

## ① Introduction :-

- Congress won the elections of 1937.
- The Attitudes and the policies adopted by the congress ministries triggered the Muslims to demand a separate homeland.
- Muslims realized only an independent muslim state ensures their fundamental right.

## ② A critical evaluation of the congress ministries of (1937)

### a) Campaign and Manifestos?

- 1937 provincial elections held in (11) provinces under the government of India Act 1935
- Both the major parties "Congress" and "The muslim league" were actively campaigning throughout the (11) provinces

## • Political manifesto of The Muslim League and Congress:

- Almost the manifestos of the two parties were similar there were only two major differences.

- ① Congress stood for joint electorate whereas the League for separate electorate.
- ② Congress wanted "Hindi" as official language with Deva Nagri script while the League wanted "Urdu" as official language with Persian script.

## (b) Elections of 1937 and its results:

- Election contested in (11) Provinces.
- Congress won (758) seats out of (1771) seats, and managed to form government in (9) provinces out of (11) Provinces.
- The Muslim League only captured (25%) of the seats reserved for Muslims.

## (c) Formation of Congress ministries

- Congress ministries formed in July 1937.
- Congress had cleared majority in Madras, U.P., C.P., Bihar and Orissa.
- After rejecting the rigid terms and



- condition by the league, Congress was able to form coalition government in Bombay, NWFP, Sindh and Assam.
- "Muslim league failed to form government in any province."

### (3) Atrocities/policies of Congress ministries

- ① Hindi become national language.
  - ② Congress flag become national flag.
  - ③ Bande Mataram became the national Anthem.
  - ④ Strict prohibition on cow slaughter.
  - ⑤ Construction of new mosque was banned.
  - ⑥ Harassment of muslims during prayers.  
e.g: Hindus throw dead dogs in muslims during prayer.
  - ⑦ Wardha educational scheme which was anti-muslim scheme  
e.g: Hindi language was compulsory subject.
- ### ⑧ Policy of discrimination:
- It was compulsory for the children to worship the picture of Gandhi at school.
  - Closed the doors of government offices for muslims.

(4)

9) Weaken the economy of the muslims by harming their trade and agriculture.  
→ Decisions were made in favor of Hindus due to the government pressure on the judges.

9) Vidya Madhyas scheme was proposed in elementary schools to eradicate the culture of muslims and inculcate in the minds of muslim children the superiority of Hindu culture.

(10) Anti-muslim drives: The purpose of these campaigns was forced conversion of muslim children into Hindu religion.

(4) Response of muslims:  
Muslims response came in literary work, especially literary reports.

① Pinpur Report:

→ The purpose of this report was to investigate muslim grievances.  
→ In this report (8) members committee was appointed by "AIML" under



Presidentship/Chairmanship of Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.  
The report was presented on 15 November, 1938.

## 2) The A.K. Fazl-i-Haq's report (Dec 1939)

A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq published a pamphlet under the title "Muslims sufferings

under the Rule of Congress.

→ This pamphlet highlighted the issues like; "forbidding of Azan", Attacks in mosques and forbidding of cow slaughter etc.

→ This Report clearly highlighted the purpose of Congress government that is "Creating 'Hindu Raj'".

## (3) The Sharif Report March 1939:-

The ML deputed Mr. Sharif with members to investigate the injustices under the dictatorial Rule of the Hindus. This Report highlighted the ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar.

#### (4) Muslim League Activism:-

The ML organized the Muslims and arranged a session at Lucknow in October 1937. The purpose of this session was creating awareness and realization about the atrocities of Hind Raj.

#### Resignation of Congress Ministries:-

→ In 1939 WWII started. Once again British took the resources/troops of the Indians without their permission.

→ Viceroy Linlithgow joined (WWII) on 3rd September, 1939 and ~~offer~~ asked Congress for cooperation.

→ Congress offered cooperation upon the fulfillment of two demands:

① Creation of a central Indian Nation government.

② Commitment of Indian's independence after the war.

But, British government did not comply with Congress demands.

→ Jinnah promised its support to British



while asking for increased protection of muslims.

→ On response to the rejection of demands by the British Congress ministries resigned on 22 October 1939.

Muslim's celebration of "Day of Deliverance" (Dec 22, 1940)

On response to the resignation of the congress ministries; Quaid-i-Azam appealed to the muslims to celebrate the end of congress ministries as a "Day of Deliverance". Muslims hold public meeting and offer thanks giving prayer.

→ A meeting was held at in the Badshahi Masjid Lahore after <sup>the</sup> Friday congregation. This meeting was presided by Malik Barkat Ali to discuss the atrocities of Jallianwala Bagh.

→ The day was celebrated in <sup>the</sup> most responsible manner and with almost religious solemnity.

→ Quaid stated that their movement was not against the Hindus, but to condemn the actions of the congress govt

## Critical Analysis:-

- Congress govt became an eye-opener for the Indian muslims.
- It strengthens the unity of Indian muslims and made Indian muslim's intention strong for a separate homeland.

56 The (2.5) years of congress rule <sup>is</sup> a experience for muslims. The years of congress rule have given us a very bitter lesson and have created fear of hindus' domination. The muslims are a nation by every definition of the word Nation. It is absolutely wrong to consider the muslims as a minority. -  
- Quaid-e-Azam

## Conclusion:-

- The struggle for a separate land was a series of events, but the congress ministries and their policies towards the muslims made muslims belief on the "Two nation theory".
- On "The Day of Deliverance" muslims formally put forward the demand for a separate muslim state.

ان تازہ فر اؤں میں بڑا سب سے وطن ہے  
جو پیر میں ہے۔ اسکا وہ وزیر کا کہن ہے۔

← ملا محمد اقبال