

Muslim League (1906)

Introduction

- Formation of Indian National Congress-1885.
- Partition of Bengal-1905.
- Simla Deputation-1906.

Formation of Muslim League

- Annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference (30-31 Dec. 1906) was presided by Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk.
- Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan of Bengal proposed the formation of a political platform for the Muslims of the India, so Muslim League was formed

Presidents

- Sir Agha Khan was made 1st president of M.L and six vice presidents were appointed

Green book

- The constitution of M.L was written by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.

London Branch

- It was made by Syed Amir Ali in 1908.

Women wing of M.L

- It was established in 1937 at Patna session of M.L.

Objectives of Muslim League

1. To promote among the Muslims of the India feeling of loyalty towards the British Government.
2. To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims of India and respectfully to represent their needs and aspirations to government.
3. To prevent the rise among Muslims of India of any feelings of hostility towards other communities.

The Constitution of M.L revisited

- Quaid-e-Azam joined M.L in 1913 and he was joint member of M.L and Congress. He was working for the union of Muslims and Hindus and so the objectives of the Muslim League were changed in its annual session on March 23, 1913 at Lucknow.

1. The attainment, under the aegis of British crown, of a system of self rule suitable for Indians through constitutional means.
2. The study reforms in the existing system.
3. Cooperation with other communities of India for the said purpose.

Government of India Act-1909

(Minto-Morley Reforms)

Introduction

- Dissatisfaction from act of 1892.
- Victory of liberal party in England.
- Announcement of constitutional reforms in India by Lord Morley.
- Success of Simla Deputation.
- Political deadlock in India after Bengal partition

Features of the Act

- Separate electorate for Muslims in India except in Burma, N.W.F.P, C.P and Punjab.
- Expansion in Governor General's executive council and members were raised from 16 to 60 out of which 23 were non-official and 37 were official members.
- Expansion in Provincial legislative council with 50 seats for larger Provinces (Bengal, U.P, Bihar, Bombay and Madras) and 30 seats for other Provinces (Punjab, Burma, Asaam).
- Powers of the council were increased, they were allowed to discuss budget and move resolutions and they were also given the right to ask questions.
- The franchise was restricted.
- Elections were held by university senate, district boards, municipal committees, zamindars and chamber of commerce.

Criticism on the Act

- Power rendered in British hands
- Undue importance to Landlords, Businessmen and industrialists.
- No right to women voting.
- Essence of real parliamentary system was missing.
- Restricted franchise.
- Undue burden on exchequer.

Hindu reaction

- Hindus strongly opposed the right of separate electorate given to the Muslims of India.

Muslim reaction

- Muslims of India remarked the event as their greatest success in the Indian politics because they were accepted, for the first time, a separate nation by the British government.

Lucknow pact (1916)

Introduction

- Efforts by Hakim Ajmal Khan in 1910.
- Inclusion of Jinnah in M.L. in 1913.
- Role of Comrade and Al-Hilal.
- Meeting held on 31 Dec. 1916 at Lucknow.

Importance

- It was first joint accord of Congress and M.L. against the British.
- After the British acceptance of Muslims as a separate nation, it was for the first time that Hindus of India accepted Muslims as a separate nation.

Proposals

- Full administrative and financial autonomy should be given to the people of the India.
- It was demanded that the members of Imperial legislative council should be increased to 150 and out of them 4/5 members should be elected and 1/5 should be nominated by the viceroy.
- It was proposed that the total members of the legislative councils of the larger provinces should be 125 and that of smaller provinces should be 50 to 75.
- The council of Sec. of state should be assisted by two assistant secretaries; one of them must be an Indian.
- Expense of the Sec. of State and his executive council should be met by the British government.
- The relations of the Sec. of the state with the government of India should be similar to those of the Sec. of the state for colonies with the governments of the dominions
- Voting should be of general adult franchise,
- Executive should be separated from judiciary.
- Viceroy will be bound to the resolution passed by the legislative assembly.
- Self-government should be given to the people of India.
- Separate electorate and reservation of 1/3rd seats for Muslims.
- Half of the members of the executive council of the viceroy should be Indian, elected by the members of Imperial legislative council.
- If any resolution is opposed by the 3/4 of the concerned community, it must be considered null and void.
- System of weightage was adopted according to which Muslims representation was settled at: Punjab 50%, Bengal 40%, Bombay 35%, U.P 30%, Bihar 25%, C.P 15% and Madras 15%.

CSS Competition Zone Pakistan

“Mr. Jinnah was called as the ambassador of the Hindu-Muslim unity”