

❖ Mohammedan Literary Society (1863) :

Mohammedan Literary Society was established by Nawab Abdul Latif in 1863 which is situated in Kolkata. The Mohammedan Literary Society was located at Latif's residence in 16 Taltala, Kolkata. Latif was the secretary of the society while Prince Ruheemoodin of Mysore was the president. The society held a gathering every year in Kolkata Town Hall. In 1865, the meeting was attended by over 2000 people including Christians, Hindus, Jews, and Muslims. The goal of the society was to educate the Muslim youth in English medium schools that would enable them to compete with their British and Hindu peers. The society campaigned for the utilization of the Mohsin Fund and drew attention of the British government to the educational needs of the Muslim community of India. It survived till 1930.



Nawab Abdul Latif

❖ Indian National Congress (1885):

The Indian National Congress is the world's largest democratic political organisation. The Indian National Congress was established when 72 delegates from all over the country met at Bombay in 1885. Retired British Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer Allan Octavian Hume founded the Indian National Congress in order to form a platform for civil and political dialogue among educated Indians. After the Indian Rebellion of 1857, control of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Empire. Ironically, a few of the reasons that the Congress grew and survived, particularly in the 19th century era of undisputed British dominance or hegemony, was through the patronage of British authorities and the rising class of Indians and Anglo-Indians educated in the English language-based British tradition. Umeshchandra Bandopaddhyay was the first president of Indian National Congress.



❖ Significance of Indian National Congress:

- It played an important role in the Indian independence movement.
- The Congress was now a party that had huge mass support and was the chief political party in the Indian freedom struggle.
- It creates Indian nationalism.
- After independence, the first Prime Minister of the country, Jawaharlal Nehru was from the party. In the first general elections in 1952, the Congress had a thumping victory and Nehru became the first directly elected PM of India.
- The partition of Bengal in 1905, saw the party transforming into a mass movement.

❖ Muslim League (1906) :

Muslim League, original name All India Muslim League, political group that led the movement calling for a separate Muslim nation to be created at the time of the partition of British India (1947). The Muslim League was founded in 1906 to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims. At first the league was encouraged by the British and was generally favourable to their rule, but the organization adopted self-government for India as its goal in 1913.

All-India Muslim League



❖ Formation of Muslim League:

In 1906 Nawab Sir Salimullah and Nawab Mushtaq Hussain Viqar-ul-Mulk convened a session of the Muslim educational conference at Dacca under the presidency of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk. Leading Muslims of India attended the conference. All important problems concerning the Muslims were discussed. In this Conference Nawab Sir Salimullah proposed a resolution and decided that a political association, styled the "All India Muslim League" be formed. This resolution was unanimously accepted. Thus the All India Muslim League was founded on December 30, 1906, to emphasize the fact that Muslims were a separate entity in the body politics in India and their interests were not safe in the hands of Hinduism. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah was the founder of All India Muslim League and Aga Khan was the first president of All India Muslim League. The formation of the Muslim League proved beyond doubt that "India was no longer one nation nor could not be welded into one". It was just the thinking of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

❖ Importance and Significance of Muslim League :

1. The self-awakening of Muslims is created.
2. The Morley-Minto Reform Act of 1909 gave Muslims the opportunity to have separate electoral systems.
3. Muslims entered all-India politics.
4. Hindu-Muslim relations deteriorated.
5. It plays a vital role in the context of the Lahore resolution.