

Initial Propositions of INC

- Loyalty to queen Victoria
- Indianisation of ICS
- Awareness among people
- Persuading British Government to end its unfair practices
- Passing of Indian Councils Act, 1892 credit to INC

Trajectory of INC

- Little success and desperation
- Divided into moderates and radicals
- Radical nationalism: Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Poona
- Emergence of secret societies against British
- 1897, British officer and his companion assassinated

Partition of Bengal

- One of the largest provinces
- Western Bengal: 54 million
- East Bengal and Assam: 31 million: Muslim majority
- Administrative problems
- Partitioned in 1905 by Lord Curzon

Muslim view on partition

- Delighted
- Got province of their own
- Rapprochement with British
- Opportunity to escape brutality of Hindu rule

Hindu's view on Partition

- Not administrative expediency, but *sinister reasons*
- Divide and Rule
- Hindu dominated congress called for reforms
- 16 October, 1905 as day of mourning
- Hundreds of protest meetings and petitions sent to Government
- Assassination attempt at future viceroy, Lord minto
- *Swadeshi Movement*: boycott of British goods
- Worker strikes

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British Reaction to Hindu Protest

- Restrictions on newspapers and public meetings
- In 1908, Press Act
- Imprisonment of Hindu leaders
- Meanwhile, new viceroy Lord Minto started working on reforms to win hearts of moderate Hindus

Winning the support of Muslims: *Simla Deputation*

- Muslims dismayed at Hindus reaction to Partition of Bengal
- They feared reversal and lacked capacity to mobilise parallel to Hindus
- INC was already Hindu dominated
- To appease Hindus, British might declare Hindi as national language
- Victory of Liberal Government in Britain in 1905: fear of democracy
- It was time to act
- On 8 October 1906, deputation of prominent Muslims led by Agha Visited Viceroy Minto at Simla

Muslims demands at Simla

- Separate electorate
- Principle of weightage in all councils

- Lord Minto accepted

Importance of Simla Deputation

- Realised the efforts of Sir Syed and others
- Take off of Muslims constitutional struggle
- Assertion of separate identity
- Considered as forerunner to Pakistan

SS 1857-
1857
1857

Reasons for foundation

- Encouragement from success of Simla deputation
- To counters growing influence of Hindu dominated INC
- Partition of Bengal reinforced division between Muslim and Hindus
- To ensure representation of Muslim views to British

Formation of AML

- 1906, Twentieth Session of Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dhaka
- Chaired by Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
- Decision to set up an Organization to be called '**All-India Muslim League**'

Objectives of AML

- To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims in India
- To represent Muslim needs and aspirations to the government of India
- To promote feelings of loyalty to the British government
- To remove any misunderstanding amongst the Muslims as to the intentions of any government measure
- To prevent the rise of hostility in Muslims towards other communities in India

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Morley-Minto Reforms

- Both Lord Minto and SS John Morley we're convinced of justification of more Indian representation in Government
- They drew up series of reforms, passed by British Parliament called Indian Councils Act, 1909
- Commonly known as Morley- Minto reforms

Main terms of Morley- Minto Reforms

- The Imperial Council was increased to 60 members by more 'non-official members' (members not holding positions in Government). However, British retained control by ensuring that the majority of members were 'official' (and therefore appointed by British)
- Central Executive Council was increased by adding 60 new members
- Provincial Councils were also increased to 50 members in larger provinces and 30 in smaller provinces
- Muslim representatives to the councils were elected by a separate Muslim only electorate

The Importance of the Reforms: A voice for Indians?

- Apparently, Indian representation was increased
- Yet no real power, councils had only advisory function
- Acceptance of Separate electorates for Muslims
- Hindus objected to separate electorates

Reversal of Partition of Bengal

- In 1911, Lord Harding, the new viceroy agreed to reverse the partition of Bengal
- Forced by fierce opposition of Bengali Hindus
- But British shifted capital from Calcutta to Delhi
- Bitterly opposed by Muslims
- Muslims realised the importance of AML
- In January 1913, AML declared self-government in India as its aim

The Lucknow Pact, 1916

- Failure of British to grant more rights to Indians in the period up to 1914
- British repression during world war
- Thanks to efforts of Jinnah, Muslim League and Congress held their annual sessions in Bombay
- Joint Councils of Congress and League were set up
- To appease British declared: at least half of the members of Executive Council being elected, the legislative Council having a majority of elected members
- Congress and League realised the importance of their unity

- In 1916, both parties held their sessions in Lucknow
- League represented by Jinnah
- Congress by Mahajan

Muslims demand accepted by Congress

- Separate electorates for Muslims in Imperial and Provincial legislative Councils
- This would apply even to Punjab and Bengal
- One third of seats in the Councils
- No Act affecting a community should be passed unless three-quarters of that community's members on the council supported it

Common Demands to British

- Number of elected seats on the councils should be increased
- Motions which were passed by the large majorities in the councils should be accepted as binding by the British government
- Minorities in the provinces should be protected
- All provinces should have autonomy

Importance of the Lucknow Pact

- First time Hindus and Muslims made a joint demand
- Congress acknowledged the aspirations of Muslim community
- Muslims realised the benefit of working with Congress
- Growing belief in India that Home Rule (self-government) was a real possibility
- High water mark of Hindu- Muslim unity

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Main terms of Montford Report

- Legislative Council should now be known as the Legislative Assembly
- It would have 145 members, of which 103 should be elected for a period of 3 years
- Separate electorates for Muslims and Sikhs, with 32 seats reserved for Muslims
- Council of State would have 60 members, 33 of whom would be elected
- Council of Princes was set up with 108 members

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- Role in central administration was further restricted for Viceroy could still pass any law he chose
- Also Executive Council was still made up of only nominated members
- In the provinces, a new system of 'diarchy' was introduced. Under this system areas of responsibility were divided in to two lists

<u>Reserved Subjects</u>	<u>Transferred Subjects</u>
Justice	Local government
Police	Education
Revenue	Public Health
Power Resources	Public Works
Press and Publication	Forests