

Lucknow Session of Congress (The Lucknow Pact)

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise Lucknow Session of Congress (The Lucknow Pact) history. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.

The Lucknow Pact & The 1916 Congress Session



1. Overview & Basic Facts

- **Year:** 1916
- **Location:** Lucknow
- **Primary Participants:**
 - The Indian National Congress (INC)
 - The All-India Muslim League

2. Key Figures and Their Roles

- **A.C. Majumdar:** President of the Indian National Congress session.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak:**
 - A chief architect of the Lucknow Pact from the Congress side.
 - Key figure in engineering the reconciliation between Congress factions.
- **Muhammad Ali Jinnah:**
 - The key leader and negotiator from the Muslim League.

- Praised by **Sarojini Naidu** as the '**Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity**' for his role.
- **Annie Besant**: Primary architect of the reconciliation between the Moderate and Extremist factions within the Congress.
- **Raj Kumar Shukla**: Informed Mahatma Gandhi of the indigo peasants' plight in Champaran at this session.

3. The Lucknow Pact: Key Provisions

- The **Indian National Congress formally accepted the Muslim League's demand for separate electorates** for Muslims.
- Both parties agreed on a common scheme for **political reforms** to be presented to the British.
- They agreed upon a specific **number of seats** for each community in the provincial legislatures.

4. The 1916 Congress Session: Unification of Factions

- The session marked the **reunion of the Moderate and Extremist factions** within the Congress.
- The Extremists, led by Tilak, were **readmitted after being banned for nine years** since the 1907 Surat split.
- This reconciliation was primarily engineered by **Annie Besant** and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

5. Significance and Impact

- **Hindu-Muslim Unity**: The Pact was a major milestone in achieving political consensus and unity between the two major communities and their leading political parties.
- **Congress Reunification**: The session ended the long-standing split within the Congress, strengthening the national movement.
- **Political Pressure**: The demonstrated unity pressured the British government to consider policy changes, leading to **increased Indian representation in government**.

- **Period of Unanimity:** It led to a period of cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim League that lasted from **1916 to 1922**.
- **Genesis of Champaran Satyagraha:** The session was where Gandhi was first informed of the issues in Champaran, which led to his **first satyagraha in India**.

6. Summary of Key Facts (MCQ Insights)

- The 1916 sessions of the INC and Muslim League were held in **Lucknow**.
- The President of the INC session was **A.C. Majumdar**.
- The chief architect of the Congress factions' reconciliation was **Annie Besant**.
- The chief architect of the Lucknow Pact was **B.G. Tilak**.
- A key implication was the Congress's acceptance of the **separate electorate** demand.
- Congress first accepted the separate electorate system in **1916**.
- The period of unanimity between the parties was **1916-1922**.
- Gandhi was informed of the Champaran issue at the **Lucknow Session, 1916**.

Know More About Lucknow Session of Congress (The Lucknow Pact):

- [Lucknow Session of Congress \(The Lucknow Pact\) – Old Year Questions and Answers](#)
- [Lucknow Session of Congress \(The Lucknow Pact\) One Liner Questions & Answers](#)