

## Pak Affairs

### Q1. INTRODUCTION

Congress ministries formed in 1937 were the last nail in the coffin of Hindu-Muslim unity. The attitude and treatment by Congress ministries revealed that Hindus and Muslims cannot live under one rule in one country as one nation. Their policies provided impetus to Muslim nationalism by uniting Muslim League and Muslim populace under one political banner. Lessons learned from this time period were taken forward in the next election of 1946 where Muslims got a landslide victory, laying the foundation of a separate Muslim nation. Separate electorate had so far played an integral role in giving Muslims representation, but in elections of 1946, Muslims were adamant to gain majority, with or without a separate electorate.

### THE IMPETUS PROVIDED BY CONGRESS MINISTRIES' POLICIES TO THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

Indian National Congress formed government in the province of Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, UP, CP and Delhi. Muslim League did not win any



province. Their seats they won in  
Central Legislature were 109 out of  
461.

This gave power to the Congress and the  
ministries formed by them.

## - CONGRESS MINISTRIES' POLICIES

Congress ministries' policies were derogatory  
towards Muslims. These included,

### 1. Wardha Scheme

Under this scheme, Congress  
promoted Hinduism in schools.

### 2. Widia Mandar Scheme

Congress reformed the education  
system to propogate their political agenda  
under this scheme.

### 3. National Symbols

The three coloured flag was used,  
hindi language was promoted and students  
were made to sing Bande Mahtaram as  
their national anthem in schools.

### 4. Propogating One Nation Theory

Congress ministries defamed Indian Muslim



League and propagated One Nation Theory. They wanted to lessen the popularity of the Muslim League so that Two Nation Theory could be buried.

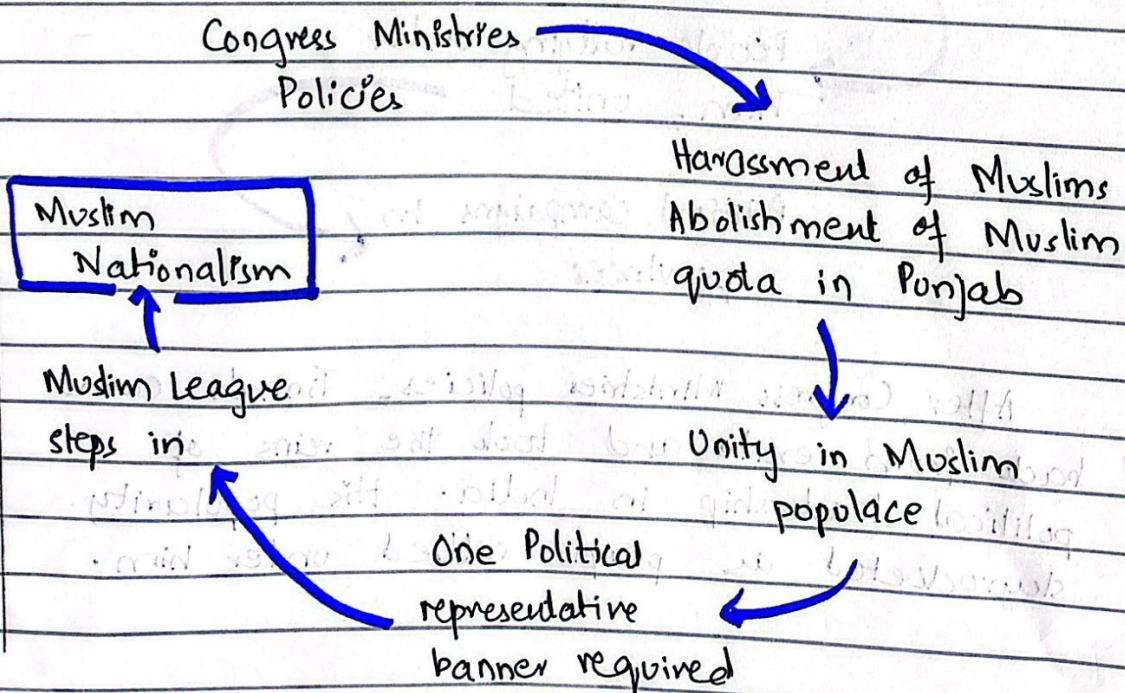
## - IMPACT OF CONGRESS

### MINISTRIES' POLICIES

The impact of these policies was as follows,

#### 1. Uniting Muslim Populace

The Muslim populace united and wanted a single party to represent them as a counter to the Indian National Congress. This made Muslim League the biggest Muslim party that provided the political banner to Muslims in India.





## 2. Rise of Muslim Leadership

Jinnah in exile

Political Campaign only restricted to Central Legislature

Victory of Indian

National Congress in 1837

Congress Ministries?

Policies?

Political Vacuum

Rise of Jinnah's

Charismatic leadership

People rallying under him, united

Political campaigns in provinces

After Congress Ministries policies, Jinnah came back from exile and took the reins of political leadership in India. His popularity skyrocketed as people rallied under him.



# THE ROLE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE IN 1946 ELECTION

## Muslim Majority Provinces

Bengal  
Sindh  
Balochistan → Disunity Before 1946  
Punjab Elections  
NWFP

Before 1946 elections, in Punjab the Khisran government and in Bengal the Unionist Party was powerful. The Separate electorate in Central government was important to bring these political parties to one page. Their demand changed towards a separate homeland, for which a separate electorate was important.

## CONCLUSION

Congress Ministers' policies played a crucial role in uniting Muslim populace, forming Muslim nationalism and it accelerated the rise of Muslim leadership. These ministers led to the victory of Muslim League in the 1946 elections.



## Q3. INTRODUCTION

The ideological foundation of Pakistan, as envisioned by the founders was two-nation theory. The founders believed that Muslims are a separate nation because of their separate religious identity. The founders of Pakistan including Jinnah, Allama Iqbal and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation on the basis of religious identity of Muslims. However, the manifestation of this ideology has remained bleak in the political and social fabric of Pakistan. From Kashmir, to the fall of Dhaka, to the separatist movements in Balochistan, Pakistan still struggles to define these ideological foundations.

## IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PAKISTAN AS ENVISIONED BY FOUNDERS

The ideological foundations of Pakistan as envisioned by the founders are as follows;

### 1. Muslim Nationalism

The foundation of Pakistan is the religious identity of Muslims. Pakistan was founded on the basis of this identity. The founders believed that Muslims



need a separate homeland because they constitute a different nation which is based on their religion.

## Two-Nation Theory

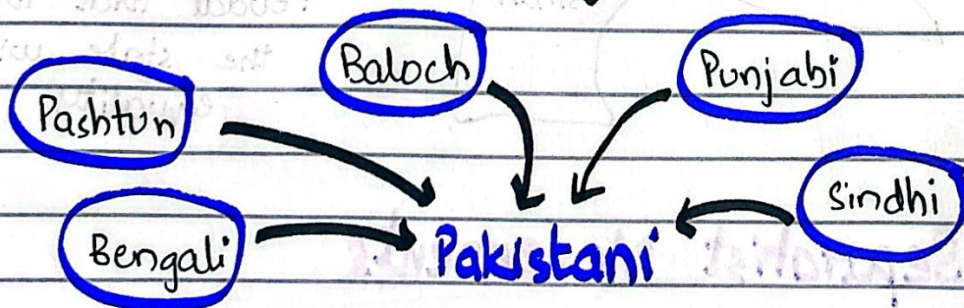
↓  
Separate Religious Identity

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Separate Homeland

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Muslim Nationalism

Nationalism in Pakistan is based on religious identity which takes precedence over any other identity.

## 2. Unity in Diversity

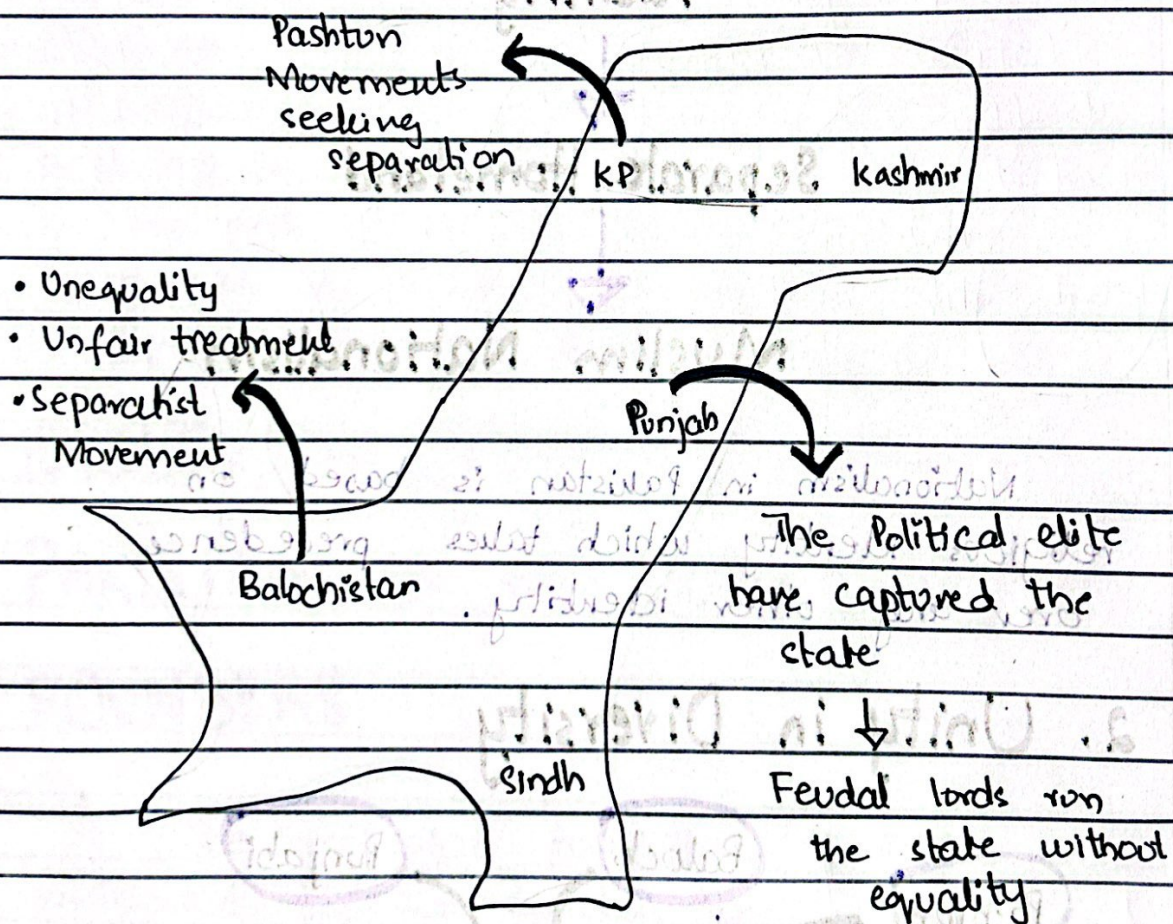


Different ethnic identities are united under one identity because of their one religion that unites them as Pakistani. The founders believed in diversity and their unity.



# MANIFESTATION OF THESE IDEOLOGIES IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FABRIC OF PAKISTAN

In the newly formed state, this ideology could not sustain in its true essence.



## 1. Separatist Movements

The separatist movements in Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunwa are based on differences of ethnic identities. This goes against the ideological foundation



of Pakistan.

## 2. Political Fracturing and Factionalism

The political fracturing, factionalism and rise of non-representative institutions violated the basis of ideological foundations of Pakistan. These political agendas led to the fall of Dhaka which was a big & blow to the ideology of Pakistan.

## 3. Religious Intolerance

Religious intolerance is again on the rise which is against the basis laid down by founders of Pakistan. They believed in religious tolerance and giving rights to minorities.

## CONCLUSION

The political and social fabric of Pakistan of today is struggling to define its ideology. The ideology that created the state of Pakistan is now being overshadowed by ethnic identities that are creating new foundations. However, Pakistan is based on very strong foundations that will not fall under pressures.