**Simla Deputation**

In 1905, Lord Minto became the Viceroy of India and introduced new reforms. These reforms aimed to extend the elected principle in the government. However, the anti-partition protests had convinced the Muslim community that they couldn't rely on fair treatment from the Hindu majority. To protect their interests, Muslim leaders developed a plan for separate electorates, where only Muslims could vote for Muslim representatives. They presented this plan to Lord Minto during the Simla Deputation in October 1906, which included 70 Muslim representatives led by Sir Aga Khan.

Lord Minto accepted their demands, marking a significant moment in the history of the Indian subcontinent. This acceptance elevated the Hindu-Muslim conflict to a constitutional level. The Muslims made it clear that they didn't trust the Hindu majority and were not willing to rely on an assembly elected under the assumption of a single Indian nation. This marked the beginning of the idea of the Two-Nation Theory, which eventually led to the partition of British India in 1947.

The Simla Deputation succeeded because it emphasized the need to protect the separate identity of Muslims. Lord Minto was eager to address their political discontent, so he responded to their demands. Separate electorates were officially recognized in the Indian Councils Act of 1909. This act granted Muslims the right to elect their representatives through separate electorates and also allowed them to vote in general constituencies. Additionally, it provided Muslims with extra representation.

**All India Muslim League (1906)**

The success of the Simla Deputation gave the Muslim community confidence in the effectiveness of united efforts. To build on this success, a meeting was held in Dacca in December 1906, presided over by Nawab Waqar ul Mulk. During this meeting, a resolution proposed by the Nawab of Dacca was passed to establish a separate Muslim organization called the All India Muslim League.

The primary reason for creating the All India Muslim League was the desire for representative government in India. Additionally, the Hindu protests against the partition of Bengal in 1905 had shown a bias against Muslim interests, which further convinced Muslims of the need for a distinct political platform for themselves.

In simpler terms, after the success of the Simla Deputation, a meeting in Dacca led to the formation of the All India Muslim League, as Muslims felt the need for a political organization to protect their interests and push for representative government in India.