

A Critical analysis of Lucknow Pact

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Abstract

The meeting of the Mohammedan Educational Conference was held in Dhaka, then that session was declared by the name of All India Muslim League under the chairmanship of the Nawab of Dhaka. In the year 1908, the Aga Khan was made the permanent leader of the Muslim League. In the same year, a 40-member Central Committee was set up in the session of Aligarh. Its provincial branches were established respectively. Prior to 1912, when the partition of Bengal was canceled, the demand for maintaining separate electoral system in the main demands of the Muslim League in its conventions, opposing the programs of indigenous and exclusion of the National Congress and supporting the partition of Bengal- As demand was included. The leadership of the League was in the hands of the Nawabs and the landlords. But due to the influence of international events since 1911, which included the Balcon war and the Youth Turks movement in Turkey, the popularity of pan-Islam in Indian Muslims increased in popularity, resulting in a change in the attitude of patriotism towards British rule. A youth- class of the Muslim community began to sympathize with the objectives of the Congress, and in 1913, the League decided to change its constitution and demand its purpose for colonial autonomy in India. Proximity of congressional policies resulted in congress-league agreement respectively.

Muslim-League and Congress Agreement or Lucknow

Agreement (1916)

The Allies declared a main objective of World War I to recognize the principle of self-determination in the nations and to protect democracy. England had a lot of support in the form of a colony in India and in the context of the promotion of Allies, the demand for a greater share of government in political areas was started. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, leader of Sarnamdal, presented a constitutional document in the form of a symbol of minimum aspirations of Indians in the war in February, 1915, two days before his death, which is known as Gokhale's Political Testament. In

1914 Bal Gangadhar Tilak Mandalay returned to India after completing his jail term. The militant Tilak of the past has now started trying to establish unity between the two factions of the Congress. The second side of this new political activity or the gathering of Congress and the Muslim League on a stage and presenting a joint program.

The negotiations between the Congress and the League began in October 1915. In December 1915, the League and the Congress held a joint session in Bombay. In Jinnah's words, both of these organizations were given the opportunity to think together in relation to the future of India. In 1916, there were many joint meetings of representatives of these organizations. The main issues of the conversation were: The first was to maintain the current system of selecting Muslims through separate electoral system and the second question was to determine the proportion of representation of Muslims in various legislative assemblies of British India. A section of the Congress leadership, which had the head of Malviya, was a strong opposition from independent election system since 1909. Because of their opposition, the future of the League-Congress accord only fell in darkness, but Tilak's mediated condition got settled.

It appears that the parallel Congressmen of Tilak and their two wanted to put reasonable pressure to accept constitutional demands on the British Raj, and for this they were quick to give leagues a separate election facility. It is also possible that they were adequately influenced by the changes made to the Muslim League constitution in 1913. Under these circumstances in the last week of December 1916, in the joint meeting of the Congress and the League in Lucknow, Muslims were given representation on the basis of the following ratios on the basis of population in various Primary Legislative Assemblies:

percentage representation of province population Bengal 52.6 40

Bihar and Orissa 10.5 25

Bombay 20.4 33.3

Central Provinces (mid-morning) 04.3 15.0

Madras 06.5 15.0

Punjab 54.8 50.0

United Provinces (United Provinces) 14.0 30.0

As far as the Central Legislative Assembly was concerned for it, it was decided that one third of the places in the prescribed places for the elections will be reserved for the Muslims.

The Congress League Agreement was the result of a political bargain. While on the one hand, in the U.P. Muslims got double the number of Muslims in proportion to their population, while Hindu Congress leader in Bengal, despite having more than 52 percent of Muslims, did not want to give them more than 33 percent of the place. After a lot of difficulty, he could get 40 percent position. This arrangement made them dissatisfied. The new capital was to enter.

On this day, the viceroy and his wife, British Royal Dynasty officials and other British senior officials were being festooned as a long time, (A bomb was thrown at the viceroy sitting on elephants in Delhi Chandni Chowk, Lord Harding He was badly injured and became unconscious due to more bloodshed, and his student- worker was killed in the incident. Not inharmonious wave went races, which caused the explosion of World War II and took more formidable.

In the First World War (1914-19) and India -1914, the first battle of the eruption had two groups of super powers in Europe i.e. Threesome (Germany, Austria, Italy and Turkey) and (France, Russia and England) on August 4, 1914 By announcing the war against Germany by the Great, India and warring country were made and it was brutally destroyed. The truth was that the Indian had no right to speak in such matters.

Manpower and resources of India were severely exploited during the war. Later, Lord Harding wrote in his story that this war "sucked the blood of India." Conservative leaders in this hope, in collaboration with the true and British war efforts towards the British government, their Swaraj or self rule in return Will be completed But during World War I, there was a strong wave of nationalism throughout the world. This wave of nationalism also took place on Bhatra, which was revealed as the beginning of self rule (Home Rule) movement by Smt. Annie Bissent and Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak. During the First World War, the revolutionary terrorist activities also took hold, which the British government implemented the Criminal Laws, the Indian Crime Act Amendment Act and the Indian Act, to fulfill. Under which special authorities (tribunals) were formed for the judicial process of revolutionary terrorist's cases. Under the Indian Act, hundreds of suspicious revolutionaries were decorated with black powder or residence without being prosecuted in an unplanned manner.

As a result of these harassing activities, the terrorists were frustrated, but they did not lose heart.

They planned a general rebellion. According to the GADAR Party's plan, armed revolt was planned in Punjab in 1915. Indian soldiers in Singapore rebelled in the same year. During the war, another anti-British conspiracy is known as "silk-sheet conspiracy", which was a general revolt of Muslims against British rule.

In the First World War, major Islamic countries were involved in the triad of Turkey, Germany and Italy. The British government was disillusioned with the announcement of the war against Turkey that the Muslim League, which had so far been loyal to the British Government. Following the continuous defeat of Turkey and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire of Turkey after World War I, the Muslim League's attitude towards the British government changed completely and it tried to increase the intimacy with the Congress. Leaders of Muslim League like Iqbal Khan, Mohammad Ali, Hassan Imam, in a bigger way, proposed that Muslims should no longer have the intentions of the British Government and now they should participate in the national movement. The events of World War I and the contemporary public sentiments were responsible for the Lucknow Accord and the Khilafat movement. In 1916, the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress was remembered by confirmation of two incidents. The first incident, the insurgents, who had been expelled from Congress nine years ago, was reinvited in Congress. Thus, the Lucknow session was the first organized session of the Congress after nine years. The second incident was the agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League. The Muslim League, which had been disillusioned with the British Government for its extinct reasons, in its annual Bombay convention in 1915, in which many Congress leaders were also involved, in order to make a plan for political reforms in consultation with other communities, formed the committee. In this session, the League and the Congress decided to organize their next annual conferences at one place and at the same time.

In December 1916, both the Muslim League and the Congress organized their annual conferences in Lucknow. These two parties passed the resolution in relation to the joint scheme of constitutional reforms separately and on the basis of the joint program, they made an agreement in relation to cooperation in each other in the political arena. This agreement is commonly known as the Lucknow Agreement or the Congress-League Scheme.

A nineteen-point memorandum was prepared under the Lucknow Pact by which the British Government to provide self-government to the British Government at the earliest, expand the Legislative Council of the Provincial Legislative Councils and the Governor General (Central) and

elected members in these extended councils. Demand for representation was given. It was also demanded in this memorandum that the right to make appointments in the Indian Administrative Service (Civil Service) should be vested in the Government of India and appointment of Indian people to the Army and Navy's Commissioned and non- Commissioned posts. Go. In the Lucknow Agreement, Congress formally accepted the demand for separate electorate for Muslims, This was a very positive achievement for the Muslim League because the Congress had been opposing it till now.

The Lucknow Agreement was only a temporary break agreement. The Muslim League maintained its separate existence despite this agreement. The League advocated separate political rights for the Muslims, unlike the general interests of the Hindus. As a result of the Chori -chaura incident in 1922, both Congress and League continued to cooperate with each other according to the spirit of this agreement and remained active in the national movement together for the postponement of the Non-Cooperation Movement. But with the postponement of the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Lucknow Pact was dissolved, and the League again caught its old way. After the dissolution of the Lucknow Pact, the Muslim League became both the Congress and the National Movement more bitter enemies than ever before. Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar has written a very strong criticism of the Lucknow accord, that in the backdrop of the subsequent events, it can undoubtedly be said that in 1916, the decision of the Congress to make a Lucknow agreement literally laid the foundation on which thirty years later Pakistan Was built The Lucknow accord also paved the way for the rise of communalism in future Indian politics.

After the release of the First World War and Tilak's imprisonment in 1914, Tilak and Mrs. Annie Bissant decided to start the Home Rule Movement with each other's mutual cooperation.

Mrs. Bissant originally planned to establish the Home Rule League. They feel that there can not be any real progress without obtaining self governance, so they have jumped into this political struggle. He also realized that at that time the Congress under the control of the Liberals was so powerless that he could not do any work towards self-rule. The launch of self-government movement took place on January 2, 1914 with the publication of the Weekly Review Magazine's Commonwealth. This magazine, in keeping with the objective of self-government under the British Commonwealth, made its basic program of "religious freedom, national education, social and political reforms".

Two separate home rule leagues were established to follow this program. Both leagues were

complementary to each other. Tilak established the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 and after five months, in September 1916, Mrs. Annie Besant established the Home Rule League. It was a formal agreement between these two leagues that the Indian Home Rule League of Tilak was functioning in the field of Mrs. Besant, Maharashtra and the Central Provinces. Both leaders started campaigning in the favor of the Home Rule through the letters of Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth and New India and Tilak's Marathas and Kesari. Both of them made nationwide visits to make the public aware of the concept of Home Rule. Due to the popularity of this movement, the British government sued him in July 1916, based on some of his speeches given by Tilak at Home Rule's meetings in order to suppress it. Mrs. Annie Besant was also detained in 1917. After the announcement of Montagu (August 1917), Mrs. Besant stopped her home rule league, but Tilak continued her movement.

There were two far-reaching political results of the Home Rule movement. Firstly, it has a new power and consciousness communication in the Indian National Congress. The influence of the Liberals from the political sector with the Home Rule movement almost became sunset. As a result of its widespread success, the militants were reinstated in Congress and in 1917 Mrs. Besant was elected the President of the Congress. As the president of the Congress, he announced that "India now looked upon its feet not on knees, but on behalf of the rights to stand on their feet. Therefore, in the interest of humanity, they have helped their friends to be their ultimate duty. As a British citizen, Mahatma Gandhi also called the ultimate duty to help the Allies in the World War. Fourth, Indian leaders showed faith in the announcements of British politicians and helped them in the war, that they could force them to demand self-government if they get favorable opportunities.

For the above reasons, Indians helped England in world war. Congress adopted a policy of cooperation during the war, and gave full support to the British government. Surendranath Banerjee said, "We have to bear the burden of responsibility and responsibility of the war, we must bear them and fight for the protection of the empire." Indians helped the United States with money and money. Lakhs of Indian soldiers took part in war, native states and people gave a lot of money for warfare and the Indian government spent a lot of money. British politicians greatly appreciated this assistance of India and Indian soldiers. Lord Halden said, "Indian soldiers are fighting for humanity like us. India has sacrificed its soldiers and property for the protection of humanity." Lord Warkenhead and Lloyd George also expressed similar sentiments.

The impact of the war on the Indian National Movement - influenced the Indian movement in many

ways in the First World War. First, there was communication of inspiration for nationalism among Indians. In Mahatma Gandhi's words, "a new hope is communicated to the people.

People have become optimistic that there will definitely be something and the motherland will get high status. "Indian soldiers introduced high military talent and valor in the war. The impact of this was on the Indian public.

The public wanted to see their country as free. Many Indians traveled abroad during the war. Their perspectives became widespread and they were very impressed by the governance of other countries. They began to welcome the declaration of self-determination-authority. There is hope in them that after the war, India will definitely have the right to self-determination. Second, during the war, Indians had the opportunity to see the plight of the weak and the undergoing nations. They understood the importance of independence and self-rule. So they started seeking freedom of their homeland. Third, at the same time, the Home Government movement was in progress with the efforts of Anne Besant and Tilak. He believed that this is a fair time when the movement can be achieved by getting the Home Government. Fourth, World War I resulted in change in the Congress approach. It kept the demand for autonomy for the country and made the movement more active in the future. In the fifth, during the war, the government had announced that it would improve the weighty rule. In Mesopotamia, the government has done very unutilized control of the war. With this, the demand for correction also got stronger. A commission was sent on behalf of political parties to investigate the Mesopotamian incident. It told the defects of Indian governance in its report and recommended that Indians should be given a great deal in the regime. On August 20, 1917, the announcement was made by the Indian Minister Mantaneu on which the reform plan was implemented in 1919. Due to this, dual authority was implemented in the provinces.

Congress-League Agreement

The following important events brought changes in the League's viewpoint and it came closer to the Congress -

1. The Lord's Hardship Policy - Lord Hardinj (1910-16E), after the Lord's disappearance, became the Vayaray of India. He was a person of liberal perspective. He started behaving fairly towards the Hindus. He adopted a policy of good faith and generosity towards the Congress. Consequently, the Muslim League did not receive the assistance that was found during the reign of

Lord Minto. This led to a deep shock after the separation of the Muslim League and it came near the Congress. The last part of the Bengal Partition, Lord Curzon, divided Bengal for the upliftment of Muslim communalism. This incident encouraged the Muslims very much and they became blindfolded by the English government. But due to the strong opposition from the Congress and the public, British Emperor George V has put an end to Bengal division. Consequently, Muslims became dissatisfied and began to believe in the faith of the English government.

2. Aligarh Movement - The main purpose of the Aligarh movement was to promote Muslim communalism and isolation. But in 1913, the league's main office was made from Aligarh in Lucknow. As a matter of fact, the league escaped the mischief of Aligarh College principal, such as Beck and Archbald. Now the league started coming near the Congress

3. Balkan War - In the Balkans war of 1912-13, the British adopted a policy against the Khalifa of Turkey. Sultan of Turkey was the Caliph of the Muslim world and Indian Muslims believed that England would help Turkey in such a situation. But, England did not do this. This made Indian Muslims very shy of the British. Hindus showed sympathy for the Khalifa. When the British government opposed the Khalifa, the Indian Muslims began to tremble with anger Progressive Muslims became the staunch opponents of the British government.

4. Pan-Islamic Movement - This time the national movement was catching up in Turkey and Iran. Turkey's Sultan launched Pan-Islamic Movement The purpose of which was to organize the world's muslims under the leadership of the Turks. The effect of this movement is also on the Indian Muslims. Since there was no good relation between England and Turkey, therefore, Indian Muslims were against the British government.

5. New Leadership - At this time some new leaders emerged in Muslim society, which were above the scope of communalism and narrowness. Such leaders are notable in the name of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan. They generated national sentiment in the Muslims and called communalism as a disease. The publication of magazines, Alhilal, Hamdard, The Comrade, came in the Muslim society as a new consciousness. Alhilal, edited by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, helped man's mind free from fear and frustration and brought them to higher levels of hope and courage. On the other hand, nationalists have shown sympathy for the Muslims. Most of the Muslims now feel that there is no special difference between the interests of Hindus and Muslims. Consequently, the Muslim League also came in the flow of nationalism and came closer to the Congress.

The 1907 Surat-Foot was a sign of a change in the political field. The positive movement generated by the Bengal-division had devalued the begging policy of the Liberals. Militant and extremist came to the violence. When Marley introduced the reform bill in the Lord's on 17th December, 1908, Lashkar joined the Madras Congress convention in the leadership of Rashbihari Ghosh, Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjee, Feroosh Shah Mehta and began to celebrate Marley and his reforms bill. Bill passed on March 25, 1909. But, nationalists were not happy with the Marley-Minto Reform Act. Presiding over the Lahore Congress convention in December 1909, Madan Mohan Malaviya condemned the provisions of the bill, especially Muslims, for a separate representation system. The 1909 Act also criticized the Allahabad convention of Congress in 1910. Congress president Wiederburn attempted to compromise in the Congress and the Muslim League. In 1911, the Convention of Congress in Calcutta concluded under the chairmanship of the Vishnaranarayan Ghar. Here the official judgment of the cancellation of the Bengal-Partition was welcomed. But, passing a resolution condemned the separate electoral system of the Muslims.

In the 1912 Patna Congress session, the demand for revision of the Act of 1909 was made. One proposal condemned the spread of separate communal electoral system in local institutions. An important feature of the Patna Congress Convention was the presence of a large number of Muslims. Congress convention was called in Karachi in 1913. Congress praised the change in the objectives of the Muslim League. Now both of them decided to work together in national interest. At the same time, the world war started. Congress expressed its goodwill towards the British government and decided to support the government in the war. In the presidential address of the Congress convention in 1914, Bhupendranath Basu said, "The war will end the medieval remnants and the undergoing castes will get the right to self-determination. In India, an autonomous government will be established under the British Empire. "The communal differences in constitutional development were disrupted. Efforts were made to compromise in the Congress and Muslim League in the Karachi Convention of 1913. Congress and Muslim League came very close to each other in the Bombay session of 1915. Congress President Satyendra Prasanna Sinha said, "The democratic government for India will be a satisfactory government. India wants to get autonomy under the British Empire. This is the best friend of the British Empire. "Meanwhile, the Muslims were also changing their nefarious thoughts. They did not want to depend on the British government. In 1913, he came under the leadership of his beloved leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He also set the goal of Indian National Movement to autonomous rule. Together with the Muslim League Congress, they started planning to fight for autonomous rule.

Other factors were also effective in creating an atmosphere of reconciliation between the Congress and the Muslim League. Among them was World War I Major. It shook the East-West. At the same time, Irish woman Annie Besant had entered Indian politics. In January 1914, he started publication of his weekly magazine Kamanwil. After a few months the daily newspaper Kaananville started publication. At first he started trying for the criminals of the Congress liberals and militants. But, they did not get success in them. In 1915, he dreamed of India's independence in his work 'India A Nation', wrote a book on the Indian National Movement and established the Home-Home Association. Tilak was released from Mandleay in 1914. He established the Home Government Association in Poona. Both Tilak and Bennet together started to awaken the countrymen. There was a wave of nationalism spread across the country.

In 1916 all the people of moderate, extremist, homicidal-movement and Muslim leagues gathered in Lucknow. Together with unanimous agreement, all of them are called the Lucknow Pact. The main proposals were:

1. There were special and separate constituencies for Muslims in the provincial councils: 50 in Punjab, 30 in United Provinces, 4 in Bengal, 25 in Bihar, 15 in Madhya Pradesh, 15 in Madras and 33 in Bombay.
2. There are 150 members in the Empire Administrative Council, with 120 non- governmental and one-third elected Muslim members.
3. Non-official members can not present any bill or proposal to harm the community if three-fourths members of the provincial and imperial administrative councils oppose it.
4. The Emergency Management Council can not discuss defense, foreign and political matters, war, peace and treaties.

In the Lucknow conference, the average election system and average representation of Muslims in various provinces was determined. Congress accepted it. The Lucknow Pact Autonomous Government proved to be the basis of the proposal. Compromise between the Congress and the Muslim League The Congress said to the British government, "It is time that the British emperor issued a proclamation to give autonomy to India as soon as possible."

Thus, the influence of nationalist Muslims on the Muslim League became very strong in 1913. In the same year the League passed a resolution, according to which the aim of the League was to

achieve the colonial state. In 1914, the League decided to work closely with the political leaders of the other castes of India. The work of Muhammad Ali Jinnah in bringing the Congress and the League closer is very laudable. In 1915, the Muslim League invited two leaders to join their Bombay convention. In this session, appointed a committee of the Muslim League. The task of the committee was to build a plan for political reforms with India for the Congress. In 1916, a scheme was approved in Lucknow session of both the institutions. This scheme is called 'Congress League Scheme' or 'Lucknow Pact'. Surendra Nath Banerjee considered it a golden day in the history of India. The main points of the Lucknow accord were:

1. To give greater autonomy to the Central control by ending central control and giving the provincial administrators the right to make laws on all matters of local importance. It was also demanded that half of the provincial executive councils should be elected by provincial administrators
2. The number of members of Central Administrative Growth should be increased and the nomination of at least half of their members. In the Central Executive Council, the elected member can be elected. Only subject to foreign department and defense department Viceroy.

Assessment of Smasota - The agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League resulted in unity in both. But, this agreement proved to be a major hindrance for short-term and Indian politics. The Congress has so far opposed the separate communal constituency for the Muslims. But after accepting it he accepted it. Dr. Ishwari-Prasad has said rightly, "The agreement was the beginning of the agreement by the Congress to satisfy the League." The British Government immediately accepted the principle of communal representation mentioned in this agreement, and affirmed by giving place to it in the Act of 1919 done.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Mandalay came to India in 1914 AD. This year, Irish woman Mrs. Anne Besant made her debut in Indian politics. As soon as Mr. Tilak came, there was a new era in national life. Mrs. Annie Besant tried to match the soft and hot crew. Gokhale and Firozshah Mehta died in 1915 AD. Now there is no effective leader of the soft party. After the efforts of Mrs. Annie Besant in 1916, the militants joined the Congress again. By the year 1915, the reins of the Congress were in the hands of the soft party leaders. Leading Congress Leader in 1915 - Mrs. Anne Besant and Lokmanya Tilak. There was a new movement in Indian political life, which we call "Swadesh Rashtra Movement".

Home Rule Movement

Background - In 1914, Lokmanya Tilak got rid of his imprisonment and returned home from Mandale. This year Irish woman Mrs. Anne Besant entered Indian politics. Together they gave Indian politics a new twist. Annie Besant was suggested by the Home Rule League of Ireland that such a movement should be started in India too. Mrs. Anne Besant was the biggest film producer of Theosophical Society. They loved India very much and left Ireland and settled in India. They used to have incredible loyalty in the superiority of civilization and culture here. Anne Besant emphasized the issue of freeing India from the clutches of imperialism at the Madras convention. Mr. Tilak agreed with his views. In June 1916, the Home Rule League was established in Maharashtra. Mr. Tilak has propagated it in Maharashtra by 'Daily Keshari' and weekly 'Maratha'. Mrs. Anne Besant publicized this daily paper 'New India' and 'Cayman Veal'. He toured the whole country for the purpose of its promotion. He said that "I am doing the work of Vitalik in India and I am waking up the sleepers, so that they can get up and work for their motherland."

The purpose of Home Rule - Home-government movement was a legal movement. Mrs. Anne Besant wanted to establish self-rule in India with peaceful and legal means. In essence, the objectives of the Home Rule Movement were- (a) To establish the rule of elected representatives by the public in local bodies and assemblies, i.e. to establish colonial independence in India. (B) India, which is giving assistance to the UK and the army in the First World War, instead of giving it home-governance to the UK. (C) The Home Rule should be obtained through statutory and peaceful means.

So there is no place in the house-government movement for militants and terrorists. (D) Indian National Movement fell loose during the war So it was necessary for the well-to-do Indians to survive by running 'Home Rule Movement'.

The progress of the movement - the beginning of the Home-Government Movement was first made by Shri Tilak. On April 23, 1916, he established the 'Home Rule League' in Poona. After 6 months, Mrs. Anne Besant established 'All India Home Rule' in Madras. The purpose of both of them was the same. Therefore, both Tilak and Besant together decided to conduct this movement. Both leaders traveled to different cities of the country, gave speeches in public meetings, and propagated the movement by the newspapers. Besant's daily 'New India' and Weekly 'Cayman Veal' and Tilak's daily 'Kesari' and weekly 'Maratha' magazines have publicized a lot of self-government for India.

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