At Fourteen Points

- Among the Hindus, Jinnah's points were highly disregarded. Jawaharlal Nehru referred to them as "Jinnah's ridiculous 14 points". These demands were rejected by the Congress Party.
- After Jinnah's points were rejected he was invited for **Round Table Conference**, where he forwarded the Muslim **point of view**

Simon Commission Report (1930)

- The **Indian Statutory Commission** was a group of seven British Members of Parliament that had been dispatched to India in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colonial dependency. It was commonly referred to as the **Simon Commission** after its chairman, Sir John Simon. One of its members was Clement Attlee, who subsequently became the British Prime Minister and eventually oversaw the granting of independence to India in 1947.
- At the time of introducing the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms the British Government declared that a commission would be sent to India after ten years to examine the effects and operations of the constitutional reforms and to suggest more reforms for India .
- In November 1927 the British government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on India's constitutional progress for introducing constitutional reforms as had been promised.

Allama Iqbal Address (1930)

- Allama Iqbal also known as Allahabad Address was a speech by Iqbal in Allahabad, British India.
- **The Address basis:**
- In 1930 Iqbal delivered the Presidential Address the Allahabad Address, before address Iqbal also delivered landmark lectures on Islam in 1928 and 1929 in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras. Because Iqbal's address eye-plot was based on Islam.
- **Importance:**
- Iqbal's address was known to have a forceful and logical presentation of the Muslim case in India. His address arose the awareness that Why should Muslims be treated as a political entity rather than a minority.

Round Table Conferences (1930-32)

- The **Round Table Conferences** of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India. They were conducted as per the recommendation by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930. Demands for swaraj, or self-rule, in India had been growing increasingly strong. By the 1930s, many British politicians believed that India needed to move towards dominion status. However, there were significant disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties that the Conferences would not resolve.

Communal Award (1932)

- The **Communal Award** was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on 4 August 1932 granting separate electorates in British India for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Untouchables (now known as the Dalit's) etc. The principle of weightage was also applied.
- The reason behind introduction of this 'Award' was that Ramsay MacDonald considered himself as 'a friend of the Indians' and thus wanted to resolve the issues in India. The 'Communal Award' was announced after the failure of the Second of the Three Round Table Conferences (India).

Government of India Act (1935)

- Government of India Act was passed in 1935. It was the last act till independence of India. It had 14 Parts and 10 Schedules. This act also included all eleven Governor Province. Indians demanded many things in this act which also were not in favor of the Muslims. By these act their provinces were given were independence and All India Federation was created.

The Act

- **The act:**
- Gave Indian provinces more independence
- It allowed the establishment of an All India Federation. Princely states were also invited.
- For the first time direct elections were introduced. Women were also allowed to vote.
- Sindh was separated from Bombay, Orissa was separated from Bihar and Burma was separated from India . The number of provinces were increased to eleven by giving NWFP the status of fully-fledged province and creating two new provinces, Orissa and Sindh.
- The System of Diarchy was dropped at the provincial level but introduced in the central government level
- Two Houses of Parliament at central government level were introduced with Council of State being the Upper House and Assembly being the Lower House.

The Election (1937)

- The election were held in British India in winter of 1936-37. These election were mandated by Government of India Act.
- Election were held in eleven provinces:
- Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.
- In these elections women were also allowed to vote and 4.25 million women voted.

The Election Result

- The results went in the favor of Indian National Congress. Out of total 1,585 seats they won 707 seats which was 44.6%.
- The All India Muslim League won 106 seats which was 6.7% of total and came at second number as a political party..

The Jinnah-Sikandar pact (1937)

- The famous Jinnah-Sikandar pact was a pact signed between Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Sikandar Hayat Khan In Lucknow, British India in October 1937.
- **Background:**
- In 1937 All India Muslim League lost the election very badly so the party needed some powerful leaders to succeed. So M.A Jinnah invited some powerful leaders to join the party. One of them was Sikandar Hayat Khan Premier of the Punjab and head of Punjab Unionist Party.

Events of Jinnah-Sikandar Pact

- First of all the powerful Muslim leaders refused to help Jinnah except Agha Khan III was ready to support him. At this time Sikandar Hayat Khan thought that it would be bad if I don't stand for rights of Muslims. He thought that that was the time for unity. So he also convinced other big leaders to join All India Muslim League. The leaders were Sir Saadullah of Assam, Molvi A.K. Fazlul Haq of Bengal, Nawab Sir Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal State and some others.

Effects of Jinnah-Sikandar Pact

- The Jinnah-Sikandar pact was one of the important documents of Pakistan Movement and this helped a lot to Muslims Of India to have an independent country and because of this pact three years after this Pakistan Resolution was passed in Lahore. After seven years of Lahore Resolution Pakistan came into being.

Lahore Resolution (1940)

- The **Lahore Resolution** (*Qarardad-e-Lahore* قرارداد لاہور), commonly known as the **Pakistan Resolution** (قرارداد پا) was a political resolution, or statement drafted between 21st-22nd March 1940, by the 25-member Committee of All India Muslim League , and then formally adopted by the Muslim League membership on 23 March 1940, held at Lahore.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944)

- The Gandhi-Jinnah talks have great importance with regard to political problems of Pakistan and India movement.
- The talk between them began because of general public's desire for settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences.
- M.A Jinnah was invited by Gandhi for the talk.
- The talks began in Bombay on September 19, 1944 and lasted till 24th of month.
- Gandhi's real purpose behind these talks was to extract from Jinnah an admission that the whole proposition of Pakistan was absurd.

Partition Plan (June 3, 1947)

- The Partition of India was the process of dividing the subcontinent along sectarian lines, which took place in 1947 as India gained its independence from the British Raj. The northern, predominantly Muslim sections of India became the nation of Pakistan, while the southern and majority Hindu section became the Republic of India.

Creation Of Pakistan and Partition Of India

- At midnight of 14th of August Pakistan our dear homeland was created and Muslims of subcontinent obtained an independent country.
- The Indians also obtained a religion free state a cut off from the Muslims
- This night was very special for both the countries.
- Many Muslims were also killed in this process and they sacrificed their lives for the sake of Pakistan.



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