**Establishment of the Muslim League**

**Why Muslim League was brought in to existence explain objectives of the Muslim League?**

After the war of independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advice the Muslims not to join the congress and also tried to keep them away from the politics. Till his death in 1898 he worked for the Muslim Political Interest itself but after the death of the Sir Syed Ahmad Khan the Muslim felt that there will be a separate political party of the Muslims which worked for the Muslim interest only.

**Establishment of Muslim League:**

To meet the political needs of the Muslims of India It was decided in the annual meeting of the Mohammadan Education Conference in Dhaka in 1906, that a political party of the Muslims should be established.

**1. Founders of the Muslims League:**

Nawab Saleern Ullah Khan, Maulana Zafar All Khan, Hakeem Ajmal Khan, Nawab Waqar ul Mulk, Sir Agha Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar were the founders of the All India Muslim League.

**2. First President of Muslim League:**

On 30th December, 1906 Muslim League was established. Sir Agha Khan was the first President of the Party. Syed Ameer Au was made the President of London Branch.

**3. Head Office:**

The Head Office was decided in Aligarh

**4. First Annual Session of Muslim League:**

First Annual Session of Muslim League was established in Karachi in 1907 in which it was decided that the membership will be given to the Muslims of the sub-continent.

**Causes of the Establishment of Muslim League:**

All India Muslim League was found keeping in mind the following factors:

**1. Establishment of Indian National Congress:**

Indian National Congress was hi jacked by the Hindus and the Muslims were compelled to form their own party to guard their rights and to face the challenges of Indian National congress.

**2. Communalism:**

After the war of independence (1857) the Hindus got an opportunity and the communal riots started. The Hindu proved prejudiced against the Muslims. The extremist organizations like Sanghtan, Shudhi, Aryc Sdrnaj and Hindu Mahasaba endangered the life of Muslims. The Muslims were scared of all their activities and they decided to form All India Muslim League.

**3. Partition of Bengal:**

The partition of Bengal (1905) on administrative grounds was in the favour of the Muslims, created new situation in politics. The partition proved a blessing for the Muslims. Therefore, Hindus strongly opposed the partition and asked for its annulment. This opposition also became the cause of the establishment of political party of Muslims.

**4. Urdu Hindi Controversy:**

Urdu Hindi Controversy (1867) made it clear that the Hindus were prejudiced and the culture of the Muslims is in danger. Defense of Urdu and Muslim culture was the need of time. So All India Muslim League was founded to meet the challenges.

**5. Political Reforms:**

In the start of the 20 century, The Liberal Party won the elections in England and announced the implementation of certain political reforms. The chances of the reformation of political institutions provided an opportunity for the Muslims to form a political party to protect their representation.

**6. Simla Deputation:**

A deputation of Muslim leaders called on Lord Minto, the Vicroy. on 1s1 October, 1906 at Simla. Sir Agha Khan, the Head of the Deputation, presented a memorandum and requested for basic political, economic, cultural and other rights for the Muslims. One of the important demands was to introduce a system of separate electorate for the Muslims. The response of Viceroy was encouraging. So all India Muslim League emerged on the scene.

**7. The British attitude:**

Another important thing in this regard was the fact that the British snatched power from the Muslims and joined hands with the Hindus to persecute them. The Muslims were economically deprived and some of them turned against the British and the Hindus because of their mode of thinking. According to the Act of 1892, the British gained more powers and they gave the Hindus a share in the government. This further became the cause of frustration for the Muslims.

**8. Deprivation of the Muslims:**

After the war of independence of 1857, the British and the Hindus jointly victimized the Muslims politically, socially and economically. After the war of independence the status of the Muslims as a nation was changed and they became minority in the same country. Doors of new jobs for the Muslims were closed. The Hindus started music before mosques and started a movement against slaughter of cow. And a lot of political and economical pressure was raised after the war of independence on the Muslims.

**9. Ignoring the Political Life:**

According to the Act of 1892, the British gained more powers and gave the Hindus a share in the government and neglected the Muslims. The Muslims were the second big nation of the sub-continent but no political rights were given to the Muslims. The Hindus and the British did not accept the separate identity of the Muslims as a nation and no share was given to the Muslims in the government.

**10. Negative Role of Hindu Sectarian Parties and Movements:**

The Slogan of the Hindu Sectarian parties formed in the eighteenth century was:

India is only for Hindus all other are foreigners. There are only two choices for them that they should either accept Hinduism or leave India.

To give effective answer to the Hindu organizations a political platform was necessary for Muslims.

**11. Problem of Slaughtering Cow:**

The Hindu sectarian organization Arya Samaj formed Gao Raksha Sabah for the protection of cows in 1883 whose goal was to stop Muslims from sacrificing cows. Under these circumstances unity of Muslims was unavoidable to stop the intrusion of Hindus in religious affairs and for that formation of an organized party was necessary.

**Objectives of All India Muslim League:**

1. To create an understanding between the government and the Indian Muslims, and to promote the feelings of loyalty among them.

2. To co-ordinate with other nations and political parties for general welfare of the people.

3. To protect the rights of the Muslim nations, and to interact with the government and other agencies for this purpose. In 1913 two amendments were made in the preliminary objectives of the Muslim League

4. Achievements of the self-government suitable to the circumstances of the sub-continent.

5. Social welfare through Hindu-Muslim Unity.

**Achievements of Muslim League:**

After the establishment of the Muslim League it worked for the Muslim interests and raised the pressure on the British Government:

**1.** The first achievement of Muslim League was the attainment of right of separate electorate for the Muslims in 1909.

**2.** Muslim League answers to the Congress and the British Government on their Propagandas against the Muslims.

**3.** In the leadership of Sir Agha Khan the Muslims League signed an agreement with Congress in 1916 at Lukhnow.

**4.** In 1920 Muslim League was successful to become first Muslim Aligarh University.

**5.** In a very short period time Muslim League became the single representative party of the Muslims of the sub-continent.

**6.** It also worked for the Muslim interests only.

**7.** In 1930 Allama Iqbal gave the concept of separate states for the Muslims in Allahabad’s address while addressing the 21st annual session of the Muslim League.

**8.** In 1940 in the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam it also demanded Pakistan.

**9.** Finally we can say All India Muslim League created Pakistan on 14th August, 1947.

**Conclusion:**

All India Muslim League met with early success the; government accepted the demand of separate electorate in 1909. In 1916 Muslim League signed a Pact with Indian National Congress and got significant concessions for the Muslims, Muslim League under the leadership of Agha Khan, Wiqar-ul-Mulk and Quaid-e-Azam worked very hard. Muslim League in its annual Session at Lahore passed an historic resolution in 1940 demanding a separate homeland for Muslims. It was in 1947 that Muslim League succeeded in getting Pakistan for Muslims after a struggle of seven years.