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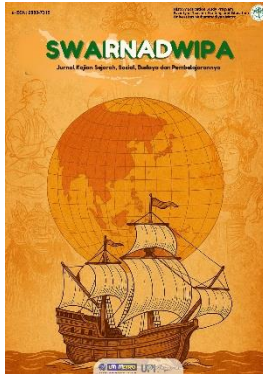
The Influence of The Congress Party on The Muslim League in India 1906 – 1947

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Abstract

This study aims to: (1) Analyze the history of the founding of the Congress Party and the Muslim League (2) Analyze the development of the Congress Party and the Muslim League (3) Analyze the struggle of the Congress Party and the Muslim League to achieve independence in India (4) Analyze the influence of the Congress Party and the League Muslim Muslims to achieve Independence in India in 1906-1947. This research uses historical methods. Data collection techniques were carried out using heuristic methods and literature studies. The findings of this research regarding the Influence of the Congress Party on the Muslim League in India in 1906-1947 show that the beginning of the founding of the Congress Party and the Muslim League was the result of their efforts in approaching British colonialism. However, in the process of development, the Congress Party and the Muslim League have encountered their own problems. In the end, the Congress Party and the Muslim League worked together to fight for independence in India from British rule and gave them the right to form their respective countries, namely India and Pakistan.

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INTRODUCTION

The British, who first came as traders, then began to conquer the Asian continent in the 16th century or 1509 AD with the beginning of the conquest of coastal areas. Subsequently, the British extended their rule through Bengal to Oudh, Central India, and Rajputana. Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah 2 (1837-1858) became a prisoner of the British. He was dethroned by England and officially declared part of the British Colonial Empire. In this case several nationalist movements emerged carried out by Hindus and Muslims. This nationalist movement occurred towards the end of the 19th century until the beginning of the 20th century.

In 1885, the All Indian National Congress Party was founded by Allan Oktavian Hume. The founding of this party was originally intended to provide an opportunity for the Indian people, both Muslims and Hindus, to jointly participate in the government formed by the British government. According to Allan Oktavian Hume, the establishment of the National Congress Party aimed to introduce a form of representative government

that could develop into a form of Indian parliament for discussing various complaints of the Indian people (Thohir, Ajid, 2006: 210).

In 1870 and 1920 there was a conflict between Muslims and Hindus, at which time the Hindu nationalist movement grew as a reaction to the creation of a sense of national self-confidence in order to maintain the basic values of community identity. Among the movements carried out by Hindu nationalists were the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha (Hindu People's Association) Movement.

In an effort to face the power of the Hindus, in the end the Muslims formed an organization called the Muslim League (All India Muslim League) which was founded in 1906. This Muslim League became a place for the Muslims' struggle to face the Hindus. The difference between the struggle between the Congress Party and the Muslim League was that the Congress Party moved in a style that was often radical, progressive and non-cooperative against the British colonial government. On the other hand, the Muslim League took a more conservative, reactionary and cooperative attitude towards the British colonial government and paid more attention to its efforts to fight for the rights of Muslims who were a minority group in India.

Seeing the condition of the Muslim community which is starting to feel alienated. Finally in 1929, under the patronage of Agha Khan, the Muslim community held an All-India Muslim Conference in Delhi. The result of the conference was to strengthen the position of the Muslim League under the leadership of Ali Jinnah to firmly request the issue of separation of Muslim areas in the federal government by leaving 3-4 provinces in the Lawmaking Body on communal issues and Muslim representation in both provinces and the federal cabinet. That.

In 1937 regional elections in India were held. In this election, as the Muslim League did not gain significant votes, while the Indian National Congress Party obtained a large victory, the Indian National Congress Party began to ignore the Muslim League. In this connection, Jawaharlal Nehru as President of the National Congress Party said that in India there were only two political forces, the Indian National Congress Party and the British Government. The Indian Hindu National Group felt strongly about appointing its members as ministers in the regions. Even if there were people appointed from Islamic groups, they were followers of the Indian National Congress Party, not the Muslim League (Thohir, Ajid, 2006: 214-215).

For the first time the Muslim League demanded a state exclusively for Muslims. The Muslim League feared that India's independence plans would give Hindus too much power over Muslims. Towards the end of World War II, demands for independence were increasingly pressed against the British government which resulted in the formation of a separate state for the Muslim population in India. In March 1947, Britain announced the Partition Plan to separate the two communities of Muslims and Hindus in India. On June 3, 1947, the British Government liberated Pakistan as a new country for Muslim groups. On July 1 1947, the British Parliament approved the India Independence Act as the basis for the proclamation of Indian independence, which was followed by the transfer of power on August 15 1947 (Mashad Dhurorudin, 2006: 5).

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research uses historical research methods. Historical research relies on collecting written materials, eliminating inauthentic materials, concluding reliable testimonies and organizing trusted testimonies into a meaningful presentation (Nugroho Notosusanto, 1964: 22-23).

Data collection in this research used heusistic methods and literature study. a way of collecting data and information with the help of various materials available in the library,

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for example newspapers, notes, historical stories, documents, and so on that are relevant to research (Koentjaraningrat, 1997: 8). Collect books or journals that are relevant to the title being researched and read lots of books that are considered relevant related to the title being researched (Abdurrahman, 2011: 29).

In this case, what the researcher did was examine various sources from literature such as related journals about the Congress Party and the Muslim League in India. The next stage is testing the validity of the data. The steps taken are to use external and internal criticism. External criticism includes the authenticity of the documents found, namely the fact of their identity, which means they are not imitations or fakes. All of this is done by examining the materials used, type of writing, language style, and so on (Abdurrahman, 2011:110-111):

After carrying out external criticism, the step taken is to carry out internal criticism. Internal Criticism is an attempt to analyze data sources that have been researched externally.

The next step in this research is interpretation and historiography. At this stage, the process of historical research, which leads to historical methods with four stages, namely heuristics, criticism, interpretation and historiography, essentially culminates in the interpretation stage.

According to Daliman, (2012:83) that, Interpretation is an attempt to interpret historical facts within the framework of reconstructing past realities which makes interpretation part of the historical research process.

The historiography step in writing this scientific paper uses the descriptive method, namely reporting the final results of this research in written form. In this historiography, the facts obtained are built or brought to life by the researcher and arranged chronologically, rationally and factually and with the existence of causality (cause-effect relationship) so as to produce a truth related to this research. The final stage in historical research this time is writing a report. The step taken is to write down the studies or facts that have been obtained in the form of a report.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History of the founding of the Congress Party and the Muslim League

At that time, a person appeared whose name would be respected as the "Father of the National Congress" named Allan Octavian Hume, a high-ranking civil service employee who had received a pension, who had a very good service history, someone from a group who knew his country and nation very well, someone who gained great trust. In 1833 Allan Octavian Hume delivered his appeal, in which he showed them the obligation to devote their energy and thoughts to the welfare of the people Those who really want to take part in trying to improve people's livelihoods will be able to enter provided that the members must consist of people who are well known for their attitude and education.

Then it was decided to establish the Indian National Union. On 25 to 31 December 1885 a conference was to be held in Poona, but it was then held in Bombay, because at that time there was an outbreak of cholera in Poona. The name of this organization was changed to the All Indian National Congress (Koch, 1951: 10).

Before Congress was founded, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee actually founded the Indian Association organization in 1876. Its aim was to oppose the ICS, the War Act and Viceroy Lord Lytton's Press Act (1876-1880). In addition, he spearheaded the creation of a national fund all Indfa, or All India National Fund, to provide scholarships to underprivileged Indian students. In fact, in 1883, he chaired the Indian National

Conference in Calcutta, which was attended by representatives from all over India (Suwarno, 2012: 126).

The founding of this party was originally intended to provide an opportunity for the Indian people, both Muslims and Hindus, to jointly participate in the government formed by the British government. According to Allan Oktavian Hume, the founding of the National Congress Party aimed to introduce a form of representative government that could develop into a form of Indian parliament for discussing various complaints of the Indian people. So, it can be ascertained that initially the people involved in the National Congress Party were not automatically nationalists as is now understood or were an expression of disloyalty to the British government. (Thohir, Ajid, 2006: 210).

By the end of the 20th century, there were no signs of unity within the Indian Muslim movement. However, India's Muslim elite continued to work hard to create a new political body. However, these efforts have not been completed thoroughly and decisively, and no Muslim political identity and organization has been formed. The position of Muslims in the Indian Subcontinent really changed when the Indian Muslim League Party emerged in India (M.Lapidus, 2000:28).

At the Muslim Education Conference in Dhaka, India, on December 30, 1906, Nawab Muhsinul Mulk, Agha Khan, and Vikarul Mulk agreed to establish the All India Muslim League in an effort to confront the power of Hindus in the National Congress Party. Muslim communities in India used the Muslim League as a forum for struggle against Hindus. (Thohir, Ajid, 2006: 179).

Development of the Congress Party and the Muslim League

After its founding the Congress Party in India united intellectuals across India and its discussions evolved from social issues to political organization to increase representation and mobilize the masses against British rule in India.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), who was later nicknamed Mahatma (big soul), was able to lead the Congress and trouble the British colonial government, among other things by leading a movement (Civil Disobedience) that did not obey government regulations since the end of 1921. As a result, in early 1922, Gandhi arrested and imprisoned for 6 years in Ahmadabad. Since then it could be said that Congress has been synonymous with Mahatma Gandhi (Suwarno, 2012: 124).

The development of the Muslim League in India took place through various complex historical phases. Since the 19th century, young Muslim intellectuals were dissatisfied with the loyalist and anti-Hindu mindset of the upper class leaders of the Muslim League. They began to get involved in more progressive nationalist movements after the First World War period. Although there were religious movements such as the Khilafat, which was initially directed at religious issues, it gave impetus to national consciousness and anti-imperialism among the Muslim population and the middle classes. However, weakness occurs when the nationalist leadership is unable to raise Muslim religious political awareness to a higher secular level, thereby strengthening the grip of orthodoxy and priesthood and influencing patterns of political thought from a religious perspective (Chandra, Bipin, 2016: 424).

In its development, the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was a type of charismatic leader characterized by an intellectual elite that tended to be oriented towards western thought, although it still adhered to the Islamic religion. His approach to politics is more pragmatic and realistic. He tended to be loyal to England, but this was done in order to fight for the interests of Muslim political rights (Suwarno, 2012: 125).

The beginning of the conflict in India between the Congress party and the Muslim League occurred because of militant Hindu nationalism which developed into an ideology. From 1870 to 1920 this ideological movement emerged. According to Lloyd Fallers, the

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Hindu nationalist movement was initially a backlash against the desire to maintain the identity and basic values of society. Anthony Smith says that the drive to protect the identity of cultural groups fueled the Hindu nationalist movement. This movement emerged as a response to the sense of backwardness and decline experienced by colonized and dominated people (Thohir, Ajid, 2006: 238).

The Struggle of the Congress Party and the Muslim League to Achieve Independence and Their Influence

The struggle of Hindu nationalists in the Congress Party to achieve independence, as stated by Gandhi, that Muslim and Hindu communities could unite and live side by side in harmony, turned out to be very difficult. Mahatma Gandhi issued the concept of Indian nationalism in which Muslims and Hindus must unite into one nation. Finally, since 1920, Mahatma Gandhi began campaigning for non-compliance to win independence. Mahatma Gandhi also took over control of the Indian National Congress Party by leading the Indian nationalist movement (Thohir, Ajid, 2006: 211).

In 1930 the tendency to separate Muslim society from Hindu society increased. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Muhammad Iqbal of the Muslim League had been convinced that this situation was a result of the growing opposition between Hindu and Muslim communities, coupled with the poor results of the 1937 general elections. They believe that the identity of the Muslim community will be threatened by the preferences of the majority in India, which overwhelmingly favors Hindus. In fact, it would very likely result in a Hindu majority government in independent India. As time went by, the Muslim league became the main supporter of Islamic nationalism and increasingly demanded the need for a separate Islamic state (Thohir, Ajid, 2006:203).

The influence of the Indian Congress Party after independence was very significant in the formation and development of the country. After gaining independence on 15 August 1947, the Congress Party became the dominant political force leading the national development process.

The Congress Party played an important role in building the framework of the government. With the appointment of Jawaharlal Nehru as prime minister and Raja Gopalachari appointed as Governor General of the Dominion of India, the Congress Party was able to implement various policies aimed at the economic and social modernization of India. Nehru introduced many reforms that focused on industrialization and education, which were seen as key to the country's progress.

The Congress Party also contributes to maintaining national unity and integration amidst India's ethnic and religious diversity. Despite facing challenges such as communal conflicts, the party strives to champion the principles of pluralism and secularism, which are the basis for post-independence Indian society.

The Congress party not only fought for independence, but also focused on developing democracy and establishing an inclusive government. Their lobbying of Britain in various conferences and negotiations became an important factor in realizing the ideals of independence. This process resulted in the creation of an accountable governance structure based on democratic principles for India.

After independence was achieved on August 14 1947, Pakistan faced various internal challenges, including ethnic and sectarian conflicts. The Muslim League leadership attempted to stabilize the situation through policies that supported unity among the Muslim community, although the challenges faced remained significant. The Muslim League had to adapt to the diversity that existed within Pakistani society to maintain stability.

The Muslim League, which fought for the creation of Pakistan, became the dominant political party in the country after independence. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, as leader of the Muslim League, was appointed Governor General of Pakistan, providing a strong political direction for the new country. This influenced Pakistan's early government structure which focused on the country's Muslim identity.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and the researcher's analysis of the data collected, this research concludes that: The formation of the Indian Congress Party and the Muslim League aimed to fight for India's independence in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Indian Congress Party was founded by Allan Octavian Hume, a respected figure, with the aim of encouraging economic and social development, improving relations with Britain, and creating a representative government for India. On the other hand, the Muslim League was formed as a response to rising Hindu nationalism in the Indian National Congress. Muslim leaders such as Muhsinul Mulk sought to protect Muslim interests and representation in a predominantly Hindu political landscape.

The development of the national movement in India carried out by intellectuals in the 20th century was very important, largely driven by the emergence of new political movements, which were characterized by a more secular political climate, a younger generation, mass participation, and dialogue between religious groups, which were elements important in the development and interaction between Hindu and Muslim communities in India. Even though they were together in the political movement, there was conflict over the position of the Congress Party, which was more influential in making policies than the Muslim League because of discriminatory policies carried out by the British colonial government which made the Muslim League feel disadvantaged.

The struggle of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League in fighting for independence initially had the same goal, namely aiming for Hindu-Muslim unity under the concept of Indian nationalism. But polarization between the two parties, fueled by religious and political differences, ultimately led to India's split into India and Pakistan, marking a crucial chapter in the quest for independence. The influence of the Congress Party and Muslim League movements in India had significant differences, giving rise to conflict between the two groups. The British government's attempts to form a government and maintain control of the country were ultimately unsuccessful. Then formed a separate government. The Congress Party formed the Indian state with a democratic system and the Muslim League formed the Pakistani state with a system focused on Muslim identity.

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