

NATIONAL OFFICER

ACADMY ISLAMABAD

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Pak-Affairs Test - 01

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Question No: 03

(I) Introduction

The Muslim leaders met at the 20th session of Muhammad Educational Conference in Decca in 1906. After this meeting, the Muslim leaders were invited at the residence of Nawab Saleem Ullah, Khan of Decca. The meeting of Muslim leaders was held under the chairmanship of Nawab Vigar ul. Mulk and a proposal of Nawab Saleem Ullah was accepted.

to make political party of Muslims. In this way, All-India Muslim League was formed to defend and raise voice for the Muslims of India.

(II) Objectives of the All-India Muslim League:

- i To protect and advance the political rights of Muslims in India
- ii To resolve the issues among Muslims in different regions of India
- iii To stay loyal to the British government
- iv To represent Muslims needs to the government of India
- v To raise voice for the protection of minority rights

These objectives showed the image of All-India Muslim League as a moderate constitutional party. However, the Hindu political party,

Congress's severe opposition and tyrannical approach to Muslim League led the Muslim League to the principle voice for Muslim separatism in India.

(III) The Key Events Transforming Muslim League Ideology Between 1906 and 1947:

The Muslim League ideology and objectives transformed due to the aggressive behaviour of the Congress such as:

1) Separate Electorates

The Muslim League achieved the right of separate electorate for Muslims of India. It was important to protect the rights of the Muslims.

On the other hand, Congress opposed the provision of this right to Muslims.

2) Reversal of Bengal Partition, 1911

The partition of Bengal in West and East provinces safeguarded the Muslim rights in Muslim Majority Province of East Bengal.

However, Congress protested to such division and one of the leaders, Tilak extremely opposed and even he was jailed by the British for violating the law.

It depicted the Hindu mindset of Congress after the opposition to the Bengal partition.

3) Self Rule of Muslim League

The Muslim League added the clause of self rule to its objectives after examining the Hindu response toward the Muslim's achievements. In short, the Muslim League moved toward competition with the Congress at all

platforms.

4) Cancellation of Khilafat Movement

The Muslim League and Congress combinely led this movement against the British rule. However, Gandhi called off voluntarily it even without any consultation with Muslim leaders. It showed the true image of Congress that it can not even work with Muslim League for the same cause.

5) Nehru versus 14 Points of Report Jinnah

These debates of the political parties further made visible/apparent that they were two different parties to work for their respective masses such as Congress for Hindus and Muslim League for the rights of Muslims.

6) Allahabad Address, 1930

Allama Iqbal gave the vision of separate Muslim Homeland by amalgamating the Muslim majority areas of North-West of India. It was owing to the negative response of the Congress.

(IV) Conclusion

The Congress rule of 1937 led Muslim League to demand a separate homeland in Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

