

Chapter: 2

"Establishment of Pakistan"

Q:1 What was significance of formation of All India Muslim League?

Ans The formation of All India Muslim League in 1906 was significant for several reason.

Purpose of formation:-

The fundamental aim that motivated the formation of Muslim League were.

- * To present Muslims demand to British government
- * To preserve the rights of Muslims in Sub-Continent
- * To foster good relations between Muslims and British
- * Counterbalance to Congress:-

All India Muslim League emerged as counterbalance to Indian National Congress, which was dominated by Hindus.

* Unified Muslims:-

Muslims were deprived of their rights in all aspects of life. All India Muslim League give them a unified platform to protect their concerns and interests.

* Separate Electorate:-

All India Muslim League successfully advocated for separate electorate for Muslims, allowing them to elect their own representatives.

* Muslim identity:-

All India Muslim League helped

create a sense of Muslim identity laying the ground work for future Muslim political movements.

* **Empowerment of Muslim community:-**

All India Muslim League empowered Muslim community to participate in politics and assert their rights reducing their marginalization.

* **influence on British policy:-**

All India Muslim League significantly influenced British policy in India during the 20th century. British presented variety of policies in sub-continent, through the able leadership and platform of Muslim League. Muslims fought for their rights.

* **Platform to Pakistan Movement:-**

All India Muslim League formation and growth laid the foundation for the Pakistan Movement, which ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan.

In a nutshell All India Muslim League played a important role in shaping Indian and Pakistan history paved the way for Muslims political representation.

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Q: 2 Discuss the annulment of Partition of Bengal. Why were Hindu leaders against this partition?

Ans **Annulment of partition of Bengal:-**

In 1905 the province of Bengal was divided on administrative ground. Bengal was a large province in term

province in East Bengal and a Hindu majority province in West Bengal.

The annulment of the partition was seen as a victory for the Indian national congress and the Hindu leaders who had opposed it.

Q: Evaluate the importance of Khilafat Movement?

Ans Khilafat Movement:-

The Muslims residing in India held the Khilafat movement to safeguard the Ottoman Empire of Turkey during World War I. Maulana M. Ali Jauhar and Shaukat Ali played significant role in this movement. Demonstration were held to bring the attention of the British to the matter. A delegation of Muslim leaders also went to England to raise the issue in a meeting with members of British parliament and prime minister.

Demands of Khilafat movement:-

The main demands of Khilafat movement were

- The ottoman khilafat must remain intact.
- Ensure the preservation of Turkey's territorial solidarity.
- Holy sites should not be under jurisdiction of non Muslims.

► **Importance of Khilafat movement:-**

The Khilafat movement was a significant event in Indian history with importance in several areas.

► **Islamic unity:-**

It aimed to preserve the ottoman

of area and population. The partition was designed to establish two less provinces West Bengal which had Muslim majority and East Bengal and Assam both have Hindu majority.

Hindu community opposed this partition and started protests. On December 12, 1911 King George V declared the partition of Bengal null and void. This incident put significant impact on political demonstration and mass movements had on British policies.

on one hand, Muslims were disappointed by the decision of British under the pressure of Hindu protesters.

Partition of Bengal & Hindus Reaction:-

Hindu leaders were against the partition of Bengal for several reasons

*** Economic concerns:-**

The partition would have led to economic losses for Hindu traders and businessmen who would have been separated from their markets and trade centers.

*** Cultural identity:-**

Bengali Hindus felt that the partition would threaten their cultural identity and linguistic heritage.

*** Political power:-**

Hindu leaders feared that the partition would reduce their political influence and create a Muslim dominated province.

*** Divide and rule:-**

Hindus saw it as a British attempt to divide the Bengali population along religious lines, creating Muslim majority province

caliphate, symbolizing global Muslim unity, and promoted solidarity among Indian Muslims.

Mass mobilization:-

It was one of first mass movement in India mobilizing millions of people particularly Muslims in a political cause.

*** Emergence of Muslim politics:-**

The Khilafat movement marked the beginning of organized muslim politics in India leading to the formation of muslim league.

*** Hindu Muslim Unity:-**

Although short lived the movement briefly united Hindus and Muslims against British rule, showcasing potential for inter cooperation.

*** Leadership development:-**

It brought prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali to the forefront, shaping India's future political landscape.

*** Influence on future movements:-**

The Khilafat movement inspired future movements, such as the Pakistan movement and influenced India's struggle for independence.

In a nut shell the Khilafat movement importance lies in its ability to unite people across religious lines promote unity and shape India's political independence movement.



Chapter: 2

Subject Teacher: Mrs Arum

Establishment of Pakistan

Chronology chart: (1906 - 1920)

- i. Formation of Indian National Congress: 1885
- ii. English Elections and victory of Liberal party: 1905
- iii. Simla Deputation: 1906
- iv. Formation of All India Muslim League: 1906
- v. 1st president of All India Muslim League: Sir Agha Khan
- vi. Minto Morley Reforms: 1909
- vii. Annulment of partition of Bengal: 1911 Date: December 12
- viii. Bengal divided into two parts on: 1905
- ix. Movement for boycott of British products: Swadeshi
- x. Partition of Bengal cancelled by: George V
- xi. Lucknow Pact: 1916
- xii. Khilafat Movement: 1919
- xiii. Khilafat movement started to safeguard Ottoman Empire
- xiv. Istanbul Accord was signed in: 3 November 1918
- xv. Gandhi detachment from Khilafat movement: 1922
- xvi. Ottoman caliphate was ended by: Mustafa Kamal Atatürk
- xvii. Ottoman caliphate ended in: March 1924
- xviii. Jallianwala Bagh incident: 1919
- xix. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in: Amritsar
- xx. Sikh festival of Baisakhi observed on: April 13, 1919
- xxi. Rowlatt Act was passed by British on: 1919
- xxii. Who directed to open fire in Jallianwala Bagh: Gen. Reginald Dyer

Developments between (1920 - 1939)

- * Montague Chelmsford Reforms: 1919
- * Quid-e-Azam resigned from Congress: 1920
- * Nehru Report presentation by Congress: 1928
- * Nehru Report written by: Motilal Nehru

- * Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam: 1929
- * Allabad address presented by: Allama Iqbal
- * Allabad address presented on: 1930
- * Round table conferences: 1930, 1931, 1932
- * White paper formulated by British government: 1933
- * Who coined the name Pakistan: Choudary Rehmat Ali
- * Name of Pakistan suggested in: 1933
- * Communal awards: 1932
- * Government of India Act: 1935
- * Elections for provincial assemblies conducted in: 1937
- * Total seats for provinces in elections 1937: 1785
- * Seats allocated for Muslim in elections 1937: 102
- * Congress ministries resigned: November 1939
- * Day of Deliverance observed by Muslims: December 22, 1939

Political developments (1940-1947)

- * Lahore Resolution: 23 March 1940
- * Muslims passed Lahore resolution in: Minto Park
- * 1940 Muslim league session presided by: Quaid-e-Azam
- * Chief minister of Bengal: Molvi Fazal-ul-Haq
- * Lahore resolution presented by: Molvi Fazal-ul-Haq
- * Pakistan day is observed in: 23 March
- * Cripps Mission: 1942
- * Cripps Mission Headed by: Sir Stafford Cripps
- * Quit India movement started by: Mahatma Gandhi
- * Quit India started on: August 8, 1942
- * Simla Conference: 1945
- * Simla conference organized by: viceroy Lord Wavell
- * Elections of central legislative Assembly: 1945
- * Cabinet mission plan: 1946
- * Cabinet mission was sent by: British P.M
Clement Attlee

- * Last viceroy of India: **Lord Mountbatten**
- * Partition plan finalized at Governor's Conference: **April 1947**
- * Partition plan made public on: **June 3, 1947**
- * Indian independence act approved on: **18 July 1947**
- * Quid-e-Azam joined Muslim League: **1913**
- * First Prime minister of Pakistan: **Liaquat Ali Khan**
- * The wife of Liaquat Ali Khan: **Begum Raza**
- * Satya Parkash Singha born in Sialkot: **1893**
- * Pakistan's first law minister: **Jogendarnath Mandal**