

Q:2:- Explain in detail Congress Rule from 1937-39 as a forum for the creation of Pakistan.

Q:3:- Explain in detail the evolution of Khilafat Movement. Also shed light on reasons of its failure.

ANS 3:-

1) Introduction

Khilafat movement is regarded as one of the important events that had affected the Muslims of the subcontinent in their efforts against the Britishers. It was a great time of Hindu-Muslim unity, which was mainly aided from the developments happened in the Lucknow Pact. Gandhi-led Congress

had ^{initially} vehemently supported the Muslim's cause of the restoration of Ottoman Caliphate. But some unwanted incidents led Gandhi to abandon the Caliphate movement. Due to one or other reason the movement failed to achieve its stipulated objectives.

2) Evolution of Khilafat movement:

2.1) Lucknow pact, 1916:-

In Lucknow pact, the Muslims and Congress had amicably settled their issues. Success of Lucknow pact had drawn them closer to each other, and any collective future cause may be welcomed by them.

2.2) British acts had drawn both Muslims and Hindus closer together.

Acts like Rowlat act in 1918, that stipulates that government can intern any person without providing any reason, and Montagu-Chelmsford reforms act 1919 that promises the responsible government in stages, further alienated Hindus and Muslims from Britishers and drew them close to each other.

2.3:- Gandhi launches Swaraj movement

Congress was not satisfied with what they had contributed with Britishers in World War I.

The provisions of above mentioned acts frustrated them further and compelled Gandhi to launch Swaraj movement for gaining independent rule over India.

2.4) Muslim concerns over Holy lands and Ottoman Caliphate.

In the aftermath of WWI and against the promises committed by the English Empire with the Muslims of subcontinent to protect both Holy lands and Caliphate, Muslims have fear of the complete different, opposite intentions of the Britishers. As they want to protect both of them, while British wants to do the opposite.

2.5) Frustrated to British actions, Muslims launched Khilafat movement. Muslims under the prominent leaders like Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Maulana Shibli Noumawi, and Maulana Muhammad Azad launches Khilafat movement with the following objectives.

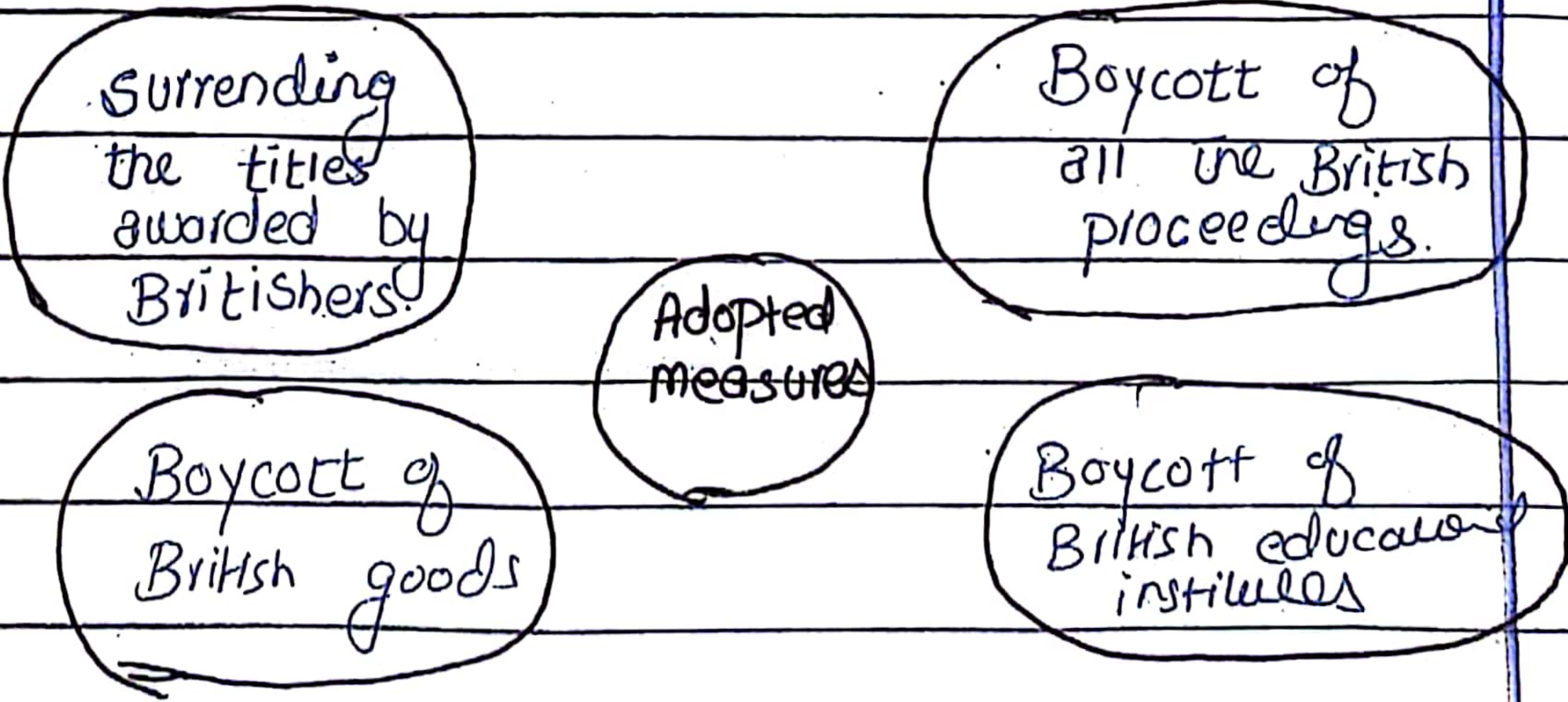
a) To protect the Muslim Holy spaces of Jaziratul-Arab.

b) To protect the Ottoman

2.6) Gandhi joined the Khilafat movement.

Gandhi's joining Khilafat movement gives movement a significant boost. Hindu-Muslim unity were at its peak. During Aug 1 1920 to Sept 1 1920, Mahatma Gandhi paid extensive tours all over the India to garner maximum support

2.7) Measures adopted for movement



2.8) Hindu - Muslim unity at its peak

In 1921, Muslims forsake the cow's sacrificial in their Bakreid. While Hindu religious scholar

in the ^{Jamia} mosque of Delhi.

2.9) Quaid-e-Azam remained aloof from Khilafat movement

Quaid poses its stance against the Khilafat movement due to the following reasons.

- a) Masses are not trained on such massive movement.
- b) Its practicability is dubious
- c) This appeals only to the sentiments of illiterate and ignorant people
- d) There is no alternative to British goods and institutes

2.10) Non-violent movement turns into violent

It was in the aftermath of Britishers crushing the Moplah's that were involved in the movement, that things got worse. Moplah's turned

even against the Hindus besides British

2.11) Chaura-Chauri incident and Gandhi abandon the Khilafat cause

It was in Feb 1922, when the violent mob attacked a police station and burnt 22 policemen alive. This led Gandhi to take his support away from movement.

2.12) Announcement of Kemal Ataturk led the end of movement

After Gandhi's withdrawal, movement, albeit with less vigour continued, but the withdrawal announcement of Turkey's new leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk from the claims of Caliphate, culminated the movement into failure.

3) REASONS OF ITS FAILURE

3.1) Intermingling of politics with religion

like Gandhi who for putting more pressure on Britishers for having more effectiveness in its political movement is a classical case of using religious settlements for political purposes.

3.2) Unorganized, untrained and confused mind

Moplah's uprising testifies, that they even can turn against the Hindus, and Chaura Chauri incident further tells the personnel were not trained and organized.

3.3) Against the Sir Syed's advice

Muslims paid no heed to advice of Sir Syed to remain aloof from congress and be in good terms with Britishers. Gandhi's abandonment of them at the moment peak time is the result of such ignoring the advice.

3.4) More concerned with the Ottoman Caliphate, than the Turks

In 1922, at the Louissane purchase it seems that muslims who were fighting for the cause of Turk's caliphate, were more concerned than them.

As Turk's were more concerned with the ^{village of} Mosul's, ^{due to its} oil and strategic location, than the suzerainty

Claims of Holy Lands

Source: Khalid bin Sayed,
Pakistan: The formative phase

3.5) Concluding on The Quaid's Remarks

It was the reasons behind why Quaid had not lead the movement, as they predicted its failure a long before, due to unconstituted, irrational, emotional and unorganized approach. As the Quaid in 1919, on the launch of ~~the~~ Khilafat movement criticized on it by saying "Mine is the right way, the constitutional way is the right way."

ANS 2

10

1) Introduction:-

One of the very important event that aided in the creation of Pakistan is the role of Congress ministry during their 1937-39 rule.

It gave a catalyst type support to Qaid's efforts of making a splendid performance in the next general elections. It firstly aided in the making and passing of Pakistan's resolutions and in making muslim conscious of their distinct identity.

2) Dismal results for Muslim league and congress' domineering aspect

Muslim League won just over 100 seats out of its 489 seats of Muslims only. In NWFP ~~it~~ it has not won only a single seat, while in Sindh and Punjab it has won only 1 seat.

However, Congress had remained successful not only in general constituencies but in Muslim seats too. It won more than 700 seats of the total 1585 seats. It makes ministries in seven out of 11 provinces.

3) Congress policies that alienated Muslims and harm their interests.

3.1) Desire for creating a British mode parliamentary system
Nehru's stance

on not accomodating any
 of non-congress member in
 the ministries due to the
 supposition that here we all
 are same nation, one nation
 like the British parliamentay
 system. This creates the fear
 of losing self-identity among muslims

3.2) Economic policies harms
 the muslims financial interests

Imposition of tariffs
 on differentiated basis, that
 best suits to the industrialised
 elites of congress and harming
 muslims agriculturists (as Muslims
 at that time belong to agri sector)
 has cautioned the muslims
 to remain aware from congress

3.3) Establishment of private police sta

There were reports then that the congress people had established their own self-styled police stations

3.4) Imposition of Band-e-Mataram in educational institutes

It was made compulsory to sing Band-e-Mataram, which was taken ~~by~~ from one of the bitterly anti-Muslim books, to speak in assemblies

3.5) Opposition to sacrificial of cows and Urdu language

There were also the cases reported in certain districts where there is prohibition to the sacrificial of cows, and in promoting Hindi Urdu language.

4) Implications for Pakistan movement

4.1) Helped Quaid in making
a joint front against Congress

Quaid in order to dilute the stance of Congress that it represents all the nations and groups of India had made a joint front by making an alliance with all the other parties to make all show that Congress represents and works only for Hindus' interests.

4.2) AIML as a sole representative party of Muslims

Those who voted against AIML in the 1937 elections soon know that

OFF Muslims interests can be
preserved only by the voting
to AIML

4.3) Quaid organizing party
with new fervor

The negative attitude
of Congress ministries towards
muslims, coupled with Quaid's
leadership skills had put a
new fervor in Quaid's
political campaigns, and many
prominent leaders like Sir
Sikandar of Punjab and Fazl-e-
Hoq of Bengal joined the
muslim league.

4.4) Leads towards passing
the Lahore resolution

For the first time,
soon after the dissolution

of congress ministries, muslim league got success in passing a resolution for separate homelands.

4.5) Muslim league working towards separate homeland (1940-47)

Thus the success AIML got from Lahore resolution had made them sole representative of muslims with legitimate authority for working for separate homeland. This can be proved from their tremendous success in 1945 elections.

5) A critical appraisal:-

It is generally noted that ML since its formation

has not gained any
sort of success till
1937. It gained only
4.6% of muslim votes,
in 1937 elections, despite
their all hardwork. Thus
the Award leadership skills,
vision and organizational skills,
coupled with congress
attitude towards muslims, was
The reason behind their phenomenal
success in the last decade
of their struggle of
independence. As Abul Kalam
Azad noted
"Had congress showed
leniency during their formation
of ministries and rules, the
result may differ a lot as compared
to what we have in the form
of creation of Pakistan"

Sources: Pakistan the formative
Phase.