

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

TEST - 1

Question - 2

Explain in detail congress rule from 1937 - 1939 as forerunner to creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Introduction :-

The congress rule from 1937-1939 played a significant role in the creation of Pakistan. During this period, Congress party, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, won a majority of seats in the provincial election held in 1937. However, their victory was largely limited to the Hindu-majority provinces, while the Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, performed poorly, winning only about 21 percent of Muslim seats.

⇒ Provincial Election held in 1936 - 1937 :-

Provincial Elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936 - 1937 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935.

• Provinces in election :-

Elections were held in eleven provinces; Madras, CP, Bihar, Orissa, UP, Bombay, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sind.

• Electorate :

→ The Government of India Act 1935 increased the number of enfranchised people. Approximately 30 million people.

→ The Act provided for limited adult franchise based on property qualifications such as land ownership and rent and

therefore favoured landholders and richer farmers in rural areas.

• Contrast of condition of Congress and AIML in Feb-March 1937

Congress	AIML
→ More Resources	→ less Resources
→ Popular in public	→ less popular in public
→ Having strong print media.	→ No print media (only one news-paper)

• Election Results :-

The total seats were 1585

→ Congress won the major no. of seats 711 from seven provinces i.e Madras, UP, CP, Bihar, Orissa, NWFP, Bombay

→ AIML won only 116 seats majorly from Bengal.

→ Congress Rule :-

The Congress party's rule was marked by a series of policies and actions that alienated the Muslim population.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

• Factor that led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947 :-

The atrocious behaviour of Congress awaken the Muslims and AIML wished to make coalition government. The rules implemented by the Congress becomes the major factor for the creation of Pakistan. Here are some key factors that contributed to the alienation of the Muslims :-

i- Imposition of Hindi

The Congress party imposed Hindi as the official language, which was seen as an attempt to suppress 'Urdu', the language widely spoken by Muslims.

ii- Restriction on Muslim Practices :-

- The Congress Party restricted Muslim practices such as 'Adhan' (call for prayer) and prohibited noisy processions during prayer time.
- Construction of new mosques was banned.
- Restriction imposed on the recitation of Muslim students in schools.
- Ban on cow slaughter, as beef was the part of diet of Muslims.

iii- Promotion of Hindu Culture :

Congress promoted Hindu Culture through several ways, such as

- Vidya Mandir Scheme started in Central Province and Bihar aimed at promoting Hindu Culture by making Mandar Education necessary at elementary level

- Congress introduced Taranga Flag.
- Promoted their anthem 'Bande Matram' even in Muslim communities.

⇒ Day of Deliverance :

Congress Ministries resigned in October 1939 and Muslims took a sigh of relief from the atrocities committed against them in the two years of Congress Rule. Quaid-e-Azam asked Muslims to observe 22nd Oct as 'the Day of Deliverance'. Though, the Congress Party's rule was out but Muslims were alienated at one point and had figured out their goal for the separate homeland of Muslim majority. This led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

add more arguments.

end with conclusion.

Question - 3

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

⇒ Historical Background :

The Ottoman Empire, which had been the seat of the Islamic Caliphate for over 400 years was facing the significant challenges after the World War I. The empire had entered the war on the side of the Central powers and had suffered significant losses. The allied powers led by the Britain and France, were determined to dismantle the empire and redistribute its territories.

⇒ Emergence of the Khilafat Movement in Sub-continent:

In 1919, a group of ^{Indian} Muslim leaders, including Maulana

Muhammad Ali, ~~an~~ Maulana Muhammad Ali Shoaqat and Maulana Azad, come together to start ~~the~~ Khilafat movement.

• Khilafat Committee :

On March 1919, Khilafat committee formed. 15000 Muslims gather at Bombay. Seth Jaw Muhammad was selected as the President of the Khilafat committee. All India Khilafat Conference was presided by the 23-24 March, 1919 by A.K. Fazal ul Haq.

→ Muslims were concerned if WWI lost by Germany then Britain will punish Turkey too.

→ The committee's primary objective was to protect the Ottoman Empire and the institution of the Caliphate.

• Committee's Objective :

The Khilafat Committee presented its four point objective, which were as

- We will not celebrate armistices.
- If Turkey be punish, we Muslims will join non-cooperation movements.
- We are going to start Swadeshi movement.
- A delegation formed to convey sentiments to Britain government.

• Khilafat Delegation in Dec-1919:

In Dec 1919, Congress and Khilafat committee joined meeting at Amritsar.

Moulana M. Ali Johar was in jail at that time.

When he released from jail he also joined the movement.

So, an unanimous decision was made to sent the delegation of Khilafat Movement to UK which can present their agenda

before British government.

Demands of Khilafat Committee:

Khilafat committee had the following demands:

- No change in Caliphate
- Najad, Hijaz and Iraq be ruled by Muslims.

→ Initiate self-rule movement as it is necessary to get freedom to protect Muslims all over the world.

→ Delegation met with the Lloyd George but failed to persuade him.

Hijrat Movement :-

Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Moulana Abdul Bari declared India as 'Dar ul Harb'. Initially, 750 Muslims, after the issuance of fatwa, left India and went towards Afghanistan. Later on, 30,000 Muslims, on the motivation of Hindus, sold their properties

and went to Afghanistan. But Afghanistan government ~~to~~ did not welcomed them and closed its border. A great number of Muslims died on the way.

Mopilla Revolt - 1921

Khilafat Committee set up in Madras. Government imposed ban on the committee and a lot of Muslims got arrested. Later on, Martial law was imposed in the region, resulting in the failure of the movement.

Failure of Khilafat Movement:-

Gandhi closed the non-cooperation movement started by the Muslims, and when Muslims set fire on the police station of Chora Chori in Gorakhpur. So, in 1922 government imposed ban on it.

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Another reason of the failure was that Kamal Ata Turk abolished the Caliphate in Turkey and totally changed the system of Turkey. In this way Khilafat Movement ended.

this is the second part of the answer. discuss it in detail