

ARFA TARIQ

PAK AFFAIRS

TEST-1

BATCH - 001 - CSS-2025

Q No 2:

Ans.

7

Congress Rule 1937-39

- The Government Act 1935 was practiced in 1937. During which the provincial elections were held.
- There were 2 main political parties at this time in Indian Subcontinent. One was the Congress and other was the Muslim league.
- Both of the parties want to be in power for that they made efforts to convince the people and presented their manifestos.
- The political manifestos of both parties were quite similar but there were

2 main differences. which were:

1. The Congress wanted to support a joint electorate, where from people of different communities would vote together, while Muslim league supported a separate electorate, where different communities support & vote separately.
2. The second difference was that the Congress wanted Hindi to be an official language while Muslim league wanted Urdu as the official language in the Indian subcontinent.

Congress won:

- In the election result, the Congress was considered as oldest, wealthiest and well organized party, as the largest representation in legislative Assemblies.
- Out of 1771 seats in 11 provinces, the Congress won 750 seats. But the Gandhi's claim was failed that his party represented 95% of the population.
- Furthermore the success of Congress party was mainly limited to Hindu constituency.

Dismal Performance of the Muslim League.

- The Muslim league also faced same situation as it only won seats representing Muslims.

- Furthermore they secure only 2 seats in the Muslim Majority Province of Punjab.
- Final results of the election were announced in Feb 1937.
- A/c to final results, The Congress had a clear majority in provinces like Punjab, U.P., Madras, Bihar and Orissa.
- Also the Congress formed a Coalition Govt in Bombay and N.W.F.P.
- In Sindh and Assam, the Congress joined ruling Coalition for political significance.

Congress Rule as forerunner to creation of Pakistan.

→ Congress treated Muslim League with disdain

- Overall Congress directly or indirectly held power in 9 out of 11 provinces and Muslim League failed to form govt in any province.
- When Congress came into power it treated Muslim League with disdain like Muslim League leaders were sidelined and disrespected in official matters which

Muslim viewed as a deliberate attempt to hurt their leaders.

→ The congress refused to coalition with Muslim league.

→ In areas where Muslim league was single largest party, Quaide-Azam offered congress to form a coalition govt with Muslim league BUT the congress rejected the offer and didnot support Muslim league in any situation.

→ Bande Matram

→ To start sessions in Assembly, with Anthem was the tradition of Britishers and the Congress proceeded this tradition.

→ The congress decided to read Bande Matram before starting sessions in Assemblies and Schools.

→ The lyrics of Anthem Bande Matram were contain verses that are in direct conflicts with the beliefs of Islam.

→ Warda Scheme

→ Warda was the educational scheme or policy promoted by congress, emphasized to teach Hindu cultures, symbol and tradition in schools like Mahabharata & Ramayana

- Parents were forced that also Islam should be included in education but the Congress refused.
- It seemed like Congress wanted to take away the identity, culture & tradition from Muslims through new generations.

→ Congress Tyranny

- The Congress supported policies and campaigns against cow slaughtering & imposed Hindu customs on Muslims and ban on slaughter of cow.
- Religious practices such as Azan were restricted in some areas and insistence of noisy procession before & during Azan.
- Furthermore they attacked on the worshippers during prayer in the mosques.

Pirpur Report & other inquiries.

- As a result of dictatorial role of Congress on March 1938, Council of Muslim League appointed 8 members under the leadership of Raja Syed Muhammad to find out truth of Congress rule.
- The committee submitted its report on Nov 5, 1938 with following revelations.
 - Congress ministries have failed to inspire confidence in minorities

- Congress tried to destroy the Muslim solidarity
- Congress supported rival Muslim Organizations

→ Other reports like Sharif report (1939) which confined its inquiry in Bihar & Fazal ul-Haq also made report on same topic

End of Congress rule / Day of Deliverance:-

→ At the Outbreak of World War II in 1939, the Viceroy proclaimed India's involvement without consultation with political parties.

→ Congress demanded an immediate transfer of power in return for cooperation of the War.

→ Britishers refused this demand as a result Congress resigned from power.

→ Quaid-e-Azam Asked Muslim to celebrate 22 Dec 1939 as a day of Deliverance b/c of relief from tyranny of Congress rule.

→ So, the 2 years of Congress rule was the trailer for Muslim and they accepted Muslim League as their representative party.

→ After that the annual session of Muslim League took place from 22-24 March 1940, at Minto Park in Lahore and it became a significant event in the Creation of Pakistan.

Q NO 3

Ans.

Evolution of Khilafat Movement.

Background

- During World War I there were 2 sides UK, France & U.S versus Germany, Austria & then Turkey. (Ottoman Empire decided to side with Germany)
- Turkey or Ottoman Empire were led by Caliph. But the Indian Muslim^{had} feared that if Germany were defeated, Turkey would also suffer badly because they had close affinity with Turkey on religious ground.
- The Muslim had always profound respect for the Holy institutions.
- Furthermore Holy places like Makkah, Madina and Baitul Maqdas were included in Ottoman Empire and the Muslim were suspicious of the way that Britain has treated them in past and Muslim believed that Caliph was spiritual head of Ummah. So, removal of Caliph would be a serious blow to the spirit of Muslim community.

→ So to protect Ottoman Empire and Caliphate almost 15000 Muslim came together in Bombay on 20 March 1919, where Khilafat Committee was formed with Seth Jan Muhammad Chottani as its president.

→ On 5th July 1919, it was decided to set up a nation wide organisation known as All-India Khilafat Committee

→ Seth Chottani & Moulana Shaukat Ali were appointed as president & secretary. Branches of this Khilafat Committee were formed in every corner of country

Objective of Khilafat Movement

- To maintain Turkish Caliphate
- To protect the Holy places of Muslim
- To maintain Unity of Ottoman Empire

1st Khilafat Conference

→ 1st Khilafat Conference was held at Delhi on Nov 1919.

→ Moulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar and Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad were the leading figures of the Conference

→ The conference passed a resolution and decided the Indian Muslim should not participate in victory celebrations,

to Boycott British goods & to non cooperate with the Government because as a Muslim it is our religious duty.

- The resolution also included that to send a delegation to Britain that the British were aware of strength of Muslim that support caliphate.

2nd Khilafat Conference

- 2nd Khilafat Conference was held in Amritsar in Dec 1919
- Both Congress and Muslim League were also in the meeting
- They decided that all 3 organisations should work together against the plans to dismember the Turkish empire
- Gandhi would lead and trying to convince the British not to punish Turkey.

Failure of Khilafat Movement:

→ Abolition of caliphate

Mustafa Kamal Atatürk abolished the Caliphate in Turkey.

With the Caliphate gone, the movement lost its focus and purpose.

→ Hindu Muslim divide.

Khilafat Movement was closely linked to the Non Cooperation Movement led by Gandhi.

After the Chauri Chaura incident, Gandhi called off Non Cooperation movement, leaving the Khilafat Movement & leaders & Hindu Muslim Unity weakened.

→ British policies

The Govt adopted suppressive policies against protests, imprisoning many leaders and weaken the Movement.

→ Other reasons:

- Internal disagreements and lack of Coordination also weakened the movement

- Economic hardship during & After World War I made it difficult for people to sustain protest & strikes.