**Lucknow Pact, 1916**

The Lucknow pact was the product of Hindu-Muslim unity envisaged by M. A. Jinnah. In December 1915, the ML and Congress met separately in Bombay. Both the parties set up committees for making a scheme for constitutional changes in consultation with other political parties.

**Role of the Quaid-i-Azam**

Jinnah did a lot to unite the two nations along with the recognition of the rights of Muslims. Meeting of both parties held at Lucknow in 1916. The constitutional proposals were approved:

**1.** One Third seats for Muslims in the Imperial Legislative Council.

**2.** Separate Electorate

**3.** Half members of the Executive Council to be elected by the Imperial Legislative Council.

**4.** Commissioned ranks of the army for Indians.

**5.** Expansion of Provincial Legislative Councils.

**6.** Half members of the Governor’s Executive Council be elected by Provincial Legislative

Council

**7.** Weightage to minorities in provinces.

**Gains from Muslim Point-of-view**

1. Separate Electorate

2. One Third Muslim seats in Central Legislature.

3. Unofficial bill, if opposed by three-fourth members of a community, it will not be passed. August 20, 1917 Announcement by British Government

**Secretary of State Montagu promised for:**

1. Greater association of Indian in all branches of government.

2. Responsible government

3. Induction of Indians in the commissioned ranks.

**Conclusion:**

The historical struggle of the Muslims confirmed their identity. They organized their political party to address the demands. They also got recognition by the Hindus as a separate nation. The

British accepted their role in the political domain.