

Name: **Maryam Akhtar**

Roll No: **BCSF19M001**

Subject: **PAK Study**

## **ASSIGNMENT NO 1**

### **QUESTION:**

Write in detail the Era from 1857 to 1947 (Muslims Struggle)?

#### ❖ **1857 (war of independence)**

The war of independence is an important landmark in history of Subcontinent. This war was fought in 1857 under the leadership of Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, last Mughal ruler. War was fought by Indians against the British in order to get rid of their domination. It is also given name as Indian rebellion, Indian mutiny as well as Indian revolt. The main causes of war were political, social, military and religious. It was an extreme effort made by Indians, but they failed due to certain reasons including mutual jealousies, disunity, and lack of central leadership. **The main event which became immediate cause of war was refusal of sepoys to use greased covered cartridges.** At the same time, Indian sepoy killed two British officers because they forced to use greased cartridges.

Sepoys and people fought up to every end. Revolt was unsuccessful, **the spirit of people remained unshaken.** Thus, revolt left an impression on minds of Indian people and thus **paved the way for rise of strong national movement.**

#### ❖ **1858**

In India, government act of 1858, act of British parliament, transferred the government and territories of East India Company to British crown. Company's rule over British territories in India came to an end, as it was passed directly to British government.

#### ❖ **1859**

The Indian rebellion of 1857 ends (formally declared in July). Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started struggle for Muslims of subcontinent. He built school in Muradabad.

#### ❖ **1862**

On November 1862, Bahadur Shah Zafar died in Rangoon and buried there.

### ❖ 1863

In 1863, Sir Syed establish Scientific society in ghazi poor, and raised voice for Muslims rights in subcontinent.

### ❖ 1867

Prominent Hindus campaigned to replace the existing **court language** Urdu (Persian script) with Hindi (Devanagari script). Reacting to **this Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** met Mr. Shakespeare, Commissioner of Banaras, and said to him: Now I am convinced that these two nations will not work united in any cause. At present, there is no open hostility between them. But, on account of the so-called educated people, it will increase a hundredfold in the future. He, who is alive at that time, will see it come to pass.

### ❖ 1870

- April 29, 1870

Sir Syed wrote to Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk: This is a proposal which will make Hindu-Muslim unity impossible to achieve. Muslims will never agree to Hindi and if Hindus, also following the new move, insist on Hindi, they will also not agree to Urdu. The result will be that the Hindus and Muslims will be completely separated.

- December 26, 1870

On his return from England, Sir Syed started a Society for the Educational Progress of Indian Muslims at Banaras. This Society later became the basis on which the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh was founded.

### ❖ 1875

Aligarh movement started in 1875. May 25, 1875

Opening ceremony of Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was arranged by Sir Syed at Aligarh, but the classes started on June 1, 1875. This M.A.O. College was later raised to the status of a Muslim University in 1921.

Pakistan movement started originally as Aligarh movement.

### ❖ 1876

The Pakistan that emerged in 1947 was mere shadow of leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah that was born in 25 December 1876 in Karachi.

### ❖ 1877

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan formed central national Muhammadan association to work for Muslims and Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born on 9 November 1877 in Sialkot.

### ❖ 1883

- **January 12, 1883**

As Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, speaking on the Local Self-Government Bill, said: The system of representation by election means the representation of the views and interests of the majority of the population, and, in countries where the population is composed of one race and one creed, it is no doubt the best system that can be adopted. But, my Lord, in a country like India, where caste distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races, where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportionate progress among all the sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, for representation of various interests on the local boards and the district councils, would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. So long as differences of race and creed, and the distinctions of caste form an important element in the sociopolitical life of India, and influence her inhabitants in matters connected with the administration and welfare of the country at large, the system of election, pure and simple, cannot be safely adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever.

❖ **1885**

- **December 28, 1885**

Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in December 1885. Sir Syed called upon the Muslims not to join this party because it was the representative body of Hindus, not of Muslims. As the Muslims form a separate nation, they will be required to form their own separate body. At that time there was not a sizeable educated class all over British India which could form a separate body of the Muslims. Therefore, in a number of speeches he called upon them to devote their efforts towards education.<sup>2</sup> It was after his death in 1898 that his associates established a Muslim party.

❖ **1887**

In a forceful speech, Sir Syed said: When our Hindu brethren or Bengali friends wish to make a move which involves a loss to us and humiliation to our nation we cannot remain friendly, and undoubtedly it is our duty to protect our nation from those attacks of the Hindus and Bengalis, which, we are sure, are going to harm our nation.

❖ **1888**

- **October 27, 1888**

Badruddin Tyabji, a Muslim leader from Bombay who had joined the INC, wrote a letter to A. O. Hume, Secretary-General of the Congress, in which he informed him: An overwhelming majority of Mohammedans is against the movement (Indian National Congress). Against this array it is useless saying that the intelligent and educated Mohammedans are in favour of the Congress I observe increasing bitterness between Hindus and Muslims. He also explained that well known Muslims such as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Syed Amir Ali and Abdul Latif were against the Congress.

In a speech at Meerut, Sir Syed said: The proposals of the Congress are extremely inexpedient for the country which is inhabited by two different nations. Now, suppose that all the English were to leave India, then who would be the rulers of India? Is it possible that under these circumstances two nations “The Mohammedans and the Hindus “could sit on the same throne and remain equal in power? Most certainly not. It is necessary that one of them should conquer the other and thrust it down. To hope that both could remain equal is to desire the impossible and the inconceivable.

### ❖ 1898

- March 27, 1898

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan passed away.

### ❖ 1905

- October 16, 1905

Partition of Bengal. The British decided to redraw boundaries, the provinces of Bengal and Assam were re-constituted to form two provinces “Western Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam “because of administrative problems as Bengal was too big a province for one governor to administer. Incidentally Western Bengal became the Hindu majority province, and the Eastern Bengal and Assam became a Muslim majority province. The Hindus started the Swadeshi Movement against this partition, especially against the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam because it became another Muslim majority province. This factor aroused the Muslims all over British India and made them conscious enough to start their own separate political party which was established in the next year. Ultimately, the British Government bowed down before the Swadeshi Movement and reunited both provinces by ending the partition in 1911.

### ❖ 1906

- October 1, 1906

Shimla Deputation. A delegation of 35 prominent Muslim leaders from all over the subcontinent headed by Sir Aga Khan III met the Viceroy Lord Minto at Shimla and presented the Muslim demands that the Muslims were a distinct community with additional interests of their own, which were not shared by other communities. They had hitherto suffered from the fact they had not been adequately represented. In reply, Lord Minto assured the Muslims that their political rights and interests as a community would be safeguarded in the coming electoral representation.

- December 27, 1906

Jinnah, who was already a member of the INC since 1906, attended the 22nd Congress session at Calcutta as a delegate from Bombay Province. But the fact remains that despite being member of the Congress he advocated the Muslim cause at the Congress sessions. At this session, Jinnah pleaded that: i) Muslims should be given equal status along with the Hindus in the National Congress; ii) The Muslim community should be treated in the same way as the Hindu community; and, iii) The Congress should work for the restoration of Muslim wakf-alal-aulad (Muslim wakf rights) issue for which a resolution was passed.

- December 30, 1906

All India Muslim League (AIML) was founded at Dacca (now Dhaka) to protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India, and to respectfully represent their needs and aspirations to the Government. This was done by a resolution moved by Nawab Salim Ullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca. By another resolution moved by Nabi Ullah, various provincial committees were formed to have this body established in all provinces of the Indian Subcontinent. Another resolution moved by Nabi Ullah, various provincial committees to have this body established in all the provinces of the Indian Subcontinent. Nawab Salim Ullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca in his address after moving the resolution said that the AIML is going to be the representative voice of all the Muslims of British India. Therefore, formation of a separate organization of the Muslims is necessary as it will represent the views of the Muslims of India.

### ❖ 1909

- February 20, 1909

In a letter to the Times of India (Bombay), Jinnah supported the Muslim cause that in the new reforms the Muslims should be given the right of separate representation based on separate electorates at the central and provincial legislative assemblies.

- August 2, 1909

Jinnah moved a resolution at a meeting of the Anju man-e-Islam, Bombay by which he demanded from the Government to form separate Muslims electorates in consultation with Muslims leaders.

### ❖ 1910

- January 4, 1910

Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council elected Jinnah by a majority vote as member of the Imperial Legislative Council for a term of three years.

- February 1910

Though not member of the Muslim League, Jinnah attended a meeting of the Council of AIML on invitation.

### ❖ 1912

- December 31, 1912

On a special invitation, Jinnah attended the meeting of AIML Council at Banka poor which was presided over by Sir Aga Khan. On Jinnah motion, a resolution was passed by this Council by which it was demanded that the goal of AIML should be to get system of self-government suitable to India, and not on the colonial model as demanded by the INC.

### ❖ 1913

- March 5, 1913

On a motion by Jinnah, the Imperial Legislative Council passed the Muslims Wakf validating Bill after discussion for two years. This was the first bill moved by a private member of the Imperial Council. This

was accomplishment of a great demand of the Muslims since the time of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who had advocated this issue before the British Government many times.

- **October 10, 1913**

Jinnah formally joined the AIML by signing the proforma of party membership on which Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Syed Wazir Hasan also testified.

- **December 20, 1913**

Jinnah presided over the meeting of Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay to welcome Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Syed Wazir Hasan on their return from England where they had gone to plead the cause the Cawnpore Mosque issue.

- **December 26-28, 1913**

At the INC session in Karachi, Jinnah got the Congress to agree to the Muslim League demand for the grant of self-government as suitable to India.

## ❖ **1914**

- **July 28, 1914**

First World War started in Europe in which the whole world was engulfed. The British, as leader of the Allied Forces, fully participated in the War against opposing Central Powers led by Germany. The problem for the Indian Muslims was that Ottoman Empire sided with the Central Powers. In this way British Government saw it as their enemy. As a fear from the Indian Muslims, the Indian British Government secretly contacted some Muslim leaders so that the annual session of AIML could not be held in December 1914. This was on the plea that the holding of AIML session would tantamount to as being against the interests of the British Government. Jinnah thought that the Indian Muslims were being led on the wrong path through some wire-pullers. But the problem was that at that time Jinnah had not become a member of the AIML Council. It was in February 1915 that Jinnah was elected as member of the AIML Council.

## ❖ **1915**

- **April 12, 1915**

Jinnah, on becoming member of the AIML Council, contacted a number of Muslim leaders. By April 12, 1915 he was able to get signatures of twenty-eight Muslim leaders on a requisition for holding the AIML session in Bombay.

- **April 26, 1915**

Jinnah sent requisition to Syed Wazir Hasan, Secretary of the AIML, requesting for the session of the AIML to be held in Bombay. This requisition was signed by thirty-three Muslim leaders.

- **June 6, 1915**

Meeting of the AIML Council was held in Bombay for the purpose of making a decision for holding AIML session in Bombay. A decision could not be taken because of opposition of Suleman Casim Haji

Mitha and Maulvi Rafi Uddin Ahmad, President and Vice-President of the Bombay Muslim League. As a result of this, a controversy started in the columns of Bombay newspapers in which Jinnah group and the Mitha group wrote against each other.

- **November 10, 1915**

Meeting of the AIML Council held in Lucknow decided to hold the next session of the AIML in Bombay on invitation from the Jinnah group of Muslim leaders. Mitha group was defeated and the decision of the Council was taken by 49 to 13 votes. Thus, Jinnah prevailed over the deliberations of the Muslim League.

- **November 11, 1915**

Jinnah published an appeal to the Muslim leaders in the newspapers of Bombay in which he called upon all of them to sink their differences and close their ranks so that it could be proved that we are fit for the real political franchise, freedom and self-government. Concluding his appeal, he said: In conclusion, I urge all the Mohammedans to rally round the flag of the All India Muslim League and, as true patriots, stand by its constitution and thus make the community feel proud of the only political organization it possesses at present.

- **December 9, 1915**

On the desire of the Mitha group, a delegation of the Bombay Muslim League leaders “ led by Jinnah “ met Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay at the Governor House in which Sir Ali Imam, the Law Member of Viceroy Executive Council, Jinnah, Faiz Tyabji, Fazal bhoj Currimbhoy, Muhammad Hakim Abdullah Shah, Sharif Dev ji Kanji, Salman Abdul Wahid, Suleman Casim Mitha and Rafi Uddin participated. All concerns of the Government with respect to the holding of AIML session in Bombay were removed. The Government also agreed that it will not oppose the holding of the session.

December 30-31, 1915 to January 1, 1916

Three-day session of the AIML was held in Bombay presided over by Mazhar ul haq, a friend of Jinnah. When there was some disturbance on December 31, Jinnah was asked to control the session. Jinnah did so and the third day proceedings were held at Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. The successful holding of the session proved Jinnah dominance over the League proceedings. Towards the end of session, the President thus thanked Jinnah: Mr. Jinnah, we the Muslims of India thank you “a remark acclaimed by loud and continued cheers by the audience. At this session, Jinnah succeeded in appointing a committee of the Muslim League members to negotiate with the Congress committee members for finalization of a joint scheme of reforms. This committee was to negotiate with the committee appointed by the Congress “formed as a result of a motion by Banerjee, also a friend of Jinnah “for developing joint scheme of reforms on December 27, 1915. It was Jinnah personality which made the Muslims, Hindus, and parsis work together and successfully hold the League and the Congress sessions at the same time in Bombay. This showed Jinnah popularity and people faith in his ideals.

## ❖ **1916**

There was a Lucknow pact in 1916 between Muslim league and congress.

Muslims were considered a separate nation in this pact. After this Quaid e Azam were known as Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unit.

## ❖ **1919**

Khilafat movement started in 1919 to save khilafat in turkey. Movement was started by Muslims of subcontinent.

### ❖ 1920

Non-cooperation movement started in 1920. The aim of movement was self-Governance and obtaining full independence as Indian national congress

Hijrat movement of 1920 was by product of khilafat movement .

Suggestions were made by local bodies representing central khilafat organization that Muslims should migrate to place where their religion and national image are not jeopardized.

### ❖ 1928

Nehru report 1928 was memorandum to appeal for new domination status and a federal set up of government for constitution of India.

### ❖ 1929

Fourteen points of Quaid e Azam were represented in 1929 to criticize the Nehru report. so Jinnah represented his proposal in form of 14 points.

### ❖ 1930

Allama Iqbal Allahabad address represented in 1930. And become first leader to articulate what would become known as the Two nation theory that Muslims are distinction nation and deserved independence.

### ❖ 1933

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali gave a name to idea of Iqbal known “PAKISTAN” in 1933.

### ❖ 1935

In 1935, government passed a new act of 1935 in which priority gave to provincial autonomy.

### ❖ 1939

In 1939, congress administrations were come to an end. and Muslims celebrate day of deliverance on 22 December, 1939.

### ❖ 1940

The resolution for establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims of British India passed in annual session of All India Muslim League held in Lahore on 22-24 March 1940 is a landmark document of Pakistan’s history. March 23, 1940 was day of Pakistan resolution.

### ❖ 1942



The Crips mission was a failed attempt in late march 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in world war II. The mission was headed by a senior minister SIR Stafford Crips.

## ❖ 1945

- Shimla Conference

The Shimla conference of 1945 was a meeting between the Viceroy of India Lord Wavell and the major political leaders of British India at Vice regal Lodge in Shimla.

- General Election

General elections were held in British India in December 1945 to elect members of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The elected members later formed the Constituent Assembly of India.

## ❖ 1946

- Cabinet Mission Plan

The cabinet Mission came to India aimed to discuss the transfer of powers from British government to Indian Leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence.

- Direct Action Day

Direct action day (16 august 1946), also known as the 1946 Kolkata killings, was a day of widespread communal rioting by Muslims in city of Kolkata in Bengal province of British India. The day also marked the start of what is known as The Week of Long Knives.

- Interim Government 1946

Provisional Government or interim government formed on 2 September 1946, from newly elected Constituent Assembly of India, had the task of assisting the transition of British India to independence.

## ❖ 1947

- 3 June 1947 plan

The 3 June 1947 plan was also known as Mountbatten plan. The British government proposed a plan, announced on 3 June 1947, that included these principles: Principle of partition of India was accepted by British government. successor governments would be given dominion status.

- Indian Independence Act 1947

Indian independence act was passed in 1947. the act created two new independent dominions; India and Pakistan.

- **Radcliffe Award 1947**

Radcliffe Award was the outcome of an official plan announce by Lord Mountbatten on 3 June 1947, regarding partition of India into two separate sovereign states- India and Pakistan.

- **14 August 1947**

Finally, Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947, on the Map of world, After a lot of struggles and Sacrifices of human lives.

- **Dawn of freedom**

This stain-covered daybreak, this night-bitten dawn,  
This is not that dawn of which there was expectation;  
This is not that dawn with longing for which;  
The friends set out, (convinced) that somewhere  
There would be met with

The poem illustrates split of Indian subcontinent in an imaginary style, covering aftermath and its related event as personally felt or realized by poet.

*The end*