

STEPPING STONE  
SCHOOL (HIGH)

**CLASS : X**

**Subject: History & Civics**                      **Date: 19/05/2020**  
**Topic: Formation of Muslim League**      **Time Limit: 15 Min.**

### **Worksheet No.: 04**

[On the last day we have discussed from this chapter. Today we will do the rest of the chapter]

**The subtopics of this Chapter are:**

- a) Growth of communalism
- b) Factors for the formation of Muslim League
- c) Aligarh Politics
- d) Muslim Deputation to the Viceroy Lord Minto
- e) Aims of Muslim League
- f) Clauses of Muslim League
- g) Significance or importance of Lucknow Pact

 **Today's Discussion**

**The incidents which provoked the circumstances to form Muslim League:**

**Partition of Bengal:** Lord Canning's decision to divide Bengal in 1905 was gladly accepted by the Muslims for their own interest. They thought this decision of the British would help them to form a country which will be inhabited by the Muslims and they also started to think Hindus as their strong enemy.



**Muslim Deputation to Lord Minto:** After Bengal partition the Muslims were encouraged to form a separate political organisation by the British as Lord Minto, the then Governor General of India showed interest to increase the number of seats in Legislative Council. Archibald, the then principal of M.A.O College prepared an Address by showing complete loyalty to the British on behalf of whole Muslim Community.

On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1906 Agha Khan with 35 influential Muslims as a delegate met with Lord Minto at Shimla and made some demands like -

- a. To keep the seats of the Muslims in Legislative Council, on the basis of their political importance, not on their numerical strength.
- b. Reservation for them in the state services.
- c. More aid for Muslim Universities.
- d. Separate Electorate Constituency for them in Provincial Council and in the Imperial Legislative Council.

**Points to be noted:-**

**Viceroy showed full sympathy to the demands of Muslim League because they succeeded to apply “Divide and Rule” Policy.**

**All India Muslim League was set up on December 30, 1906 under the presidentship of Nawab Salimullah of Dacca and Agha Khan was selected as permanent president.**



**Nawab Salimullah**

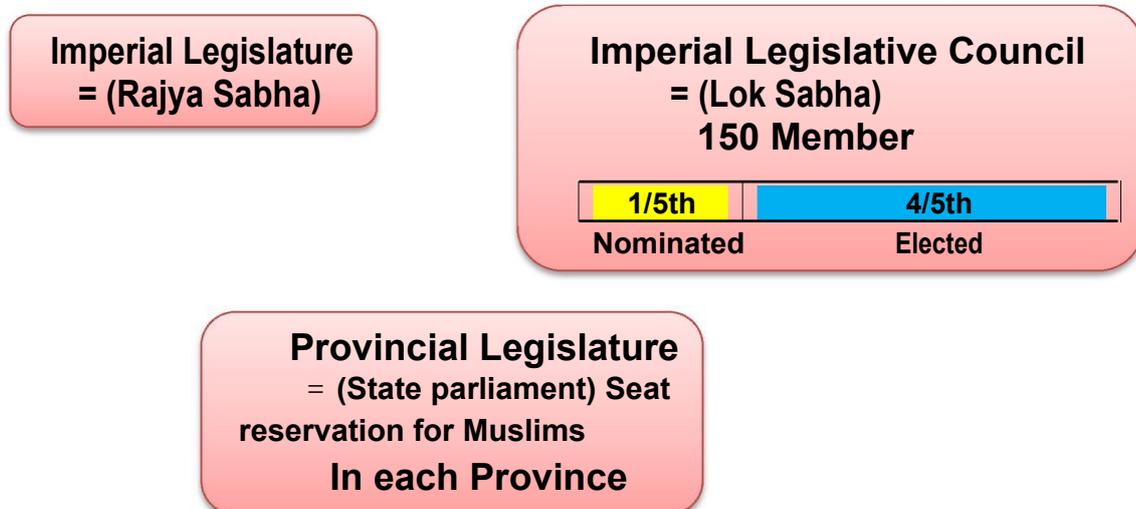
**Lucknow Pact:**

During First World War in 1914-19 India was in trouble as India was forced to participate in the war on behalf of England. In this crisis situation Hindus and Muslims felt necessity to come together to save nationalism.



According to this pact, it was decided:

- a. Abolition of India Council and two secretaries should assist, out of them one will be Indian.
- b. Reservation of seats for Muslims in Provincial Legislature.



**\* Governor General was the head of Imperial Council. If the General would give permission like our present President then the Government was obliged to pass the bill.**

- c. Defence, foreign affairs, Declaration of War, these matters were excluded from Imperial Legislature.
- d. Autonomy of each Province.
- e. Adequate representation for minorities in each elected body.
- f. Separation of Judiciary from Executive.

### Significance of the Lucknow Pact:--

- a. This treaty brought re-unity between Hindus and Muslims.
- b. National Congress and Muslim League came closer to each other.
- c. Moderate and Assertive leaders of the National Congress were also reunited.
- d. Lucknow Pact created a strong pressure on the British Government for constitutional reforms.

**{ The Government promised Declaration of August, on 20th ,1917 for gradual development of Self Government in India as the British understood the necessity to satisfy the Indians as they needed Indian soldiers in First World War.}**

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**[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day.]**

- 1. Why Lucknow Pact was signed?**
- 2. Who set up Muslim League, when and where?**
- 3. Who led Muslim Deputation to whom and why?**
- 4. How Bengal Partition led the process faster to form Muslim League?**
- 5. Mention any two positive results of Lucknow Pact.**