

Q2

(1) Introduction

After the provincial elections of 1935 held on the basis of Government of India act 1935, Congress formed its ministries in 9 out of 11 provinces. During the two year rule of congress (1937-1939), political behavior of Congress was hostile and tyrannic against muslims. The hindu leaders subjugated muslim culture, identity and status. They banned muslim's freedom of religion, undermined their practices and also tried to establish hindu dominance and higher status of hindu leaders. This hostile political behavior of congress consolidated stance of muslim league and its leaders. The strategy of muslim league became more prominent and decisive that paved the way for separate homeland for muslims.

(2) Political Behavior of Indian National Congress during its ministries (1937-1939)(a) Elections of 1937 and surprising victory of congress in major provinces :

Under the government of India act 1935, British government held elections between All India Muslim League (AIML) and congress.

to determine sole representative of muslims and Hindus. Unexpectedly, congress won in 9 out of 11 provinces and formed its government. On the other hand, Muslim league failed to gain votes ~~from~~ even from muslim majority areas. Subsequently, Muslim league failed to form its ministries and congress rule established in the sub-continent.

(b) Oppressive attitude of congress against muslims

; During congress rule, muslims faced various atrocities in both religious and social aspects. Muslims were denied of job, especially the powerful jobs. Mosques were demolished. The extremist congress leaders banned Azan in various areas of the country. They also ~~pro~~ banned cow slaughter. Muslims were deprived of justice and equality. If any muslim slaughtered cow on Eid, his whole family was being killed. Hence, political behavior was immensely polarized against muslims during congress ministries.

(c) Band-e-Mataram - as National Anthem

Band-e-Mataram was written by a Bengali nationalist. It contains loathful language against muslims. During congress

rule, it was made compulsory to read Band-e-Mataram in schools, colleges and even offices before starting their day. It produced sentiments among muslims against oppressive attitude of the Congress.

(d) Wardha and Vidya Mander Scheme

This scheme was based on ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. He pursued non-violent strategy and tried to establish supreme status of hindu leaders before the young muslim population. It aimed to undermine islamic teachings and exploit younger minds.

(e) Congress^{Leaders} hoisted 3-coloured flag to spread their dominancy :

The leaders of Congress hoisted 3-coloured flags to give the message that hindus and British are sole representatives of the subcontinent. It highlighted intolerance and radical behaviour of political leaders of Congress.

(f) Hindi was declared as an official language

Urdu was a prominent language of the Sub-continent which was not acceptable for Congress. Hence, after establishing its rule, the hindu leaders declared hindi as

the official language of India. In this manner, the hostile political behavior of congress subjugated muslims in every sphere of their life.

(3) Influence of hostile behavior of Congress on Muslim league's political strategy

(a) Consciousness of separate muslim identity and need for separate homeland

In 1939, when ~~congress~~ congress resigned, Quaid-e-Azam declared celebration of "Day of Deliverance" for muslims. He called the rule as "Hindu raj". Muslims also realized that they can't survive with freedom under hindu rule after British. Hence, Muslim league took a decisive pathway to establish separate country for muslims.

(b) Muslim League clearly demanded separate state at Lahore Resolution

At the annual session of muslim league, they gathered at Lahore, and clearly demanded that Sindh, Balochistan, NWFP, and Punjab to be combined to form a separate country. It was the first time that ideological based of two-nation theory was transformed into

political strategy - Hence, muslim league cleared its manifesto for future demands.

(c) Staunch stance of Quaid-e-Azam at various events after Lahore Resolution

Initially muslim league demanded for constitutional protection and separate electorate. However, after congress rule of two years, Muslim league transformed its demand from separate electorate to a separate country. For such purpose, Quaid-e-Azam who was prominent leader of muslim league remained resilient. He repeatedly highlighted the fact of muslim's separate identity and demanded separate country for them.

(4) Conclusion

To sum up, congress rule from 1937-1939 consolidated muslim league's strategy. The two year ministry rule of congress undermined muslims' identity through various policies, such as Wardha Mandal and Vidyut Scheme. The tyrannical attitude of congress leaders proved that muslims can't survive under their government. Hence, political strategy of muslim league became clearer, strategic, and resilient to establish separate homeland for muslims.

Q3.

(1) Introduction

Initially, muslim league was formed to establish cordial relations with British and provide muslims a formal platform to represent them. However, it gradually transformed from moderate constitutional party to the principal voice of muslims because of perpetual rigid attitude of congress. Several events such as partition of Bengal, hostile attitude of Congress, reluctance of congress to accept muslims as a nation, and oppressive rule of congress (1937-1939) reshaped strategy of muslim league.

(2) Muslim League as a moderate constitutional party of muslims

Muslim league was established in 1906. The primary objective was to establish friendly relations with the British government. It also aimed to provide a platform for muslims where they can raise their legal demands. Muslims wanted representation according to their proportion in order to preserve their identity. Hence, it was formed as a representative muslim party.

(3) Evolution of muslim league from moderate party to the principal voice for muslim separatism in India

(a) Partition of Bengal and its ultimate revocation due to aggressive attitude of congress

In 1905, Viceroy of India decided to separate Bengal into East and West parts. The objective behind partition was completely administrative based. He wanted to improve management and stated that size of Bengal was too big to control. However, congress leaders condemned this and started hostile behavior. They realized that partition would reduce their dominance and exploitation of muslim peasants. Hence, in 1911 British government was compelled to revoke their decision. Muslim League realized that hindus ~~can't~~ would never let muslims grow and it initiated the voice of separatism in muslims.

(b) Reluctance of congress to accept separate electorate for muslims

The muslims continuously demanded separate electorate at various events. However, Congress never accepted their demand except at one event of Lucknow Pact. Congress wanted to establish self-rule over sub-continent

Therefore, rigid behavior of Congress transformed muslim league into principal voice of separatism.

(c) Deceptive role of Mahatma Gandhi during Khilafat Movement

Due to the fall of Ottoman empire after world war-I, muslims sentiments were high. They wanted to protect muslims empire. For such purpose, they (Maulana Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Shaukat Ali Jinnah) started Khilafat movement. Mahatma Gandhi also took part with the objective to weaken British Government and then establish self-rule. During this movement, a critical event **Chauri Chaura incident** happened in which policemen were burnt alive. After this, British would have accepted demand of muslims but Gandhi revoked the movement and led to failure of the movement. This hostile attitude of Congress leader further raised gaterance among muslim league leaders towards separatism.

(d) Nehru Report (1928) reconciliated muslims for their demand

Jawahar Lal Nehru presented his report to rise the perspective of the sole representative of sub-continent. In

result, Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous 14 points to neutralized Nehru's narrative. His 14-points further strengthened muslim league's principal of separatism.

e) Allahabad Address (1930) revived muslims identity towards separatism

At the annual meeting of All India Muslim League in Allahabad, Allama Iqbal addressed the session. He highlighted the ideological perspective of All-India Muslim League and stated that muslims and hindus are two separate nations that can never be united (Two-Nation Theory). It was the first time that "Two Nation Theory" was presented clearly. Hence, Allahabad address created a sense of identity and reinvigorated objectives of muslim league.

f) Congress Rule (1937-1939) - enlightened muslims about tyrannical rule of

Congress; The two year rule of Congress was so oppressive that it united muslims unprecedently. It raised consciousness among muslims that Hindu dominance would destroy their identity. Hence, Congress rule proved oppressive

and transformed the ideology and objective of muslim league towards separatism. It became an ultimate push towards separate homeland.

(1940) (9) Lahore Resolution revived muslims demand towards separatism

At Lahore muslims gathered for annual Muslim league session. Quaid-e-Azam addressed the session and highlighted that muslims and Hindus are two separate nation. Their cultures, traditions, beliefs, and language are completely different. They can't inter-marry, inter-dine and live peacefully. Muslims are a separate nation by every definition of nation. Hence, Sindh, Balochistan, NWFP, and Punjab should be combined to form a separate country. It reflected political manifestation of ideological demand of muslim league. In this way, muslim league transformed from a moderate party into principal voice of separatism.

(i) Cripps Mission (1943): Reflection of British realization

Sir Stamford Cripps proposed his principles which highlighted that British

had realized and indirectly accepted muslims' separate identity. However, as Cripps mission supported joint electorate system that is why muslim league rejected it. It showed the staunch stance of muslim league that became a principal voice of separatism for muslims.

(4) Conclusion

To conclude, muslim league initially established as a moderate party transformed into voice of separatism. The reason behind this transition was reluctance of congress to accept muslims' identity and give them their legal rights. Congress wanted to establish its dominance and various events, like Nehru report, Chauri Chaura incident, annulment of Bengal Partition, and congress rule, reflected their rigid attitude. Due to this, muslim league emerged as a voice of separatism and ultimately led to creation of Pakistan.