FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE [1906]

FACTORS PROMOTING THE FORMATION OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE-

1. BRITISH POLICY OF DIVIDE & RULE
2. ECONOMIC & EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS
3. ENCOURAGING THE TEACHING OF COMMUNAL HISTORY
4. RELIGIOUS TINGE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM
5. ROLE OF SYED AHMED KHAN
6. MUHAMMADEN ANGLO-ORIENTAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION
BRITISH POLICY OF DIVIDE AND RULE

• ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH TOWARDS THE MUSLIMS AFTER THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
• CHANGE OF BRITISH POLICIES AFTER FORMATION OF CONGRESS
• DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY
ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS

• LACK OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
• AFFECT OF BRITISH APATHY ON MUSLIM COMMUNITY
ENCOURAGING THE TEACHING OF COMMUNAL HISTORY

• DISTORTED HISTORY TAUGHT BY BRITISH
• ROLE OF JAMES MILL – BRITISH HISTORIAN
RELIGIOUS TINGE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

• TILAK – GANESH / SHIVAJI FESTIVAL
• BIPIN CHANDRA PAL – ‘LORD KRISHNA IS THE SOUL OF INDIA’
• EXPLOITATION OF SITUATION BY BRITISH IN THEIR FAVOUR
• MUSLIMS CHOOSE TO REMAIN ALOOF FROM NATIONAL STRUGGLE
ROLE OF SYED AHMED KHAN

• PROMOTING WESTERN EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIMS
• BELIEF IN HINDU – MUSLIM UNITY
• OPPOSING CONGRESS – CHANGE IN HIS VIEW AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF CONGRESS
• PROMOTING LOYALTY TOWARDS BRITISH AMONG MUSLIMS
MUHAMMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION

• INFLUENCE OF THEODORE BECK
• OBJECTIVES –
  • PROTECT MUSLIM RIGHTS
  • ACQUAINT BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH MUSLIM VIEWS
  • WORK TOWARDS STRENGTHENING BRITISH RULE IN INDIA
  • CREATE FEELING OF LOYALTY TOWARDS BRITISH
  • PREVENT MUSLIMS FROM JOINING NATIONAL MOVEMENT
EVENTS LEADING TO THE FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

• 1. HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY – NAGARI PRACHARINI SABHA’S DEMAND – UNITED PROVINCE
• 2. PARTITION OF BENGAL [1905]
• 3. ALIGARH MOVEMENT AFTER SYED AHMED KHAN – ROLE OF NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK
• 4. MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO LORD MINTO – DEMANDS FOR ASSURANCE OF MUSLIM EMPLOYMENT, RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR MUSLIMS, SEPARATE ELECTORATE, RECOGNISING POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF MUSLIMS, ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
• 5. MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS – ACCEPTANCE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE FOR MUSLIMS IN ELECTION TO IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.
FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

• 30TH DECEMBER, 1906
• LEADERSHIP OF AGHA KHAN, NAWAB SALIMULLAH OF DACCA, NAWAB MOINUDDIN MALIK
• SIR AGHA KHAN – FIRST PRESIDENT OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
• HEADQUARTERS – LUCKNOW
• OBJECTIVES OF THE LEAGUE – PROMOTE MUSLIM LOYALTY TO BRITISH, PROTECT MUSLIM RIGHTS, PREVENT MUSLIM HOSTILITY TO OTHER COMMUNITIES
OUTCOME OF MUSLIM LEAGUE FORMATION

- MAJORITY OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY ALOOF FROM CONGRESS
- SEPARATE ELECTORATE FOR MUSLIMS
- BRITISH TOOL TO FIGHT AGAINST CONGRESS
- COMMUNAL POLITICS IN INDIA
- LEADERS CRITICAL OF BRITISH SEPARATIST POLICIES – THEIR EFFORTS GRADUALLY RESULT IN LUCKNOW PACT
Attitude of the Nationalist Muslims

• The Nationalists Muslims believed there could be no future for India unless cooperation was established between the two major communities.
• They held that the two communities constituted a common brotherhood.
• Many nationalist Muslims, joined the Congress, on the advice of Abul Kalam Azad
Events before the Lucknow Pact

• 1910 – Lord Hardinge became the Viceroy of India
• Thought of a policy that would heel the wounds of the Indians
• 1911 – The Partition of Bengal was annulled(cancelled)
• Nationalist leaders such as Habibur Rahman, Abul Kalam Azad and two brothers (Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) severely criticized the Government for creating bad blood between Hindus and Muslims.
• A few leaders of the League also felt the need of bringing the League and the Congress together
• Their efforts resulted in the Congress-League accord(-agreement) – Lucknow Pact
• The Pact proved that, despite religious differences, Hindus and Muslims could reach a joint decision on political questions.
LUCKNOW PACT [1916]

- FACTORS LEADING TO LUCKNOW PACT
- CLAUSES OF THE PACT
- SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PACT
- DRAWBACKS OF THE PACT
FACTORS LEADING TO THE LUCKNOW PACT

• Efforts to bring about Settlement between Congress and the League:
  • Liberal leadership in League
  • ROLE OF YOUNG RADICAL MUSLIM LEADERS LIKE MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH AND THE ALI BROTHERS

• INTERNATIONAL EVENTS – ARRESTS OF MUSLIM LEADERS FOR PRO-TURKISH SPEECHES
  • England fought against Turkey – Turkish Ruler – Caliph or religious head- Muslims leaders felt Turkish ruler needed sympathy – encouraged anti-British feelings among the Muslims

• CHANGES IN THE OBJECTIVES OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE – 1913 – league amended its constitution – started demanding ‘self-government’ for India – agreed with Congress about the political goal of India

• EFFORTS OF ANNIE BEASANT TO BRING RADICALS AND MODERATES TOGETHER – Tilak and followers rejoined Congress

• REALISATION OF MUSLIM MIDDLE CLASS TO JOIN CONGRESS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT
CLAUSES OF THE LUCKNOW PACT

• DEMAND OF SELF – GOVERNMENT
  • ONE-HALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNER GENERAL’S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SHALL BE INDIANS ELECTED BY THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

• ACCEPTANCE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE

• IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
  • INCREASE IN MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL – 150 MEMBERS. 4/5TH MEMBERS – ELECTED, 1/3RD – MUSLIMS ELECTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.
  • SHALL HAVE FULL CONTROL ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA EXCEPT IN MILITARY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

• INCREASE IN MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS
  • 4/5TH – DIRECTLY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE ON A BROAD FRANCHISE
  • MUSLIMS ELECTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES. DIRECT ELECTION – ADULT FRANCHISE – 5 YEAR TERM
  • SHALL HAVE FULL CONTROL OVER THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

• NO COMMUNAL BILL TO BE PASSED IF ¾ MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OPPOSE IT ON THE GROUND THAT IT ADVERSELY AFFECTS ITS INTERESTS.

• ABOLITION OF INDIAN COUNCIL

• SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY AND EXECUTIVE. – EXECUTIVE OFFICERS IN INDIA SHALL HAVE NO JUDICIAL POWERS – JUDICIARY OF EVERY PROVINCE TO BE PLACED UNDER THE HIGHEST COURT OF THE PROVINCE

ELECTORATE: all the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election.
SIGNIFICANCE OF LUCKNOW PACT

• HINDU – MUSLIM UNITY
• CONGRESS – MUSLIM LEAGUE UNITY
• RADICALS – MODERATES UNITY
• DEVELOPMENT OF SELF – GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.
DRAWBACKS OF LUCKNOW PACT

• ACCEPTANCE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE = BIRTH OF TWO – NATION THEORY

• CONGRESS AND MUSLIM LEAGUE THOUGH CAME TOGETHER, MAINTAINED SEPARATE ENTITIES.

• LEADERS DID NOT DO ANYTHING TO BRING MASSES OF BOTH COMMUNITIES TOGETHER.

• EXCESS OF MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN THE COUNCILS.

• COMMUNAL VETO POWER – RISKY
HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT – 1916

• FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FORMATION OF HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT
  • FIRST WORLD WAR
  • TILAK’S RELEASE 1914 AND ANNIE BESANT’S ENTRY INTO NATIONAL POLITICS
  • NO CONCRETE ASSURANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT
HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT - 1916

• THE AIM AND OBJECTIVES

• HOME RULE = SELF – GOVERNMENT – the country should have a government by Councils, elected by all the people.

• These democratically elected Councils (Provincial and National Legislature) would control their respective budget and the Ministers should be responsible to the Legislature

• Aimed at Swaraj for two reasons:
  • Freedom is the birth right of every nation
  • India’s resources were not being utilized for her greatest needs
Government’s reaction to the Home Rule League

• Alarmed the government
• Tried to crush the new movement
• Tilak prohibited from entering Punjab
• Ms. Besant arrested
**SIGNIFICANCE OF HOME RULE MOVEMENT**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Infused new life in the National Movement:</th>
<th>Women’s participation and the revival of the Swadeshi Spirit:</th>
<th>Impact Abroad:</th>
<th>Declaration of August 1917:</th>
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<td>with the WW1 on and a spiritless Congress Party, the movement made Indians conscious of their rights.</td>
<td>women’s participation in large numbers, revival of Swadeshi spirit, Besant’s weekly journal- ‘Common weal’ and ‘New India’ propagated the idea and necessity of Home Rule</td>
<td>Home Rule League movements established in London and New York; British Labour Party passed a resolution favouring Home Rule in India</td>
<td>the common demands of Muslim League and Congress made the Government feel that it was absolutely necessary to pacify the Indians by a declaration of policy.</td>
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SIGNIFICANCE OF HOME RULE MOVEMENT

### Declaration of August 1917:

- The common demands of Muslim League and Congress made the Government feel that it was absolutely necessary to pacify the Indians by a declaration of policy.

#### August 20th, 1917 – The Secretary of State, Mr. Montagu, made an announcement in the House of Commons. He said that the policy of Her Majesty’s Government was that of “gradual development of self governing institutions” in India.

- The August Declaration was received with enthusiasm by the people. The Home Rule Movement gradually came to an end.

### The Government of India Act, 1919:

Made a beginning towards transferring some powers to Indians at Provincial level.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919 or MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS

Features

• Distribution of Powers between the Central Government and Provincial Government
• Central government remained responsible to the British Parliament
• The Provincial subjects were divided into two parts – Transferred (under the Governor and Executive Body) and Reserved Subjects (under the Ministers responsible to the Provincial Legislature) – a system of Dyarchy (Government by two authorities)

Criticism

• Failed to satisfy Indian, the system of Dyarchy broke down because of illogical basis on which the division of subjects was made. (eg – Agriculture – Transferred subject, Land revenue and irrigation – Reserved subjects)