



# CHAPTER 3

## THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT (1857-1947)

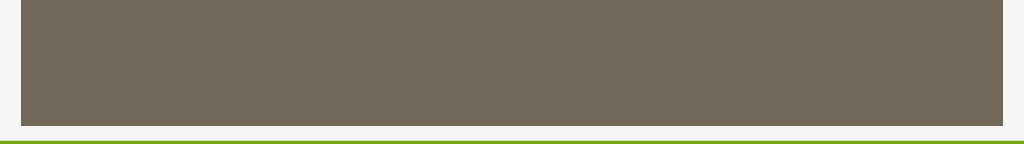
1. All- India Muslim League (1906) -
2. Lucknow Pact, 1916 -
3. Reforms of 1909 to 1919 ( Minto- Morley Reforms )-
4. Reforms of 1919 to 1920 ( Montague-Chelmsford Reforms )-
5. Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal -

6. Elections of 1937 & the Congress Ministries Ministries of 1937 to 1939..,
7. Lahore Resolutions 1940 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan
- 8 . Cripps Mission 1942-
- 9 . Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 or 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan -
10. khilafat Movement -
- 11 . Establishment of Pakistan -

## **MUSLIM LEAGUE, 1906**

### **THE CAUSATIVE FACTORS**

- **Hindu's role in War of Independence,**
- **Impacts of Aligarh Movement,**
- **Hindi-Urdu Controversy, ( 1867 ),**
- **Partition of Bengal, & the Congress Attitude,**
- **The League was formed as a separate Muslim organization for the purpose of the Indian Muslims protection.**
- **Its formation also was reason of introduction of representative government in India.**
- **It will Promote feelings of Loyalty Btwn Muslims & British ,**
- **it will Prevent the Rise of Hostility Btwn Muslims & Other**
- **Communities**



## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF AIML**

- **Sir Agha Khan was the first President of the Party.,**
- **Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk were the first joint Secretaries of the Party.**
- **From 1906 to 1947, AIML held 31 Annual Sessions, out of which 9 were Presided by Quaid Azam. A 60 members committee drafted the Constitution of the Muslim League ,.**
- **AIML negate the Indian Nationalism on the basis of Two Nation Theory. It make the Indian Muslims the Masters of their own Land and Destiny. It will also develop understanding btw the Muslims and other Communities. It Drew Government attention towards the Muslim's demand of seats in Legislative Bodies. ...**

## **LUCKNOW PACT, 1917**

**From 1906-11 Muslim politics remain quiet until the annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911.**

**In 1913 Muslim League in its session losing faith in British Pledge proclaimed a form of self government suitable of India for the protection of Muslim interest.**

**Same year Jinnah joined Muslim League.**

**In 1916, both Congress and League setup committee together for political reform in India which was accepted in Lucknow Pact.**

**The Pact accepted the principles of separate electorate and paved the way for the GIA 1919.**



The Muslim League had already demanded self Rule for India Which brought the Muslim League & the Congress closer to each Other. The Leaders of Both Parties agreed that they should Co-Operate with each other to make the Govt Accept their Demands. The purpose will be achieved if the these Two major communities Forget their differences & Focus on National Interest.

In Dec 1916, in Lucknow both the Congress & AIML in a joint session prepared a Scheme for Constitutional Reforms in India.

The Reforms Committee of AIML & Congress Prepared a Scheme for Constitutional Reforms in India Which was approved by the British Government at the Place of "Lucknow " is known as "LucknowPact" .

It was agreed by both the Parties (AIML & Congress ) to accept the jointly approved Scheme of " Self -Government " in India. ...

Following were the main recommendations of the Lucknow Pact, ...

- 1- Seats were reserved for the Muslims in Minority Provinces.
- 2- Protection shall be given to Both in the Majority Provinces.
- 3- Imperial Legislative Council (Centre ) of 150 Members in which Muslims shall be given  $\frac{1}{3}$  Seats in the direct elections .
- 4- The Provincial Legislative Councils will have  $\frac{4}{5}$  Representationso of Muslims as elected members .
- 5- The Muslims shall be elected through direct electorate on the basis of their strength.
- 6- The Central Government will be headed by a Governor - General, Assisted by An Executive-Council ,...

The Lucknow Pact was a great achievement and a mutually accepted solution of the successful Leaders of All India Muslim League and the Congress.

The scheme, Provided for a concrete step taken towards the establishment of Self -Rule in India , jointly sponsored by both the Parties.

The Muslim League adopted a New Political Strategy to put Greater Pressure On the Government as it had realized that Unity between Hindus and the Muslims Would compel the Government to kneel down and Accept the demand of introduction Of Self-Rule in the Indian Subcontinent, ,.....!

## REFORMS OF 1909 , (MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS/GOVT. OF INDIA ACT 1909)

- Introduced by the British Rulers in India,
- After War of Independence 1857, it was the third installment of reforms, introduced by British Govt.
- Reforms Package was prepared by:
  - Mr. John Morley (Secretary of State for India)
  - Mr. Earl Minto (Viceroy & Governor General of British India)

### Prelude of the Reforms:

- Defeat of Russia at the hands of Japan (1905)
- Fallout of Partition of Bengal
- Establishment of All India Muslim League
- *Swadeshi Movement*

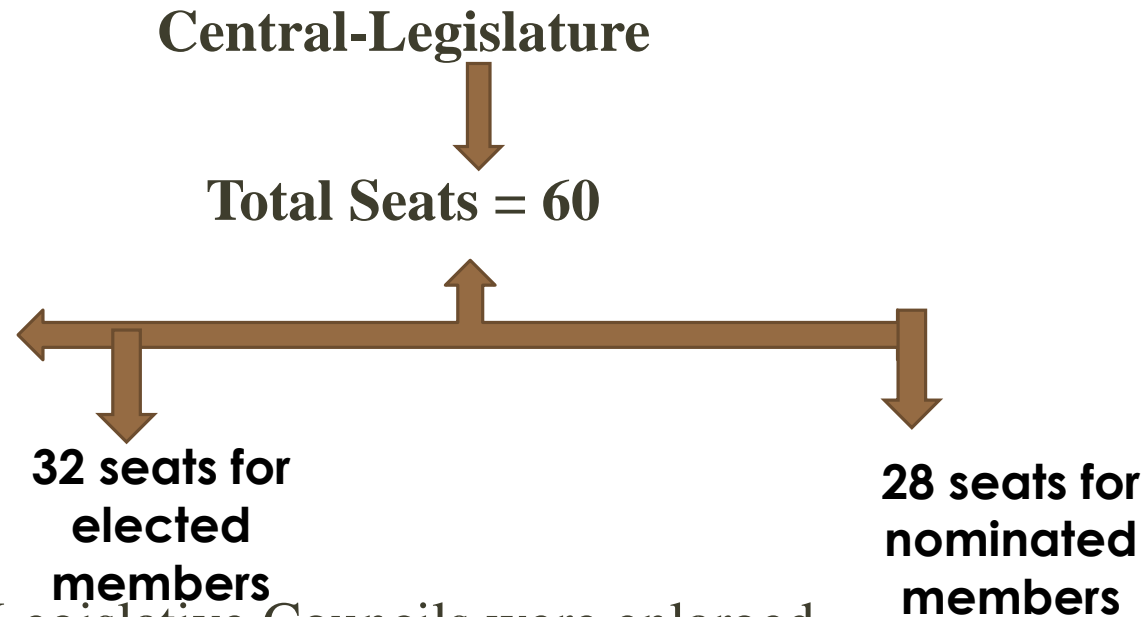


### Constitutional Movement

- Declaration of the colonization of India, 1858
- Council of India Act, 1861
- Council of India Act, 1892
- Government of India Act, 1909
- Government of India Act, 1919
- Government of India Act, 1935
- Cabinet Mission, 1946
- Indian Independence Act, 1947

## SALIENT PROVISIONS OF REFORMS

- Expansion of the Legislative Council
- Weightage was given to Elected Members



- Size of Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged
- Official Majority were retained in Central & Provincial legislative council
- Separate Electorates were given to Muslims of India

# INDIAN'S REACTION TO THE REFORMS

The Minto - Morley Reforms Allowed Indians a Share in the work of Legislative Councils , and because of this the Hindus as well as the Muslims Welcomed this move of the Government.

The Hindus declared this Package of Reforms, the first step towards

Home Rule, While the Muslims Achieved the Provision of Separate

Electorates , Which they had Demanded in 1906, in the Draft of the

(SIMLA DELEGATION) Presented to the Viceroy of

## CONCLUSION

- **Representation of the Indians in Legislative Councils was increased which decreased up to some, the level of political tension in India.**
- **Delhi become the new capital of India .**
- **Construction of a new city (New Delhi) was decided .**
- **Creation of a new Province, consisting upon the areas of Bihar, Orissa, and small Nagpur, was decided.**
- **Allocation of Rupees Fifty Lac for the promotion of education in India.**



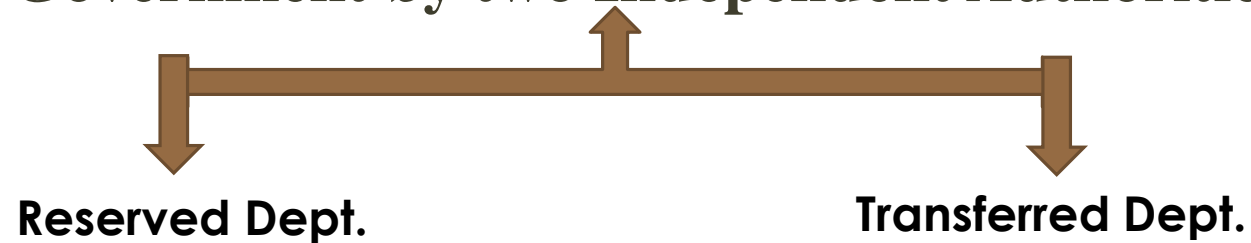
**REFORMS OF 1919**  
**MONTAGUE -CHEMSFORD REFORMS**  
**CAUSATIVE FACTORS**

- Indian Muslims & The First World War (28th July 1914-11th Nov 1918)
- British won 1st World War with the support of Indians
- Utilized Indian soil and Manpower
- 1 Million Indians took part in war under British command
- 36 thousands (Dead) & 70 thousands (Injured)
- 1 billion Rupees & 55 Crore Paid for Military Expenditure
- Mr . Montague ( Secretary of State ) Mr . Chelmsford (Viceroy & G.G), were the
- Authors of these Reforms, .....

## SALIENT FEATURES OF REFORMS

- Bi-Cameral Legislature at Centre
- Uni-Cameral Legislature in Provinces
- Dyarchy (Diarchy) system in Provinces

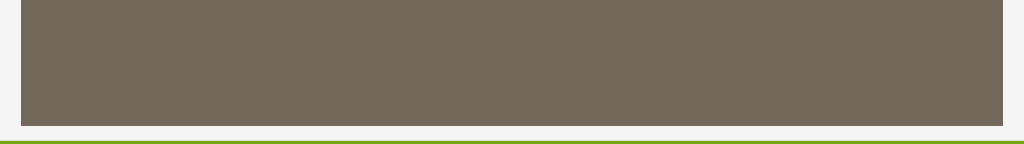
### Government by two Independent Authorities



- Separate Electorates
- Increase in Electorates
- Salary of the Secretary of State for India

## **JINNAH'S FOURTEEN POINTS, 1929**

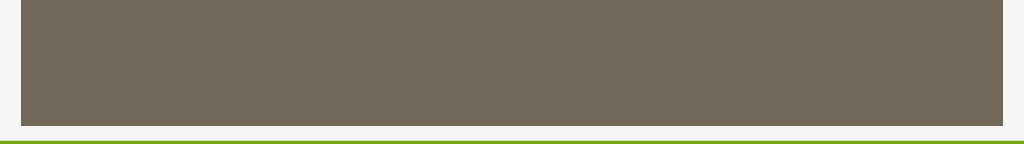
- **The ultimate after effect of the Nehru Report was reaction of the Muslim League which appeared in the shape of Mr.Jinnah's fourteen points.**
- **Mr.Jinnah emphasized on federal constitution with strong province and uniform powers.**
- **He desired effective representation of minorities in every provinces.**
- **One-third Muslim representation in Central Legislature.**
- **All Legislatures in the country should be reconstituted.**
- **Any Territorial Redistribution should not affect Muslim Majority in Punjab, Bengal & NWFP.**
- **No Bill should be Passed if 3/4 of the members oppose such Bill in a**
- **Legislature.**
- **Sind should be separated from Bombay Presidency.**
- **The Constitution should provide adequate safeguard to Muslim rights & Religion.**
- **Full Religious Liberty should be granted to all communities.**



## **LAHORE RESOLUTION, 1940**

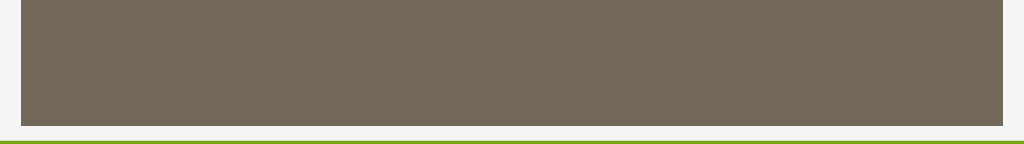
### **PAKISTAN RESOLUTION**

- ❑ **All India Muslim League held its 27th annual session in March 1940 at Minto Park (Iqbal Park), Lahore.**
- ❑ **QA Mohd Ali Jinnah Presided the Session.**
- ❑ **One Lac Muslims attended the session.**
- ❑ **Demanded the Division of British India into two nations, Muslim & Hindu India.**
- ❑ **Creation of Separate Sovereign Muslim State; Pakistan.**
- ❑ **Chaudry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, from all Provinces Supported the Resolution.**



## **CRIPPS MISSION, 1942**

- ❑ The British Government sent a mission led by Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942 to Delhi to set-up an elected body in India.**
- ❑ Elections for the Constituent Assembly will be held immediately.**
- ❑ Provision for the Indian States.**
- ❑ Provisions for the individual Provinces.**
- ❑ Both INC & AIML rejected the Cripps Proposals.**
- ❑ AIML demanded Partition of India,**
- ❑ INC demanded immediate transfer of powers.**

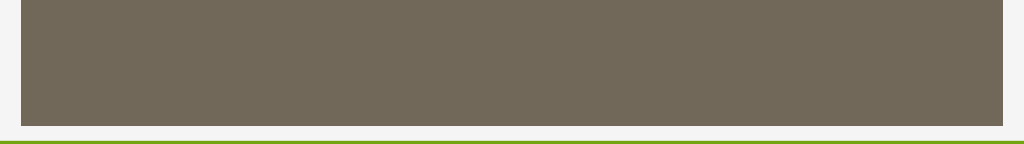




## **Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 / 3rd June plan**

- **General election were held in 1946 .**
- **The election showed how the assembly was divided between League and the Congress.**
- **Provincial election were also held in 1946. Here also the League-Congress division became obvious.**
- **Finally, the British Government sent a mission of British Cabinet member called Cabinet Mission.**
- **It comprised secretary of State for India Lord Pethic Lawrence as its head with Cripps and Alexander as Members.**
- **The mission declared Union of India with British India and the states with of foreign affairs, defense and communications**

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



# **KHILAFAT MOVEMENT**

## **1919-1924**

### INTRODUCTION

**The First World War was started between Great Britain & Germany & extended to the entire World, The Turkey muslims had their Caliphate & Caliph but it entered into the war as an Ally of Germany on account of its enmity with Russia. This decision Forced the Indian Muslims either to support the Britain or remain Neutral in the War.**

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 1 - To retain the Institution of Caliphate.**
- 2- To restore the religious & temporal powers of the Caliph.**
- 3- To ensure sanctity of the sacred places of the Muslims all over the World.**
- 4- To expel non muslims from Hejaz & Palestine .**
- 5- To secure a respectable treaty for the Turks in the peace conference.**
- 6- To condemn humiliating treatment with the Muslim Ulema.**

- **Khilafat movement had strong links with Pakistan movement.**
- **Basically, the movement was against British for unfair activities and attack toward the Khilafat of Turkey under Ottoman Empire.**
- **The Indian Muslims looked toward their Muslim brother with the affection of Ummah, so they had a deep sympathy for the Turkey Caliph**
  -

## CAUSES & EVENTS

The Khilafat Movement was Launched in October 1919 due to 1<sup>st</sup> World war (28<sup>th</sup> July 1914 - 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 1918), in Indian subcontinent.

It Divided the World into two Powers ;

### Allied Power

**Great Britain**

**United States**

**Russia**

**Italy**

**Indians**

(Emerged victorious in war)

### Central Power

**Germany**

**Austria**

**Hungary**

**Bulgaria , African Republic**

**Turkey**

Germany Empire was defeated & destroyed by Allied Powers .



## CAUSES & EVENTS

- ❑ Mustafa Kamal Attaturk emerged & defeated Greeks from Turkey.
- ❑ Dismissed the Caliph & Dissolved the institution of Caliphate through Grand National Assembly of Turkey.
- ❑ 'Declaration of Turkey a Secular State .
- ❑ 'The concept of Pan-Islamism came to an end .
- ❑ The word Ummah was replaced by the word Nation .
- ❑ The era of Hindu-Muslim Unity came to an end .
- ❑ Allied Powers emerged Victorious Economically & Military.
- ❑ Concluded the Treaty of Sevres in Ottoman Empire ( 1919 ),
- ❑ Also disintegrate the Empire & Khilafat Completely.....

# LEADERSHIP

Muhammad Ali Jauhar,

- Maulana Shaukat Ali,
- Syed Suleman Nadvi ,
- Maulana Abdul kalam Azad ,
- Maulana Zafar Ali khan,
- Sir Ibrahim, Syed Zahoor Ahmed( Lucknow ),
- Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali khan,
- Sir Fazal Bhai kareem( Bombay ), etc.....

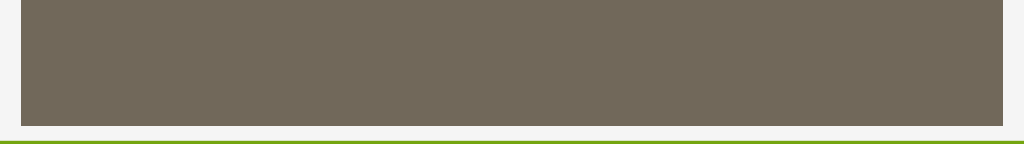
- **This led to the two brothers found an association known as All India Khilafat Conference.**
- **Under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Johar the conference passed a resolution telling the Muslims that it was the religious duty to abstain from participation in British victory and boycott the British goods and non-corporate with British Government**

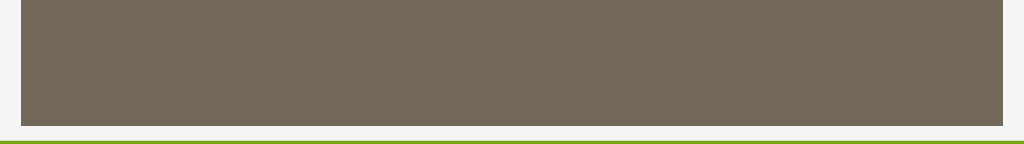
- **This led to a full-fledged movement in India against British insurgency in Turkey led by Maulana Muhammad Ali, Maulana Shaukt and their mother B.Amma.**
- **The Khilafat movement contributed the concept of mass movement in the subcontinent. However, the Khilafat movement failed because of the end of Ottoman Empire and the Khilafat by Kamal Ata Turk.**

- Hence, the leadership role of **Mulana Muhammad Ali Johar** contributed significantly in the **Freedom Movement of the Muslim community of India**.

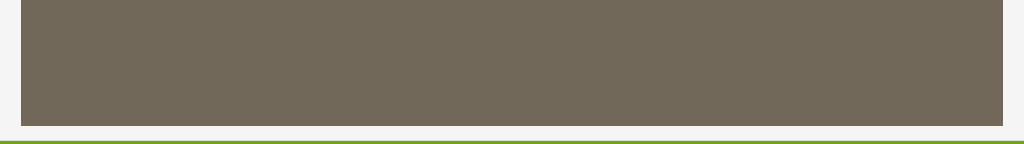
## Indian Independence Act, 1947

- **In the mean time the Indian Independence Bill was drafted in July, 1947 and passed by the British Parliament to divide India and create Pakistan in August 1947.**









*Thank*  
**YOU**