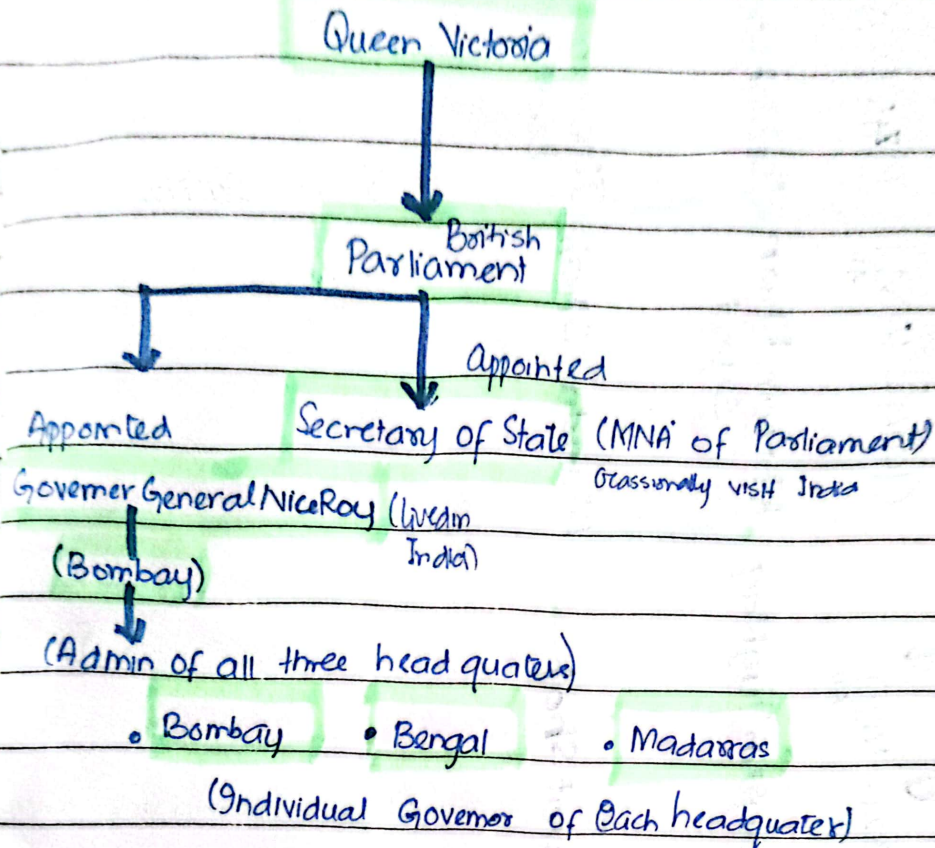


## Lecture 4.

### History of Pakistan 1857-1950



## War of Independence 1857

• **Political Problems** Confusion who is ruler British or Muslim

• **Religious Issue** Christians <sup>started</sup> preached religion openly

British started giving incentives to Muslims

& Hindus; as Mughal emperors were

busy making, ignorant of their people

Started from Meerut to Delhi

• **Cartridge Issue (Kartas)** Cow fat, pig fat in  
Kartas (religious sentiments)

hundreds of... (Hindu and Sikh to



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: M T W T F S S

## Bahadur Shah Zafar Sent to Rangoon Jailed

join hands against British as War of Independence

Hindus joined hands with British, got monetary benefits, Muslims restricted to grade 4 jobs peon & gardner.. (Exploited)

## Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1858-1898)

### Aligarh Movement

(Education Movement)

Used to work in East India Company, stressed upon Muslims to clench British top jobs by acquiring English language education to compete Hindus. (Wren & Martin Book)

## Educational Services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

1859	1863	1864	1875
Muradabad	Victoria School	Scientific Society	M.A.O school

## Religious Services

- He opened Muslim Orphanages
- Replied to William Muir's <sup>book</sup> "The Life of Mohmet" depended it through entire study of Quran & wrote Khutbat - e - Ahmediya.



## Political Services

1. A. O Hume (1885) launched Congress. Hindus joined in great numbers. He refrained from congress although previously he was in favour of Unity (Hindu Muslim).
2. Two Nation Theory but Urdu Hindi controversy aroused that stirred his beliefs.
3. Seperate representation for Muslims

## Urdu Hindi Controversy 1867:-

Persian was official lingua but Hindus demanded to have Hindi as official language (due to majority of population) so it clicked his conscience that Hindu won't ever let Muslims to live with independence as both have varied religious beliefs.

## 1898 Death of Founder of Two Nation Theory :-

yet his schools & colleges led many great personalities like Moulana M. Ali Johr. ...

## PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905-1911)

Viceroy: Lord Curzon (1905)

Demanded to ÷ Bengal due to huge response  
Queen approved on Administrative Reasons



(1/4th Muslims) **Total Muslims 20%** : M T W T F S S

Overall ↑ Hindu Majority Area but After partition

West Bengal	East Bengal
-------------	-------------

(↑ Hindu) (Muslims ↑)

This arrangement depressed Muslims.

**Shimla (1906)**

Deputation:

**Swadeshi Movement:**  
 (Boycotted British Products bcz this partition benefitted Muslims who got those jute (جوتے), Universities those who belonged to majority of Hindus. So when revenue decreased British annulled partition of Bengal 1911.

**Lord Minto** Viceroy / Governor General (1st Oct 1906)

**Agha Khan** (35 <sup>with Muslims</sup> <sub>rich</sub> people) reached Shimla before

Lord Minto;

- Demand of Self Electorate (Muslim leader in Muslim majority areas)
- 1/3rd representation : Muslim : Hindus = 1 : 2 (33% Muslim representation)
- Viceroy gave hope for this representation so Muslims made **AIML** (Dec 1906) All India Muslim League

(30 Dec, 1906)

Quaid still part of Congress.

**British Constitutions**

- ✓ 1861
- ✓ 1892

**MINTO - MORLEY REFORMS :-**

(Governor General) (Secretary of State) **(1909) FAILED**

Hindu & Muslims wanted reforms (refused these)

- ✓ 1909 (will revise after 10 years)
- ✓ 1919 (Montague reforms)
- ✓ 1927 (Simon Comm)

• Hindu - Muslims boycotted these rules so they (M-M) introduced reforms.



Joined Congress on 1901

Meanwhile Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League on 1913 without leaving Congress.

QUAID PART OF

CONGRESS

AIML

Imperial Council

Quaid Proposed both parties at Lucknow (1916)

- Hindus refused Muslim demand of 1/3rd of Self Electorate (33%)

Lucknow Pact failed

Montagu - Chelmsford Reform (1919)

(Secretary of states)

(Governor General)

Both Hindu & Muslims refused to accept reforms

Hindus wanted to get British crown while Muslims

wanted their own representation

x Dyarchy System

- Central Government
- Provincial Government



Day: M T W T F S S  
Abolished House of Khilafat) Muslim Khilafat Centre

(Ottoman Empire)  
Turkey

(winner)  
(UK & USA agree)

World War I: (1914-1918) Germany vs France

World War II: (1939-1945)

British busy in war

Rowlatt Act 1919

war, sending Muslim

and Hindu soldiers

1st W. war, Rebel (Muslim)

British made committee under

& Hindus conference

Justice Sidney Rowal after seeing secret

activities of Indian leader Passed an Act

Any Indian can be arrested without court trial

Quaid upset by this unlawful act, resigned from

Imperial Council

Massacre of Jallianwala - 1919

(Amritsar Tragedy)

Curfew was observed to halt secret activities

& meetings of Indian leaders

(Muslims)  
Mob gathered at Jallianwala Bagh

General Dyer opened fire on crowd

379 people killed

**KHILAFAT MOVEMENT (1919-1924)**

Germany (Turkey)

France (USA UK)

(winner)



→ Indian Muslims feared disunity by decline of Ottoman Empire, wanted to preserve house of Khilafat & Caliphate (Sultan) so they <sup>put their</sup> demands to preserve Khalifate & Holy Places

Balkan war  
World War II

{ Endangered Ottoman Empire

**Treaty of Sevres** (Disunity of Muslim Khilafat House Intensified)

As winners decided to break loser countries down and add them into their Empire.

Campaign in defense of Caliphate by brothers

Shaukat & M. Ali & Abul Kalam Azad. (Congress)

joined hands with

**Mahatma Gandhi's Non Cooperation Movement**

for Indian freedom [In response to British not fulfilling promises of incentive once world war I added]

(as purpose was same to get freedom from British)

Quaid disliked this so resigned Congress in 1920.

(Pro-British)

**Satyagraha (bycott but Non-Violent)** movement by Gandhi but Jinnah didn't like it. Wanted to solve it through constitutional means.



## Khilafat Movement (1919-1924)

- British abolished House of Khilafat by deposing their own Kamal Ata Turk Pasha (secular), deposing teachings of Islam in Turkey
- Khilafat Movement started in India
- Hijrat Movement (Jamiat Ulama-e-Hind) proposed fatwa to leave this <sup>kafir</sup> country & move to Afghanistan (Muslim country). Muslims left British jobs & posts & Hindus clenched all those jobs, Afg overflooded with Muhajir's, Army of Afg closed the borders & returned back migrants so started living even pathetic life

M. Ali Jinnah declared Military & Police Job as Haram, while addressing to Jalsa got arrested  
 ○ this is called Karachi Trail 1921.

## Mopillah Revolt & Chora Chori Incident:

<p>↓  <u>Arabs</u> residents living in          Madaras (Malabar) become          rebel on ending House of Khilafat          Curfew imposed, Meeting held,          Jinnah opened          (Mopillah Revolt)</p>	<p>(1922)          Gorakhpur muslims          set a police station on          fire.</p>
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After Chauri Chauri, Gandhi step back from Satyagrah movement as its purpose was its (Non-Violence) so Muslims left alone & then Muslims further weakened by destruction of Khilafat.

1928 - 1929 (117 Hindu - Muslim Riots)

<u>Shudhi</u>	<u>Sunghien</u> (Hindu Movements)
(purify)	(Gather) (Unite)
(Muslims → Hindu)	by force Kill Muslims

## DEHLI MUSLIM PROPOSAL: (1927)

Quaid arranged meeting at AIML vs Congress <sup>(failed)</sup>  
 Sarojini Naidu → Titled Quaid "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity"  
 (Poet)

Simon Commission (1927) :- (Sir John Simon)  
 ↓  
 Charman (2 years earlier reforms presented)

Quaid refused cz this was sole British representation not any Indian representation. British challenged Indians to make own constitution.

## Nehru Report (1929) :- (مذکورہ بالا کی تردید)

- rejected 1/3rd demand of Muslim Representation
- Separate State under "British Dominion Status"

(Local Admin → Indians, Rest of Affairs = British)

(Selfish Nature of Hindus Disclosed)



## Quaid-e-Azam Fourteen Points:-

presented Muslim's demands (rejected)

Allahabad Address (1930) → 500 people

(Rahim Baksh - Tobacco Merchant) 6 mins

Qadazdah: Manzil

Iqbal addressed Islamic values & said we have distinct values from Hindus. So Muslim majority areas should be run by separate Muslim rules i.e Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan & NWFP but under British Rule.

He doesn't ask about 580+ princely states

1933 Ch. Rehmat Ali proposed name 'Pak' for Muslim <sup>majority</sup> ~~cities~~

23 March 1940 Pakistan (1k ppl)

King George V:

## Round Table Conference (1930-1932):

Congress & AIML members called to London by George V announced by Gov Gen Lord Irwin. Just Burma's condition got done & nothing happened for Muslim & India.

## Round Table Conference (1930)

Civil Disobedience Movement by Gandhi → Amesled

released free on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan 1931.

Pact signed Gandhi Irwin Pact 1931.



## 2nd Round Table Conference:-

Sep 1931 - Dec 1931

Seperate electorate for Muslims & Untouchables

<sup>Brahmins</sup> Gandhi started "fast until Death"

Failed



## Communal Award 1932:

No results of round table Conference. So they (British) prepared their own plan "Communal Award 1932".

### Poona Act:

Shareholders were not given right to lead election rather given some reserved seats.

Gandhi broke fast.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Round Table Conference:-

Nov 1932 - Dec 1932

Congress didn't take part, committee published final report in Nov 1933.

Bill was passed on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1935.

New Constitution of India as Gov of India Act 1935.

## Government of India Act 1935:

Hindu → Congress → 80% → United India

Muslim → AIML (20%)  
Quaid (Separate)  
Shafi (United India)



1st  
Indian Constitution = 1950  
Pakistan 1st " = 1956

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: M T W T F S S

Allama Iqbal wrote back to Quaid to come back  
So participated in Provincial election 1936-1937  
1937 (Gov of India Act improvised) (11 Provinces)

Results:-

AIML seats	106 seats	less than (13% seats)
Congress seats	707 seats	

Bengal <sup>except</sup> Sindh Punjab → Congress formed Gov in  
all provinces.

Congress ruled 2 years = Muslims exploited like  
hell

(Muslim League Shajfi & Congress Muslims  
realized that Hindus are not good for us)  
So they thought of reuniting **AIML (ق)** <sup>پاکستان</sup>  
Meanwhile congress members resigned because

World War II started (1939-1945) & Lord  
Linlithgo (Viceroy) announced to send Indian  
troops for war, without consulting Indian People.

Muslims celebrated DAY OF DELIVERANCE 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec 1939

## PAKISTAN RESOLUTION 1940:-

Lhr Resolution (23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940) 1<sup>st</sup> Time Demand of PAKISTAN  
Minto Park < 1940

Maulvi A.K Fazl-ul-Haq (Shah-e-Bangal)  
(1 lac ppl)



## BRITISH OFFER OF AUGUST

- Constituent Assembly formation for Indians
- Only if they will join hands in work.

## Cripps Mission : (Delhi 1942)

## QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942) &

(launched by Mahatma Gandhi)

## Jinnah Gandhi Talks 1944:-

Gandhi jailed.

CCR or Rajaji formula on behalf of Congress

Give Plebiscite that areas which wanted to join India will accede to others remain independent

## Wavell Plan and Simla Conference. (1945)

- Interim Gov
  - Executive Council
- AIML (All India Muslim League) Most Muslims from AIML
- Simla Conference 1945
- Congress (demand Muslim Agreement) 1972

24th June 1945 / Executive Council



## General Elections:- (1945-1946):-

Central Assembly Elections AIML = 30/30 seats

Provincial Elections 1946 - AIML won 428/492 seats

Delhi convention 1946 done under Quaid

Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 arranged by PM Attlee.

CAA - Citizen Amendment Act (Hindu voted) No Muslim  
refugee will be <sup>entitled</sup> entertained, & Any other person having  
nationality any other than Hindu will have to quit India  
if they do not have National ID card or Ration Card  
if even though India was a secular country

Nepal = Hindu <sup>only</sup> Country

Pakistan = Religious Country (Islam) ] Made on religious  
Israel = " (Jewism) ] reasons

changed Palestinian Demography

## Indian Secularism:-

Lord Mount Batten 1<sup>st</sup> Governor General

Jawahar Lal Nehru PM (1<sup>st</sup>)

Moulana Abul Kalam Aza'd (1<sup>st</sup>) President



# Partition Plan 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947 (Viceroy Lord Mountbatten)

44% Area of <sup>Pak</sup>  
(Acceded to Pak)

MWFP, <sup>قلمنډا</sup> <sup>پنجاب</sup>  
Baluchistan <sup>پنجاب</sup>

- Bengal & Punjab's Fate was yet to be decided cz both have majority of either religion on b.s. (Princely States (raja or Maharaja will decide) to j)
- Boundary Commission shall be setup either country which will demarcate boundaries of countries.

Both countries will have their own G.G (who will be head of respective state)

But Pak refused to accept Lord Mountbatten as their G.G.

Military assets will be ÷ed among 2 countries. (75 crores) just 20 crores were awarded to Pak initially

then upon Gandhi's request 50 more crores awarded (then assassinated)

→ 15<sup>th</sup> Aug 1947 (This plan come into being)

→ Baluchistan : geographically acceded to Pak

(largest Displacement of humans) Punjab, Bengal



14<sup>th</sup> July 1947: Indian Independence bill moved in British Parliament

18 " " : King Signed & become act on.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Constituent Assembly of Pakistan:

7<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1947 Quaid moved to Karachi

11<sup>th</sup> Aug 1947 " Address Constituent Assembly of Pakistan (2 functions)

— will frame future constitution of Pak

— Pak will Act as federal legislature

### Radcliffe Award

Lord Cyril (Chairman)

Radcliffe ↑  
1947

Boundary Commission Under Indian Indep Act

Submitted report →

↓  
Punjab Boundary Commission formed (30<sup>th</sup> June 1947)

Justice DM  
Justice M. Munir  
Justice Mehr Chand  
Justice Teja Singh

21<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> June 1947

Muslim majority Areas Gurdaspur, Batala

Ferozepur, Zira, Julandhar, given to India **Unjust**

**Transfer of Power:** Karachi, Lord M. Batten &

Quaid addressed constituent Assembly of Pak.

15<sup>th</sup> Aug Quaid (1<sup>st</sup> Governor General)

Liaquat Ali Khan (1<sup>st</sup> PM)

... with G.G. & less with President