**Factors Behind the Pact**

The relationship between the British government and the Muslim community in India was tense because of the British government's one-sided policies and decisions. The annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911 and the British government's actions in the international arena had deeply concerned Muslims.

In response to these issues, Muslim leaders decided to change the strategy of the Muslim League after the annulment of the Bengal partition in 1911. In December 1912, the Muslim League shifted its focus from loyalty to the idea of creating a self-governing system that would be suitable for India. However, they retained the flexibility to adjust this self-rule according to their specific needs and requirements.

A key figure in this change was Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who emerged as a strong advocate for Hindu-Muslim unity. He convinced the All India Muslim League to change its policies for the betterment of India. In the early years of his career, Jinnah was a member of both the Congress and the Muslim League and was known for his lack of religious bias, as well as his remarkable skills as a debater and advocate.

In 1915, largely because of Jinnah's efforts, both the Muslim League and the Congress party held their annual meetings in Bombay. At the end of these meetings, a committee was formed with the goal of finding common ground between the two communities. This committee devised a plan in November 1916, and it was approved by both parties in December 1916 during their respective sessions in Lucknow.

In essence, the change in the Muslim League's approach and the collaboration with the Congress party marked an important step towards achieving shared goals and addressing the concerns of both communities in India.