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

- Littles success and desperation
- Divided in to 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

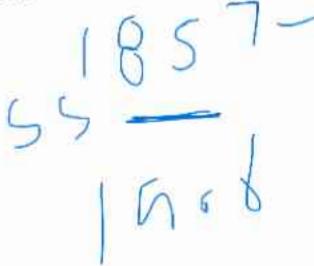
Muslims demands at Simla

- 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



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 apsirations 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 'nonofficial 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 seperate 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 threequarters 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

