

2.3 ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906)

On 30th of December 1906, All India Muslim League was formally founded in Dhaka where an annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference was held. In the final session, Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan requested the participants to hold a special meeting to discuss exclusively the political issue. So, after the final session of Muhammadan Educational Conference, a special meeting was held under the presidentship of Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk. In the meeting, all the delegates agreed to form a permanent political party to look after the political interests of the Muslims. Nawab Salimullah proposed Muslim League and Hakeem Ajmal Khan and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan seconded. All the participants supported the proposal.

In December 1907, at Karachi its constitution was approved and in March 1908 at Aligarh, Sir Agha Khan was formally elected as the president and Waqar ul Mulk was elected as the secretary of the All India Muslim League. The main office of All India Muslim League was established in Aligarh.



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In 1908, Syed Ameer Ali organized a branch of Muslim League at London and responded effectively to the misunderstandings and conspiracies of the Hindus against the Muslims. Syed Ameer Ali was also appointed president of this Branch. The provincial Branches of All India Muslim League were also launched in all the provinces.

Causes of the Establishment of All India Muslim League

The causes of the establishment of all India Muslim League are as under:



The Muslims were frightened to all their activities and they decided to form a political party for the Muslims of India.

3. **Partition of Bengal (1905-1911)**

The government divided the province of Bengal into two parts on administrative grounds in 1905. The Muslims were in majority in the new established province of East Bengal which was created by that division. The partition of Bengal created new situation in politics. The partition proved a blessing for the Muslims. The betterment of the Muslims was not tolerable for the Hindus. Therefore, Hindus strongly opposed the partition and asked for its annulment. The British Government cancelled the partition of Bengal on 1911. That event became the cause of the establishment of a political party of the Muslims.

4. **Urdu-Hindi Conflict (1867)**

The Urdu-Hindi controversy began in the year 1867 in Banaras. The Hindus

"Gao Raksha Sabah" for the protection of cows in 1883. The goal of Gao Raksha Sabah was to stop the Muslims from sacrificing Cows. Under these circumstances unity of the Muslims was unavoidable to stop the intrusion of Hindus in religious affairs and it was necessary to form a representative party of the Muslims.

6. To Save Muslims Identity

The Muslims believed that Hindus and Muslims were two separate-nations. The divergences between the two communities were not confined in religious belief, but were also involved other factors, for instance, mode of life, traditions, civilization and culture that could be called an ingredient of a nation. Therefore, in order to save their identity, it became essential for the Muslims to establish their separate organization.

7. Political Reforms

The Liberal Party won the elections in England and announced the implementation of certain political reforms. The chances of the reformation of

Muslim political party.

The Demands of Simla Delegation

1. Representation more than their population would be given to the Muslims of India
2. Separate electorate would be approved for the Muslims of India
3. Reservations of Muslim seats in government jobs
4. Special share for the Muslims in Municipal or district boards, universities, senates and syndicates
5. Muslim's representation in Viceroy Executive Council
6. Cooperation for the establishment of the Muslim University at Aligarh

Objectives of All India Muslim Leagues

The main objectives of the Muslim League were as follows:

To promote the feelings of loyalty among the Muslims of India to the British



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