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# Assignment No1 Solution **PAK 302**

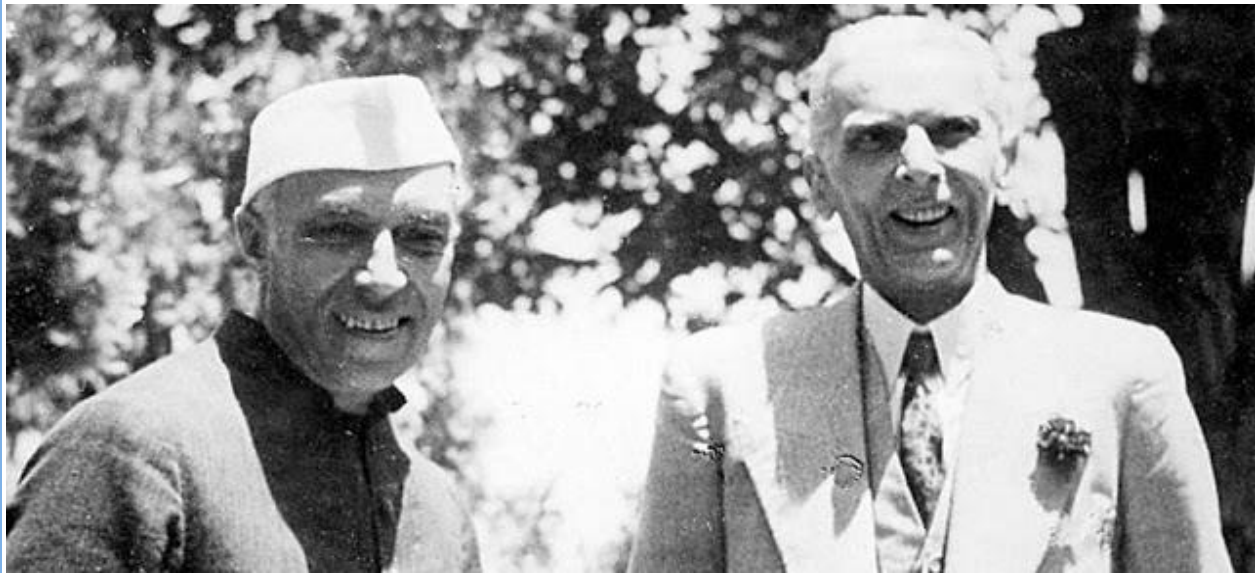
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**Objectives:**

To assess students' knowledge of the subject and to motivate them towards conceptual knowledge and practical application of the subject.

1. How did the establishment of Indian National Congress (1885) trigger the Muslims leaders to have their own separate political forum? Justify your answer with at least five points. 10 Marks



**Solution:**

Indian National Congress, byname Congress Party, broadly based political party of India. Formed in 1885, the Indian National Congress dominated the Indian movement for independence from Great Britain. It subsequently formed most of India's governments from the time of independence and often had a strong presence in many state governments.

**Formation of Muslim League and its Objectives**

On December 30, 1906, Muslim league was formed under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims. Factors that promote the Muslim league are - British Plan, Lack of Education, Loss of Sovereignty by Muslims, Expression of Religious Colour, Economic backwardness of India. The partition of Bengal created a communal divide. On December 30, 1906, Muslim league was formed under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to the notion to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims. Initially, it gets great support from the British but when it adopted the notion of Self-rule then they get destitution from them. The Amritsar session of the League, held in 1908, under the president ship of Sir Syed Ali Imam, demanding a separate electorate for the Muslims, this was conceded to them by his Morley-Minto Reform 1909. Maulana Muhammad Ali started

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an English Journal 'Comrade' and an Urdu Paper 'Hamdard' to propagate his anti-league views. He also started 'Al-Hilal' which served as a mouthpiece of his Nationalist views.  
**Factor promoting the Muslim league**

### **British Plan**

Dividing Indian on communal lines and adhered separatist attitude in Indian politics. For example- Separate electorate, Played caste politics between non- Brahmins and Brahmins.  
**Lacks of Education**

Muslims were isolated from western and technical education.

### **Loss Sovereignty by Muslims**

1857 revolt makes British to think that Muslims are dangerous for their colonial policy. As they were established their rule after dethroning the Mughal rule.

### **Expression of Religious Color**

Most of the historians and radical nationalists glorified India's one side of our composite culture. They praises were biased because Shivaji, Rana Pratap etc were paraises but they remained silent on Akbar, Sher Shah Suri, Allauddin Khalji, Tipu Sultan etc.  
**Economic backwardness of India**

Lack of Industrialisation causes acute unemployment and British attitude towards cottage industry was pathetic.

### **Objectives of the formation of league**

To promote loyalty of Indian Muslims towards the British government

To protect the political and other rights of the Indian Muslims and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government

To overcome on the feeling of hostility among Muslims towards other communities

**2. How did Jinnah secure the rights of Indian Muslims in his fourteen points (1928)? Justify your answer with at least five points. 5 points**



**Solution:**

The Fourteen Points of Jinnah were proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah as a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India. In 1928, an All Parties Conference was convened to solve the constitutional problems of India.

**Jinnah's Fourteen Demands**

1. Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces.
2. Provincial autonomy.
3. No constitutional amendment by the center without the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian federation.
4. All legislatures and elected bodies to have adequate representation of Muslims in every province without reducing a majority of Muslims in a province to a minority or equality.
5. Adequate representation to Muslims in the services and in self-governing bodies.
6. One-third Muslim representation in the Central Legislature.
7. In any cabinet at the center or in the provinces, one-third to be Muslims.
8. Separate electorates for Muslims.
9. No bill or resolution in any legislature to be passed if three-fourths of a minority community considers such a bill or resolution to be against their interests.
10. Any territorial redistribution not to affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP.
11. Separation of Sind from Bombay.
12. Constitutional reforms in the NWFP and Baluchistan.
13. Full religious freedom to all communities.
14. Protection of Muslim rights in religion, culture, education and language