

Q1. Allama Iqbal's Presidential Address 1930 at Allahbad paved the way for creation of Pakistan. Discuss.

i. Introduction

The presidential Address that Allama Iqbal delivered at the 25th Annual Session of the All India Muslim League held in Allahabad on December 29, 1930, is widely regarded as one of the most significant speeches in the history of the Indian Subcontinent. In this address, Iqbal presented his vision for a separate Muslim state in the northwestern regions of India, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

He emphasized the political, cultural, and economic issues facing the Muslim community in India. He argued that Muslims had a distinct cultural and historical identity that was incompatible with the secular and pluralistic ethos of a unified India.

The speech had a profound impact on the muslim community in india and played a critical role in the movement that led to the eventual creation of Pakistan.

Allama Iqbal is widely regarded as a national poet and philosopher in Pakistan. His vision of a separate Muslim state continues to shape the country's political and cultural landscape.

2.

Salient features of Allabad Address

(2.1)

The Political Facing the Muslim Community

Allama Iqbal highlighted the need for muslim representation in government and the challenges posed by Hindu-dominated india. Discrimination against muslims is another issue. Muslims were often denied equal opportunities in education, employment and subjected to harassment and violence. Overall, the political issues faced by muslims they feel that their voice are not

~~heard~~ heard and their concerns are not addressed by government.

2.2)

The Role of Islam in Shaping Society

Allama Iqbal believed that Islamic principles were essential in shaping a just and equitable society. He argued that Muslims needed to understand the true meaning of Islam and use it to create a society based on justice, equality and brotherhood.

2.3)

Allama Iqbal negated the western concept of Nationalism

Allama Iqbal negated the western concept of nationalism because he believed that it was inadequate for the Muslim community in the subcontinent. According to western notion, religion is private matter of any individual, so it should not be combined with the polity of state. But he opined that there was no bifurcation in Islam between spirit and matter.

According to Islam, he proposed, all are integrated in a compact structure, so the destiny of Muslims is linked with Islam.

3. Significance of Allama's Address

(3.1) Exposition of Two Nation Theory

Allama Iqbal became an exponent of Two Nation Theory, which later became the hall mark of the movement for the Muslims of the subcontinent. It gave a new dimension to the demand for self-rule and paved the way for the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The idea was embraced by many Muslims, who saw it as the only way to protect their cultural and religious identity in a predominantly Hindu society. However, the theory was also controversial and fiercely opposed by many Hindus, who believed that India should be a secular state that accommodated all religious communities.

(5)

(3.2)

Idea of Separate Homeland for Muslims

Idea of Separate homeland for Muslims proposed that Hindu and Muslims were two separate and distinct nations with different religious and cultural practices, which made it impossible for them to live together as a nation.

He said that the Hindu community was based on caste and idol worship, while Muslims community was based on monotheism and social equality. Allama Iqbal believed that a separate Muslim state was the only way to ensure that the Muslim community could protect its religious and cultural identity in a predominantly Hindu society.

(3.3) Feasible Solution for Hindu-Muslim Conflict.

In Allahabad address, Allama Iqbal provide a feasible solution for Hindu-Muslim conflict. He envisioned a separate muslim state that would enable the muslim community to have a government that is based on Islamic principle and values.

He proposed the creation of an independent muslim state in the northwestern and northeastern region of india, where the muslim population was in the majority. This state would be a democratic and constitutional entity that would ensure the protection of the rights of all citizens, regardless of their religious affiliation.

Allahabad Address was a significant contribution to the debate on the Hindu-Muslim conflict in the indian subcontinent, as it provide a feasible solution to the issues. The idea of a separate muslim state gained momentum over the next few years, leading to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

between the Muslim and Hindu communities. In his address, Jinnah proposed the idea of a separate state for Muslims in the Subcontinent, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

However, supporters of the India argued that it was necessary to create a separate state for Muslim state, while others opposed it.

5. Conclusion

The "Allahabad Address" is a famous speech delivered by the philosopher and poet Muhammad Ali Jinnah on December 29, 1930, at the annual session of the All India Muslim League in Allahabad, India. In his address, Jinnah presented his vision of a separate Muslim state in India which would eventually become Pakistan.

The key points of the address included the need for Indian Muslims to have a separate homeland to protect their political and cultural rights. The idea that Islam had a

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However, this solution was not without its own challenges and controversies, and it remains a topic of debate and discussion in the subcontinent to this day.

4. Critical Reaction on Allahabad Address 1930

The Allahabad address of 1930, in which Muhammad Iqbal proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state, was met with mixed reaction from Hindu community. Some member of the Hindu community saw the idea of a separate Muslim state as a threat to the unity and integrity of India. They argued that dividing the country on the basis of religion would lead to communal violence and conflict. So, it would better for all communities to live together in a secular, united India.

The Address was delivered at a time when the Indian subcontinent was undergoing political and social turmoil due to the growing tension

unique character that could only be preserved through the creation of a separate state and the belief that Muslims and Hindus were two distinct nations. The address laid the foundation for the demand of a separate Muslim state, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. However, Allahabad address remains a landmark speech in the history of South Asia.

and

Q2. Lucknow Pact 1916 is considered the culmination of Hindu-Muslim unity? What circumstances led to this historic pact?

Answer

1- Introduction

Lucknow pact was regarded as a milestone in the political constitutional history of India. It is regarded as high watermark of Hindu Muslim unity. The Agreement between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League that aimed to unite the two major parties of India. The pact was signed on December 30, 1916, at a joint session of the two parties held in Lucknow, India.

Lucknow pact was not a result of an accident but rather it was expression of sentiments of unity and cooperation which were representative boards of two communities in order to resolve the communal issues.

it proposed that Muslims would stop ^{cow} slaughter and Hindus would stop interfering in Muslim prayers. These efforts changed the Hindu mentality and Hindus became particularly sympathetic towards the Muslims.

2. Change in Muslim League Creed.

Congress's attitude had become sympathetic but British could shoulder towards Muslims had forced the All India Muslim League (AIML) to change its creed. On 22nd March, 1913 in Muslim League Lucknow Session, League change its creed and added forth object in its programme:

4th Objective: Attainment of self-governance under the aegis of British.

This change in creed paved the way for Lucknow pact and their stance altered and diverged towards one end of unity. Muslim politics drew closer towards the nationalistic aspirations.

3.

Jinnah's Efforts

Jinnah's inclusion in league cemented the Hindu-Muslim unity. Jinnah forced AIML to change policies of league.

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was member of both parties.

Sekh Bandyopadhyay describe in his book, From Plassey to Partition,

The anti-congress and pro-government attitude of the Muslim league was also changed with the induction of younger men, like Muhammad Ali, Waqar Hasan or Abdul Kalam Azad

into its leadership. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was brought in and became a

bridge between the league and congress.

4.

Lucknow Pact - Other development leading towards the Pact.

Both parties decided to hold their annual session at the same place and during the same time. It was

for the first time in the history of india that congress and Muslim league held their annual session

in December, 1915 Bombay.

Muslim League session was ^{presided} ~~held~~
by Barrister Mahzar-ul-Haq and
Congress session was ^{presided} ~~held~~ by S.P. Sinha.
In these sessions both parties
established committees for Joint
Constitutional Pact. These committees met
on November, 1916 in Calcutta and jointly
prepared a scheme. This scheme was
passed by both parties in their
annual session in Lucknow in December
1916. All India Muslim League session
was presided by M.A. Jinnah, while
Indian National Congress session was
presided by Amika Charan Majumdar.

5. Features of Lucknow Pact 1916.

1. Hindus agreed to the right of Separate Electorate for the Muslims, for the first and last time.
2. Hindus conceded that the Muslims would have one third representation in the imperial legislative Council.
3. The Muslims should be elected through special electorates and their strength in the different provinces shall be

as follows:-

Punjab 50% , Bengal 40% , U.P 30%
Bihar 25% , C.P 15% , Madras 15%
Bombay 33 1/3%.

4. Provincial Autonomy will be given to the provinces with maximum powers vested with the provincial council. The provincial councils would be authorized to impose taxes, raise loans, and to vote on Budget.
5. It was decided that no non-official member would present any bill, resolution or a part of it.
6. It was demanded that the control of the Secretary of State and that of the Government of India ^{over the provincial govt} be curtailed ^{to give} them more autonomy. Nobody from Indian Civil Services should be made either the Governor or Head of the provincial govt.
7. All ~~services~~ sources except customs, Post & telegrams, salt, opium and railways be transferred to the provincial government.
8. The members of the Assemblies shall have right to present adjournment motion. Seats were reserved for ^{the} Muslims in those provinces in which they were in minority under the system of weightages.

9. Half of the members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General must be Indian who should be elected by the members of the Imperial Legislative Council.
10. The same method should be adopted for the members of the Executive Councils of the Government Governors.
11. Judiciary must be separated from the Executive and no officer should be delegated with Judicial Authority.

6 Significance of Lucknow Pact 1916

The Lucknow Pact occupies a unique significance in the constitutional history of the subcontinent.

1. Jamil-ud-din Ahmed, describe in his book, "Early Phase of Muslim Political Movement", in the dismal history of Hindu-Muslim relation in the subcontinent, the Lucknow pact was the only bright spot.
2. They way was also opened for joint efforts by Hindus and Muslims for the attainment of the goal of self-government.
3. This was the first and last pact concluded on the issue of separate electors which had remained an irritant in Hindu-Muslim relations. This irritation was removed and resolved through Lucknow pact.

4. Congress accepted the Muslim separate existence as a nation.

5. The weightage formula of this pact also secured the Muslim seats in Muslim minority provinces. Lucknow Pact also accepted League as a separated representative organization of the Muslims.

7. Criticism on Lucknow Pact 1916

7.1) Muslim Advantages

The Muslims got representation in excess to their population where they were in minority but it did not make government in their provinces.

7.2) Weightage formula.

These effects were felt after the elections of 1923 and 1945 as League encountered more difficult implications forgotten in new zeal of formation of a united front against British and of presenting a Joint Statement of demand.

8

Criticism of Allama Iqbal, Ch. Khaliqu'uz Zaman and Syed Noor Ahmed:

Iqbal was not happy with the Lucknow pact and expressed his displeasure at the pact in later years. He contended that the pact could only be proved successful if it was intended to join one nation.

if its aim was to express two nations, this plan was a failure.

Chaudhary Khaliqu'uz-Zaman also criticized the Lucknow pact and branded it a product of political inexperience of Muslims.

Similarly, Syed Noor Ahmed was of the view that it was an attempt to bring together two separate extremes of Hindu Muslim nationality.

9

Conclusion

The Lucknow Pact failed as the spirit of cooperation behind the pact was dried out. It could not be sustained.

Therefore, ~~the~~ on 19th November 1940, Jinnah explained the real spirit behind the Lucknow Pact was signed on the fundamental principle of two separate entities!