

1- What is diarchy?

(4) [4]

Diarchy is a system of double government introduced by the government of India Act 1919 the various fields or subjects of administration were divided between the councilors and the ministers named reserved and transferred respectively. This system ended in 1935 by the introduction of provincial autonomy.

2- Why did Jinnah produce his Fourteen Points?

[7]

Jinnah's fourteen points were introduced in January 1929, when All India Muslim League met in conference in Delhi. They were there after rejection of Nehru Report because of which Hindu-Muslim collaboration was at an end. Those points were also there as in Nehru Report - Hindi was to be made the official language. And there were four more proposals which were asking for Muslim rights and provincial autonomy.

The other foremost reason was to set out Muslim demands, protect their rights because in future they might be negotiated by Congress or British. Muslims were united because they wanted to have a political

supern. which was mentioned in the Nehru Report.

power such as one-third of elected representatives for both the ^{house} central and legislature shall be Muslims, and reservation of seats in Bengal and Punjab. Which would make Muslims politically strong and someone would be able to tell about the problems which are faced by Muslims.

Jinnah also agreed that Hindu and Muslim are separate nations and can not live together. Besides, he believed that Hindus do not stay on their word and would betray Muslims. Therefore, he wanted that there shall be separate homeland for Muslims.

~~Muslim demand~~

5

Why did Jinnah produce his Fourteen points?

The fourteen points were introduced by Jinnah in 1929 to set out the Muslim demands for any future negotiations by with either British or congress for protection of Muslim rights.

Jinnah's fourteen points were written in response to the Nehru report as jinnah wanted separate electorates so that Muslims could have representation of $\frac{1}{3}$ in every decision made in the government however Nehru report called for joint electorates. Urdu was the official language of Muslims in India but the Nehru report said that Hindi shall be made the official language & this was rejected by Muslims.

Jinnah wanted the powers ^{to be} in the hand of provincial government while the Nehru report wanted to be in the hands of central government this meant that Hindus

would win the elections since they were in majority in central government. This made muslims realize that they ^{could} were a seprate nation and should have seprate homeland.

1- Read carefully the given paragraph and answer (a)

During the World War 2 the British Government promised Dominion Status after the war but not the full independence. Congress announced that it would not support Britain without a promise of full independence. On 22nd December 1939 the Muslim League celebrated the Day of Deliverance.

Why was the Day of Deliverance celebrated?

[4]

- Because Congress rule was hated due to atrocities, banke malsam, muslim killings, Wardha Scheme, Congress tyranny
- The unity between Congress and league became irreconcilable and the chance of the future united India was less likely
- Congress had resigned partly because Britain was more concerned about the war than the future of India

Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937-1939) was hated so much because of the introduction of Bande Matram? Explain your answer.

12

[14]

Due to the 1937 elections congress had started oppressing Muslims. Several measures taken by Congress were hated such as Bande Matram, Wardha Scheme and Congress Tyranny. I agree that Bande Matram was the reason behind increased hatred.

Bande Matram was a nationalist song which degraded the Muslims & encouraged their expulsion from India. This hadn't just been a Congress policy. It was a compulsion on every one including Muslims to sing it. It was also sung before starting national assemblies, before official businesses, every morning. Muslims were offended as the song was insulting to them and talked about removing them from the country even though they were apart of it.

Other reason includes the Wardha Scheme. An education scheme that was Gandhi's view introduced in all Congress education ministries. There was to be no religious education, teaching was done in Hindi and spinning cotton was introduced in the curriculum. All students were to bow ~~to~~ in front of Gandhi's picture. Muslims thought

of these measures as an attempt to convert students to Hinduism, as there isn't any religious education. Students were forced into cotton spinning, this was another way of leaving the Muslims illiterate by not giving proper education. Religious thoughts of the students were changing as they bowed in front of Gandhi's picture. Moreover, Hindu extremists were making it difficult for Muslims to practice their religion as they forbade eating or slaughtering of cows. Azaan was forbidden, noisy processions were arranged near mosques and pigs were pushed inside to disturb prayers during prayer times. Properties & houses of Muslims were burnt. Muslims were reluctant to complain as decisions were always against them. This time period was known as the 'Congress Tyranny'.

Therefore, this was the most hated time period. It was quite problematic for Muslims. Congress Tyranny & Wardha Scheme were not as widespread as Bande Matram since it was practiced at official events too. Muslims were working and were part of India, it was their country too, yet Hindus were persistent on removing them. Muslims were working to get rid of British but the Congress Rule hated them and made them suffer.

1. This question is about the Pakistan Movement between 1927 and 1937.

Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

The Simon Commission 1927

The offer of the hand of friendship from Congress is more valuable than any concession which the British Government is willing to make. This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay firmly declares that the commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it denies the right of the people of India to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country. It contains no Indian representation. Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the commission at any stage or in any form. We are not satisfied with the status of just being petitioners to this commission.

From a speech made by Jinnah in Bombay in 1927, in reaction to the appointment of the Simon Commission.

- (a) According to Source A, why was there opposition to the Simon Commission of 1927? [3]

2. This question is about Congress Rule in India between 1937 and 1939.

Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A

The Day of Deliverance

I wish the Muslims all over India to celebrate Friday 22 December 1939 as a national 'Day of Deliverance' from Congress rule. Provincial and local Muslim Leagues should hold meetings to offer thanks in their prayers for the end of the unjust Congress regime. These meetings should be peaceful and orderly so as not to upset or offend any other community. It is the Congress High Command who are responsible for the unjust tyranny of these past years. Adapted from a speech by Jinnah to the Muslim community on 22 December 1939.

- (a) According to Source A how did Jinnah want the Muslim community to act on 22 December 1939? [3]

3. What was the Simon Report? [4]
4. Who was Rahmat Ali? [4]
5. What was the Communal Award? [4]
6. What was Satyagraha? [4]
7. What was the 'Day of Deliverance'? [4]
8. Describe what happened at Allahabad in 1930. [4]
9. What does Source B tell us about the negotiations during the Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932? [5]

SOURCE B

The Round Table Conferences 1930–1932



A QUESTION OF CONTROL.
INDIA. "WHAT ABOUT CHANGING PLACES?"
JOHN BULL. "WELL, YOU'RE WELCOME TO SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO AT THE WHEEL,
BUT I THINK I'D BETTER SIT BESIDE YOU—WITHIN REACH OF THE BRAKE."

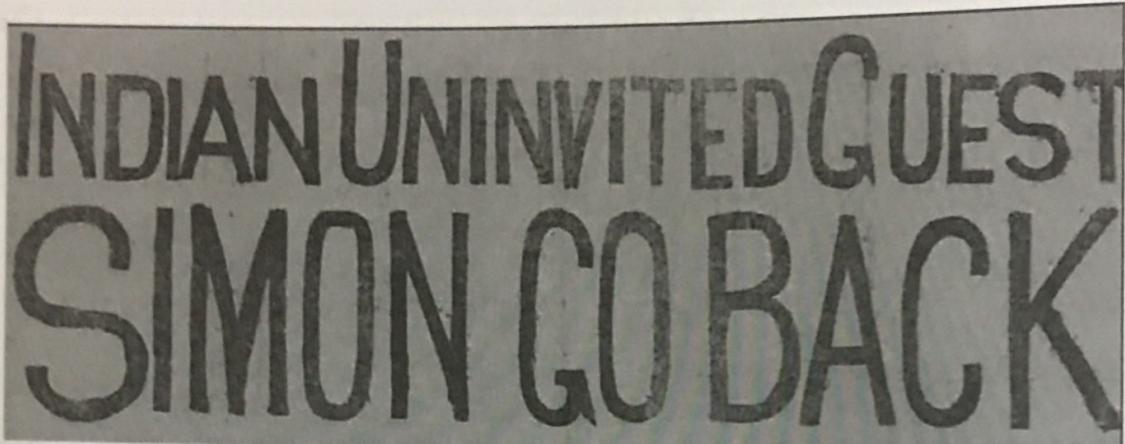
*From a British political magazine during the period of the Round Table Conferences.
John Bull is a character used in political cartoons as a national symbol to represent
Britain in general.*

10. How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the Simon Commission of 1927?

[5]

SOURCE B

The Simon Commission 1927



A banner produced at the time of the Simon Commission

11. What can we learn from Source B about Gandhi's ideas on education between 1937 and 1939?

[5]

SOURCE B

Gandhi's educational ideas



A photograph of Gandhi at an ashram

12. Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points in 1929?

[7]

13. Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful?

[7]

14. Explain the importance of the Government of India Act of 1935 to the future of the subcontinent.

[7]

1) Friendship from Congress will be better than any British concessions.

2m-30s
The commission has no Indian representation. Indians were not satisfied with just being petitioners. Indians didn't have the right to frame constitutions of their own country.

2) Jinnah wanted Muslims to give thanks & celebrate this day. However, with respect & humility to other communities. He want all Muslim Leagues to hold public meetings & hold calm celebrations. The Congress High Command was the focus of all attention

4m-30s
3) In 1927 Sir John Simon chaired a commission to discuss further reforms in India. The commission had zero Indian representation, hence it was widely opposed as its membership opposed self-government. League & Congress

had boycotted it. ~~The~~ Simon Commission reported in 1930 and its main points were that federal system with more powers to provinces. Diarchy ended with provincial government in hands of ministers responsible to legislative councils. NWFP was given legislative council but no government.

4) In 1930 he went to Cambridge to study law. There in London he attended conferences about the condition of the Hindu & Muslim community in India. He favoured partition, hence in 1933 wrote a pamphlet 'Now or Never' that favoured separate homeland for Muslims. The pamphlet developed the name Pakistan & was the reason behind Pakistan Movement. u
3

5) In 1932, after second round table conference, Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Awards. These

3m-20s
recognised rights of ~~Muslim~~ minorities for separate electorates. Muslim did not prefer it as it reduced their numbers in Punjab & Bengal but they still accepted it. Gandhi had opposed it by protests & hunger strikes. The Untouchables were the mainstream of force in India member of Hindu society.

2m-36s
6) It was a Hindu word that meant force or holding on to the truth. It was Gandhi's idea in 1919 of non-violent protests. As a person of passive resistance this is what he used for oppositions. It consisted of hunger strikes, sit-down strikes, protest march petitions & boycotts. strong spiritual force

2m-39s
7) On December 22, 1939 Jinnah called on the Muslims to celebrate the end of congress rule. Jinnah appealed to local & provincial Muslim League

districts to publicly celebrate & hold meetings. However, he ordered to maintain respect & humility towards other communities. Congress objected to this celebration.

8) Allama Iqbal chaired a meeting of Muslim League where he argued that Muslims were a separate nation who deserved a separate homeland. He said that Islam united all Muslims. He called for Punjab, Balochistan & NWFP to be a separate state. He wanted Muslims to recognise themselves separately.

9) Driver of the car John Bull represents British & the Indian represents Indians as passengers. British have control of the car that suggests they have control of power & decisions in the state. The Indian wants to take control of the car, therefore the state but the British are

persistent. The driving of car on a ~~smooth~~ bumpy terrain ~~can~~ shows difficult negotiations during conferences. It can also be depicted that Indian leaders did not want to attend conferences as British had already made decisions, as John Bull wants to keep the car in his control.

3M-446
10) Indians opposed this commission ~~as~~ as it had no Indian representation. They made boards & began protests. Gandhi began his non-violent protests like fasting & boycotting. ~~The~~ Muslim League had also boycotted it. The reasons were that Indians did not want to remain petitioners. They wanted a say on how their own country was run. Simon was not welcome in India ~~at~~ at all & Indians wouldn't let them stay at any cost.

Avoid too much by info that is not mentioned in source

11) Gandhi was ~~not~~ a keen supporter of education as he is seen reading a book. He has a peaceful & calm environment that he was not a fan of violence rather simple communication between educated people to resolve a misunderstanding. A spinning wheel is seen, hence Gandhi could be a lover of handicrafts & hand woven products. Therefore he supported the Wardha Scheme as it emphasised on such crafts. As he is at an ~~ashram~~ ashram, he ~~could be~~ ^{was} a person who likes educational places. Hence supported schools and institutes.

4M-335

12) Many reasons were there behind the 14 points. Firstly, it was to counter the Nehru report. The Nehru report had refused to recognise the rights of Muslims. They were purely Hindu's demands who ~~refused~~ that had further pushed down the Muslims as it was taking away the

right of separate electorates and wanted Hindi to be made the official language, that the Muslims opposed.

Secondly, it was the basis of any negotiations with Congress or British. It was Muslim demands that had to be followed before any further cooperations. This made the Muslims realize they were a separate nation. ~~lastly~~ For protection of Muslim rights

Lastly, it united the Muslims together. It helped the Muslims realize that they were different in culture, religion & general lifestyle. Hence, it was their base of a separate homeland.

United them behind Jinnah's leadership.

13) It was unsuccessful for many seasons. Firstly, the Labour Party lost power in Britain so the new coalition party was not

at all been to make compromises in India.

Secondly, Gandhi refused to speak for any minorities. He just talked about Congress & Hindus specifically disregarding other communities.

Lastly, Gandhi rejected Jinnah's 14 points. He completely called off his supports to minorities & Muslims ~~and~~ majorly. Due to these communal issues British gave Indians an ultimatum, else they, British, will figure out a solution to Indians' problems.

(4) It was quite a key event. Some provincial autonomy was given to provincial government so they were allowed to make more decisions and establish programmes. It was an important step as some

6M-356

sights were earned.

Secondly, the federal system was established that gave princely states ~~could~~ ~~for~~ ~~sight~~ to participate in political affairs and ~~in~~ position to make decisions. Though, key decisions were still in British hands, hence were opposed by Indians.

Lastly, Ministers in the ~~government~~ provinces had control over all departments except the British ^{Governor} would intervene to veto a bill or for public order. This also gave more rights for voting as now 5 times the previous number of people could vote. This made about 35 million people.

1) How did the name 'Pakistan' originate? [4]

In 1933, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali wrote a four page pamphlet called 'Now or Never' in which he called for Muslims to become a separate nation. He devised the name Pakistan for the Muslim homeland. It comprises of five northern units of India: Punjab, Afghan (NWFP), Kashmir, Sindh & Balochistan. By end of year many Muslims were aware of this name & understood its importance, however this idea was ignored by AIML & Jinnah. They thought this was impractical.

2) Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful? [7]

Gandhi was the source of many problems in this conference. He went against Jinnah's 14 Points & refused to include them in any future discussions.

Secondly, he did not talk about the

demands of & rights of minorities. He refused to recognise problems & rights of Muslims.

Lastly, as the Labour Party lost power in Britain, the new coalition government showed little interest in reaching a compromise in India. Due to these reasons, no success was achieved in this conference. Gandhi totally disregarded other communities, due to these communal disagreements, British gave Indians an ultimatum that they will impose their own solution if Indians don't reach a compromise.

3) Describe what happened in Allahabad in 1930. [4]

A meeting of AIML was chaired by Allama Iqbal. In his presidential address, he argued that Muslims are one nation & should be recognised separately. He also called for certain areas to be made

separate such as Balochistan, Punjab, NWFP. He said no peace could come if Muslims didn't realize they were a separate nation. Islam united Muslims as one, urged Muslims to work for a separate homeland.

4) Why was Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal asked to chair the Muslim League at Allaha bad 1930? [7]

Firstly, Iqbal was against British control of India. Congress went against Muslim beliefs hence this strengthened his view for a separate homeland independent of British. He believed that Islam united Muslims as one.

Secondly, he was a well-respected, authoritative figure to advocate for the partition of India & separate Muslim state. He had the confidence of many Muslims. His poetry played a major part to as it urged Muslims to strive for a separate homeland.

It awakened a sense of unity & nationhood amongst Muslims.

Lastly, he was well educated & was the best leader present. Jinnah had not yet accepted the Two Nation Theory & wasn't willing to work for it. Hence Allama Iqbal was the most suitable to chair the meeting.

5) Who was Rahmat Ali? [4]

3 mins
In 1930, he went to Cambridge to study law. There in London, he attended meetings regarding the Hindu & Muslim communities in India. Since he favoured partition, in 1933 he wrote a pamphlet called 'Now or Never' which called for separate Muslim state. In this he devised the name Pakistan. His work was one of the reasons behind the Pakistan Movement formation. * His work became popular amongst Muslims in 1930s.

6) Explain why there were three Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932? [7]

The first RTC was held to review the Simon Commission's report & discuss the future of the subcontinent. It was to discuss the developments & solutions. Congress was ~~over~~ a major political party of India & since it didn't attend the first conference, little progress was made. Other minor attending parties were unable to reach an agreement.

Due to failure of the first conference, Lord Irwin held talks with Gandhi and signed the Gandhi - Irwin Pact. This progress allowed second conference to take place. However this time, Gandhi rejected Jinnah's 14 points & refused to talk about ^{problems of} minorities in India. Though he said he spoke for whole of India. Hence that the second RTC also failed.

Lastly, after the second RTC British gave Indians an ultimatum ~~to~~ that they will impose their own solution if Indians were unable to reach an agreement. Due to this reason, a final conference was held as a last attempt to finding a solution.

- Q 1 a) After Nehru report, in Delhi Proposals 1927 Jinnah's aim were to establish Hindu-Muslim unity and then reject separate electorates, next he wanted muslim majority provinces to equal the number of Hindu majority ones represented in central province. Lastly he aimed for 1/3 seats in central legislature should be left for Muslims.
- b) Indians did not welcome the simon commission, as it says 'uninvited guest', then simon was not popular hence he was asked to return 'Simon go back'. Moreover, ~~as~~ there was no Indian member in committee thus indians wanted him and his other members to return. In all it shows that simon commission did not satisfy Indians and it was very unpopular.
- c) As ~~the~~ Allama Iqbal was a senior and good leader who was respected by all muslims and was the first to appeal for partition thus he was requested to chair Muslim League in Allahabad 1930. In addition, ^{most} all muslims unanimously supported him.

Secondly, his poetry and writings were appreciated because he was highly educated, & his work united many muslims making them aware of Muslim's right and wanted a

prosperous Muslim community. Also he was in favour of Two nation theory which later became one of the aims of Muslim League.

Wastly, he supported Muslims and was against British rule which made him believe strongly that Muslims should have separate homeland. Moreover, he also opposed Congress, for dominant Hindu rule and wanted to strengthen Muslims and Muslim League so they can be powerful and strong too. Therefore, he chaired for Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930.

b. Why was the Day of Deliverance in 1939 celebrated?

7/ [7]

The Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22 December 1939. This was celebrated when

Congress rule which started in 1937 had ended in 1939. Congress rule was known as Congress tyranny, as

it brought many problems to Muslims. Congress took some measures which threatened Muslims culture

and identity, the measures were Bande Matram, The Wardha Scheme and The Congress Tyranny.

This is like introduction which is not needed n 7 marks question

Bande Matram was a nationalist Hindu song which had bad words against Muslims and encouraged Hindus to expel Muslims from 'Hindustan'. It was in the start of every official business and every morning in National Assembly which offended and worried Muslim. Further, The Wardha Scheme was an educational scheme, there were no religious studies and everything was taught in Hindi this was done in order to convert Muslims to Hinduism. There was cotton spinning done by hand and students were forced to bow before Gandhi's picture hung in their schools. Moreover, in Congress Tyranny in some places Hindu extremist disturbed Muslims with several ways such as pushing pigs in mosque, making noises at time of prayers and it was forbidden to slaughter cows. Hence, this period from 1937-1939 was known as Congress Tyranny.

Then, in 1939 World War 2 started between Britain and Germany. And British required man power on Battle field and Viceroy Linlithgow announced that India was the part of the war but Congress refused and they all resigned from governmental jobs and Muslims were pleased. Therefore, Jinnah called this day "Day of Deliverance". It was celebrated in order of end of Congress Rule.

Answer should be equally written in 3 paragraphs. However most of points this answer are written in the middle paragraph.