

Chapter 1 : Who was the President of the United States in

Election results. The election was the first in which large masses of Indians were eligible to participate. An estimated million persons, including million women, had acquired the right to vote (12% of the total population), and million of these, including , women, participated to exercise their franchise.

Now, what lay before them was the task of persuading their concerned masses to support them in the upcoming elections. But Muslim League, which stood for separate electorates, was unfortunately divided in several factions owing to personal and ideological differences. Congress, on the other hand, was raising slogans of joint electorates. Congress also wanted Hindi to be declared as the official language in the Deva Nagri script, while Muslims were in favour of Urdu in Persian script to be officially declared as the national language of the Indian sub-continent. The result of elections came as a huge shock to both the parties. It won almost seats out of 1, in 8 out of 11 provinces. Its success was restricted to Hindu-majority provinces only. As for the results for the Muslim League, they were greatly disappointing. Out of Muslim seats, it could only capture and 26 of them were taken by Congress. Hence, the final success of the elections was named in the favour of Congress, which gained majority in Bihar, Orissa, Madras and U. P and other regions. Discussions between them took place, and at last, the British agreed without making any formal amendment to the Government of India Act As a result of which, Congress ministries were formed in July but with bitter policy against Muslims: Hindi became the national language, Congress flag became the national flag, and Bande Matram became the national anthem. A strict prohibition was laid on cow slaughter and singing of Bande Matram, taken from the novel of Chandra Chatterji, was started in schools. Construction of new mosques was banned and Muslims were harassed while they offered prayers. Twenty-seven months of Congress rule were characterized by rising political Hinduism, which seemed to be working only for the welfare of Hindu community and revenging the previous year Muslim rule over them, as stated by some Congress leaders. Educational reforms were introduced that were purely anti-Muslim in spirit. The purpose of Warda Taleemi Scheme was to displace the idea of two nation theory from minds of Muslim children, while Vidya Mandar Scheme aimed at promoting Hindu culture by making Mandar education necessary at elementary level. Muslims were also kept back in economic circle. They were expelled from government offices and career opportunities were closed for them. Congress asked for transfer of power in repayment of their cooperation in war, which the British government denied. As a result, Congress ministries resigned. Thus came to an end the nightmarish rule which had terrorized Muslim community beyond imagination. Prayers of thanksgiving and gratitude were offered and Muslims took a sigh of relief from the atrocities committed against them in the two-year Congress rule.

Chapter 2 : MARXIST: Election of (contd-3)

The election was the first in which large masses of Indians were eligible to participate. An estimated million persons, including million women, had acquired the right to vote (14% of the total population), and million of these, including , women, actually did exercise their franchise.

Elections and Events Alexander However, in practice Somoza dominated. His Liberal party controlled the bulk of the population. He changed Cabinet ministers at will. Civil liberties were suppressed. August Electoral democracy under international pressure Municipal autonomy in Nicaragua Somoza eliminated municipal elections. The local boards became directly dependent on the executive branch. During the Somoza years the municipalities lost all characteristics of local government and lacked administrative, financial or political independence. Thus the only parties with the right to participate in the elections were the Liberals, the Conservatives, and the Nationalist Conservatives. Deputies to the convention would be assigned in a predetermined fashion according to the electoral strength of each party. For example, in Managua the party with the most votes would get five deputies, while the second and third place runners-up would each get one deputy. The dice were loaded in favor of the Liberal party: The Conservatives decided to abstain again, while the ballot boxes and ballots were distributed throughout the country by the quartermaster general of the Guardia Nacional. Radical women in Latin America: Fue una maniobra para evadir las elecciones presidenciales de " page Somoza que controlaba el Partido Liberal. The CTN was very successful Somoza reacted with some circumspection and a dose of populism. According to the electoral law, if it wished to participate in the next election, it needed to petition the electoral board and present lists of signatures equivalent to 5 percent of the total votes cast in the last election. The Conservative party was the loyal opposition whose basic quarrel had to do with power and power sharing. The disloyal opposition of Independent Liberals and university students who praised Sandino, on the other hand, questioned the basic premises of Somocismo. Expressions of political opposition to Somoza were impeded when they originated from those groups identified with a disloyal opposition. By December, , they claimed members and the support of 25 percent of the electorate. Since Somoza relied considerably on the Partido Socialista for support, the Communists began to press him for influence within the government. They wanted government jobs, and even put in a bid for seats in Congress. However, Somoza resisted this pressure. It offered to name six Communists on its ticket for members of the Chamber of Deputies Gives votes for top two candidates. He would install either a temporary president which he could then perhaps manoeuvre to replace or a puppet which he could control. Gives by department the registered voters and votes cast. Gives by department the votes for the two parties. Somoza has him removed from office by congress and replaced with Lacayo Sacasa. The United States refuses to recognize the new government and stops all military aid page Somoza forced the Nicaraguan Congress to convene at 3 am and declare the now ex-president mentally incompetent. Somoza apparently agreed to go but asked for a few days to arrange his affairs. The edict also granted juridical status to the Conservative party, and unnamed antidemocratic parties were outlawed. The assembly was charged with writing a new constitution, electing a new president and congress, and reorganizing the judiciary On 6 June, Lacayo Sacasa announced that elections would be called to form a Constituent Assembly that would reconcile the two historic parties and reestablish political concord in the country. Describes response of the Conservatives to this decree and their decision to abstain from the election. All other groups abstained. Immediately after taking office, President Ramon y Reyes was rebuffed in his efforts to conciliate differences with the opposition. In August therefore Somoza launched a campaign of repression against anti-Somocista nationalist and left-wing sectors. September 14 failed to cause a general uprising, but provided Somoza the opportunity to strengthen his hand by eliminating his opposition Finally, in January, , at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party Describes changes in the constitution pages Describes other terms of the agreement. A division of power in the legislature 60 percent of the representation went to the Liberals and 40 percent went to the Conservatives allowed the Conservatives a voice in the legislature and in government appointments. This division of power effectively eliminated the need for elections, as the results would be

known ahead of time. The Pact of the Generals The percentage of registered voters who exercised the franchise dropped below Gives other stipulations pages May Smith Contains detailed information on many aspects of the election. Somoza wins reelection by a margin of over , votes page Gives by department the votes for Liberals and Conservatives. November Municipal autonomy in Nicaragua This consists of one-third of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies and roughly one-third of those in the Senate Mujeres latinoamericanas en cifras: Women win the vote. Whenever the Conservatives mustered the integrity to boycott an election , , the Somozas dusted off the Zancudo Conservatives to provide an illusory opposition. September 20 Martz September 21 Martz The Nationalist Liberal Party had that day formally nominated Somoza as its candidate for the February elections and the US was backing his regime with both military and political support. September 29 Walter Luis Somoza Debayle approves a law banning immediate re-election of the president and the candidacy of his blood relatives page An estimated 20, people turned out in Granada to condemn the regime and demand free elections before the onset of communism. The end product of this situation was the prospect of a highly contested presidential election in â€œOf particular concern was the prospect that Communists would be able to influence the electoral process through their control of labor unions such as the Confederacion General de Trabajo and the Federacion de Trabajadores de Managua. Although elections were reintroduced, municipal officeholders were invariably wealthy landowners or businessmen who received power and illicit income in exchange for mobilizing political support for the Somoza regime at the local level. Both the OAS and the U. Give by department the population, votes cast, and percent this constitutes of the national population, the total votes cast, and the population that voted. The Conservatives again boycotted the election and the Nicaraguan Conservative Party was again resurrected as opposition. Attacks on [Guardia Nacional] outposts fail, with heavy losses. The event stunned both Liberals and Conservatives.

Elections, The elections were held in January and February of congress won the absolute majority in the five provinces and was the largest province in four other.

He considers the aftermath as the era of struggle for survival on the part of the League. Through this article, I have tried to address such contentions. Through my study, I have tried to prove that the League had deep roots in the Punjab before the elections of as it was perceived as the sole Muslim party at the national level. The election results were no surprise to the League leadership because of the prevailing circumstances. It also made the British and their loyal groups uneasy in the Punjab. The Unionists intended to capture the League but became a victim of their own tricky politics. The Muslim League is considered to be a weak party during the s but actually it had started successfully engaging the regional elements in the Muslim politics during this time. To line up the Punjab behind the League was necessary because without its backing the League had a weak voice in all-India issues relating to the Muslim community. The League did not require this backing earlier because every Muslim province was thought to be with the League but the specific circumstances of the pre- election situation convinced MA Jinnah to enter the regional politics which was not the tradition of the parties working at all-India level. The central political leadership preferred their involvement in the issues relating to the central politics. Before , the League was confined to the national politics had given a free hand to the regional parties taking for granted their support. On the other hand, the Unionist Muslims felt vulnerable by supporting the League as they could lose political and social status in the province which they had been enjoying for a few decades. The Shiromani Akali Dal had got recognition as a religious and political force among the Sikh community. They opposed the feudal leadership of the Khalsa National Party. They were opposed to the feudal leadership within the Sikh community on economic and political reasons. They projected themselves as the benefactors of the panth but actually they were keen to secure economic and political gains in the guise of religion. This two-faced politics of the major stakeholders of the Punjab created crisis in the provincial politics. The League permeated gradually among the regional politics and secured sympathy of the masses. Harjinder Singh Dilgeer, [http:](http://) The Muslim League became a leaderless party for the time being as Jinnah was in England and the local Muslims were utilizing the All-India Muslim Conference for their political activities. No one valued the importance of the League and the sincere Muslim leadership diverted its attention to the regional parties. He was respected by the community on his generous funding for the Muslim projects and influence in the imperial circles, nevertheless, his severance from the traditional Muslim representative party was not an encouraging sign. Under such atmosphere, MA Jinnah came back and re-organised the League in early He planned to gather the prominent Muslim leaders under the League flag and invited Sir Fazl-i-Husain to preside over the League session. He not only turned down his request to join the League session but also decided to resist the League leader to have any influence in the Punjab affairs because it could end the communal harmony of the province. It is surprising that nobody questioned the communalistic character of Sir Fazl-i-Husain who had incessantly been criticized by Hindus and Sikhs on his pro-Muslim policies which confirmed him a Muslim rather than a cross-communal leader. The non- Muslim groups at protests against him included the moderate faction of the Sikhs as well. The machinations within the party were at peak and none was happy on his return from the centre to the Punjab politics. His pro-League posture could be an invitation to new problems. He was projected as a challenger to Jinnah and his status was raised among the anti-League circles. However, such writers ignored the coming political developments in the Punjab in which Jinnah became assertive soon after his entry in the regional politics. The decision to participate in the regional politics became imperative to strengthen the League in all-India politics. Muslims were lucky that League decided to challenge the regional parties well in time as the first general elections under the Act were approaching which could provide an opportunity to deal with the regional parties and place the League agenda directly before the Muslim masses. It pleased the Muslims of the Punjab that they were expecting a better alternate to the Unionists who practically did nothing for the common people. Their utmost endeavour was to facilitate the landed aristocracy and the well to do families who were inter-linked to each

other by inert-marriages³ neglecting the prevailing caste system. The Sikhs were hopeful of the victory as the urban Hindu members opposed Chhotu Ram. This made Sardar Buta Singh a very strong candidate. The defeat enraged the Sikh parties who protested and left the Chamber. The non-Muslims had been with the Unionist leadership but with reservations. They never gave a free hand to the leadership in communal and other political issues which had made this coalition strong as well as vulnerable. They being far away from the communal tangles had been running the governmental affairs successfully but on the other hand, ignoring the real and core issues such as communalism was erroneous which ultimately proved harmful. Even then, every community was pursuing the communal agenda remaining within the coalition government. In , the non-Muslim members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly intrigued against Sir Sikandar and made a united effort to force the Premier to leave the office through a no-confidence motion. They collected 16 lakh rupees under Sardar Baldev Singh but not a single Muslim favoured this anti-Sikandar conspiracy. Even they negated the so-called caste system which was an outstanding feature of the Punjabi culture. All the members were to be elected by the increased number of voters. The voting qualification was the education,¹³ being widow or mother of the officer or military men martyred in war, being tax payee, being tenant or land-owner of specific quantity of land or public servant. The Sikhs were given 18 per cent, Hindus 24 per cent and Muslims 48 per cent share in the Assembly seats. Yadav was a continuity of the divide and rule policy of the British who intended to damage the national cause of India¹⁵ but as a matter of fact no community objected to it; they only protested on the allocation of number of seats in the assembly. According to the contradictory demands, the Sikhs had demanded 30 per cent seats or the partition of the Punjab at the Round Table Conference during which made the communal issue in the Punjab very complicated and sensitive as well. Before the general elections of , the situation was undemocratic in the province and the political tycoons were hardly opposed in their constituencies. In the elections of , Dr. Zafarullah Khan EU , Ch. It shows the environment of elections where influential families were playing the role of a pressure group or Qabza group. Being confident so the Unionist Party did not contest elections as a democratic party. According to Ian Talbot it did not arrange any public gathering to convince the voters about the manifesto. They believed that the government officials were there to do this job. Furthermore, the Unionist Party was existing as a ruling class having no ideology to follow therefore, they were least interested in securing public sympathy. Interestingly, the elections were the first electoral event which attracted a huge number of contesters and all the parties participated with full democratic zeal and only a few returned as unopposed to the Assembly while before most of the candidates had faced no difficulty in re-capturing their seats. The Sikhs and the Hindus joined hands against the Unionist government which was being perceived as a Muslim domination over the minorities. The Sikhs expressed grave concern over the Muslim domination in the Punjab and vociferated against the Unionist Muslims. The League came down to the regional politics which disturbed the makeshift arrangements in the provincial political arena. Jinnah who was said to be a non-entity in the Punjab was there in the Punjab when the Gurdwara Movement was launched by the Sikhs in s. He seemed favouring the Akalis when they were tortured by the authorities. He was there in the Punjab when the Shahidganj issue was dragging whole of the Punjab to a dreadful chaos. The Congress got majority in 8 provinces out of 11 while the League won only two seats in the Punjab. Beside 16 independent candidates, the party position was as under: Princeton University Press, , n. KC Yadav, Elections in the Punjab, The results reflect the trend of the Sikh voters towards the Akalis who performed well and got recognition as the sole representative of the Sikh panth. The main objective of the League to contest the elections was to announce its entry into the regional politics to challenge the Unionists who had refused to accommodate the League leadership. It was a mere appearance and first show on the part of the League and the real work were yet to be done in the future. The Unionist Party maintained its hegemony in the Assembly but it secured 70 per cent votes in the rural and only 25 per cent votes in the urban constituencies. Apart from this, it did not send any candidate in the eight urban constituencies reserved for Hindus. The League leadership being realist could not expect a miracle regarding the results after facing an extreme difficulty in finding candidates for the constituencies. Jinnah was sure that it was a starting point for the League and with its first direct entry in the regional politics it could make the local leadership realize that they had a short time to survive. Amarjit Singh writes that the League sent 44

candidates in the constituencies²⁶ which is not a correct figure. Only 10 candidates in the Punjab contested elections from the League platform which shows that the League leadership had no high expectations. With seats in whole of India retained the League which came up as a sole representative party of the Muslims. The Congress launched 57 Muslim candidates in the Punjab but only 26 reached the Assembly. The party secured less than 50 per cent of the total votes in India. Therefore, it was satisfying for the League that the Congress too had not performed well in the Punjab. Although the Punjab Unionist Party got majority in the Punjab Assembly yet it had no representation in other provinces of India. Uma Kaura, Muslims and Indian Nationalism, The SGPC⁵ provided workers, finances and support on the religious basis to the Akalis who floated huge sums of money to win the elections against the rival Sikh parties. The elections produced stunning implications which carved profound impact not only on the politics of the Punjab but also at all-India level. The notable incident of the elections was the Congress betrayal of the League in the UP Assembly which 5 Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee was a parent organisation of the Akali Dal with religious status among the Sikhs. The anti-Muslim policies of the Congress ministries confirmed the Two-Nation theory and forced them to follow the League regarding their political rights. The debate in the British Parliament on the anti-Muslim activities of the Congress ministries was discouraged for the reason that such debate might result in communal clashes in India. The Congress leadership would commit a greatest blunder if they thought that the constitutional problem would be solved without the consent of the League. The Muslims faced several problems under the Hindu majority on the social issues and Congress rule on the political rights. Even the Hindus tried to get their number increased through false evidences. In January , Hasan Nizami in an editorial wrote that the Congress considered the League as an impractical party and 11 the Hindu-British patch-up against the League was evident. He suggested that Jinnah should focus on census of the Muslims. He explained that census was going to start shortly and the League could work against the irregularities expected in the census. He further requested Jinnah to take the census issue into consideration because nine crore Muslims were associated with the League therefore it was necessary to collect the real figures of the Muslim population. But as matter of fact, this failure did not rebut the League and its leadership because many had foretold that the League would win only a few of the Muslim seats in the coming elections. He was the only Muslim leader who could face the Congress leadership on equal terms. His friendly relations with the prominent Muslim families throughout the country maintained his political position effective.

Chapter 4 : Provincial Elections of , British India

The elections were held and the results declared in February Rajaji was elected as the leader of Congress Legislature Party (CLP) in March Despite being the majority party in the Assembly and the Council, the Congress was hesitant to form a Government.

United States presidential election of , American presidential election held on November 3, , in which Democratic Pres. Roosevelt won reelection, defeating Republican Alf Landon. Political atmosphere In , amid the Great Depression , Roosevelt had won a landslide victory over incumbent Herbert Hoover , ending 12 years of Republican rule. After assuming the office, he took quick and decisive action, pursuing the New Deal , a broad array of measures intended to achieve economic recovery, to provide relief to the millions of poor and unemployed, and to reform aspects of the economy that Roosevelt believed had caused the collapse. Long, however, died in September Coughlin was also an early supporter of Roosevelt who turned on the president. Coughlin, however, was Canadian-born and thus ineligible for the presidency, but with a listenership in the tens of millions he could wield great sway. The nominations and campaign The Republicans were in disarray politically from their devastating loss in In they rallied at their national convention , held in Cleveland June 9â€”12, in favour of Landon, considered a moderate progressive, who won of the 1, delegate votes. The Republican platform was as much anti-Roosevelt as it was pro-Republican. The welfare of American men and women and the future of our youth are at stake. We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of their political liberty, their individual opportunity and their character as free citizens, which today for the first time are threatened by Government itself. For three long years the New Deal Administration has dishonored American traditions and flagrantly betrayed the pledges upon which the Democratic Party sought and received public support. The powers of Congress have been usurped by the President. The integrity and authority of the Supreme Court have been flouted. The rights and liberties of American citizens have been violated. At the Democratic convention , held two weeks later in Philadelphia , the party nominated Roosevelt and his vice president, John Nance Garner , by acclamation. Library of Congress, Washington, D. They have sold their heritage of freedom for the illusion of a living. They have yielded their democracy. I believe in my heart that only our success can stir their ancient hope. They begin to know that here in America we are waging a great and successful war. It is not alone a war against want and destitution and economic demoralization. It is more than that; it is a war for the survival of democracy. We are fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for the world. I accept the commission you have tendered me. I join with you. I am enlisted for the duration of the war. The general election was not competitive, as Roosevelt had the firm support of farmers, labourers, and the poor. He faced the equally firm opposition of conservatives, but the epithets hurled at him from the right merely helped to unify his following. Landon could do little to stem the Roosevelt tide.

Chapter 5 : Indian provincial elections, - Wikipedia

Electoral Politics in NWFP the fear of French attack through Persia and Afghanistan, and they sent a mission to Afghan Amir.5 On 9 November , Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India separated the.

Where can you compare different insurance companies rates? It is important prior to getting quotes to be sure that the various items that will be used to determine your rates are in the best shape possible. One item that most people are unaware of is that your credit report may have an effect. In most states you are now eligible for one free report per year so it makes sense to check and have them correct any negative entries if possible. Another tip is to never let your insurance be canceled for nonpayment. This will also raise your rates. If you cannot pay it is better to call and cancel until you can.. Teenage drivers are another big expense. To save money it is tempting to only get the minimum insurance. This puts you at great risk if there is a serious accident. Get your agent to also quote an umbrella policy. This will give you coverage for numerous situations, not just a traffic accident.. If you can afford it the higher the better. Get quotes on several different levels and then decide.. Consider the insurance when you purchase a vehicle. Sports cars and popular models for theft carry higher rates. Your state insurance department is your best resource for insurance-related questions and concerns. Find information on insurance companies and agents, rate quotes and comparisons, insurance buying tips, claims filing information and much more. Most insurance company websites offer free online quotes. You can visit several company websites and get as many free quotes as you like before you commit to buy a plan. Where can you compare rates of car insurance companies? Depending on your location there are many places to compare car insurance rates. One of the best places to go is to the world wide web. Where can you compare term life insurance rates? There is a number of places you can compare term life insurance rates. On the computer you can find many different place to compare prices. You can also do it by phone and just keeping track of what you find out. Where can one compare travel insurance rates? Comparing travel insurance plans before buying is always good. It helps you get the best plan as per your needs. There are several companies providing a list of insurance plans. Choose the plan that best suits you.

Chapter 6 : It's the National French Elections of , who do you vote for? : Kaiserreich

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Khan and Ali had pleaded to build a rational and modern Muslim middle-class in South Asia that would lead an intellectual and political movement to construct a distinct political and cultural identity for the Muslim minority of India. They believed that Muslims of India were a significant minority approximately 30 per cent at the time and thus would be in a position after independence to carve out a more powerful political, economic and cultural role for themselves in India. Bengal and Punjab contained the largest Muslim populations in undivided India. Though by the s AIML had managed to make important inroads in Bengal, the party had been routed in Punjab in the elections held there in the s. In the British colonial government in India called for elections for the national and legislative assemblies. The election in the Punjab was to be held in February. The situation in the Punjab was tricky. The province was under the electoral dominance of the Unionists – a large outfit headed by Muslims belonging to the landed gentry and influential pirs Muslim spiritual leaders. The party also had some Hindu and Sikh leaders. In the last major election in the province, the Unionists had won 95 seats out of a total of 133. Congress had bagged 18 whereas the AIML had managed to win just one. The Congress, apart from contesting the election from its own platform of Indian Nationalism, was also backing the Unionists in areas where the latter was expecting a tough fight from the AIML. College and university students both male and female belonging to the AIMSFF were dispatched across the Punjab in groups and asked to hold small rallies in the cities, villages and towns of the province. Another last minute attainment that Jinnah and his party managed to achieve was the support of the influential pirs of the province. The voter turnout was high on the day of the polls. The Unionists were expected to win the bulk of the seats, followed by the Congress. But the results shocked the Congress and the Unionists. The AIML managed to win 73 seats out of 133. The Unionists could only bag 18. The Congress won 51 and the Sikh Akali dal 11. The Ahrar and the Khaksars failed to win even a single seat. Just 19 per cent of the Muslim votes went to Ahrar and the Khaksars. It also did well in two other Muslim majority provinces. It won 27 out of 60 seats in the Bengal and 27 out of 60 in Sindh.

Chapter 7 : Congress Ministries ()

1. The election under the new Government of India Act was held in February 2. The Congress swept the polls in most of the provinces. The Congress Party gained an absolute majority in Bombay, Madras, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and the Central Provinces and was that largest single party in the.

The provincial elections were held in the winter of 1937. There were two major political parties in the Sub-continent at that time, the Congress and the Muslim League. Both parties did their best to persuade the masses before these elections and put before them their manifesto. The political manifestos of both parties were almost identical, although there were two major differences. Congress stood for joint electorate and the League for separate electorates; Congress wanted Hindi as official language with Deva Nagri script of writing while the League wanted Urdu with Persian script.

Part-1 Part-2 According to the results of the elections, Congress, as the oldest, richest and best-organized political party, emerged as the single largest representative in the Legislative Assemblies. Yet it failed to secure even 40 percent of the total number of seats. Out of the 1, total seats in the 11 provinces, Congress was only able to win slightly more than 40%. Its success, moreover, was mainly confined to the Hindu constituencies. Out of the Muslim seats, Congress could only capture 2%. The party only managed to win two seats from the Muslim majority province of Punjab. The final results of the elections were declared in February 1937. It was also able to form a coalition government in Bombay and N. Congress was also able to secure political importance in Sindh and Assam, where they joined the ruling coalition. Thus directly or indirectly, Congress was in power in nine out of eleven provinces. Muslim League failed to form government in any province. Quaid-i-Azam offered Congress to form a coalition government with the League but the Congress rejected his offer. The Congress refused to set up its government until the British agreed to their demand that the Governor would not use his powers in legislative affairs. Many discussions took place between the Congress and the British Government and at last the British Government consented, although it was only a verbal commitment and no amendment was made in the Act of 1935. Eventually, after a four-month delay, Congress formed their ministries in July 1937. The Congress proved to be a pure Hindu party and worked during its reign only for the betterment of the Hindus. Twenty-seven months of the Congress rule were like a nightmare for the Muslims of South Asia. Some of the Congress leaders even stated that they would take revenge from the Muslims for the last years of their slavery. Even before the formation of government, the Congress started a Muslim Mass Contact Movement, with the aim to convince Muslims that there were only two political parties in India, i. The aim was to decrease the importance of the Muslim League for the Muslims. After taking charge in July 1937, Congress declared Hindi as the national language and Deva Nagri as the official script. The Congress flag was given the status of national flag, slaughtering of cows was prohibited and it was made compulsory for the children to worship the picture of Gandhi at school. Religious intolerance was the order of the day. Muslims were not allowed to construct new mosques. Hindus would play drums in front of mosques when Muslims were praying. The Congress government introduced a new educational policy in the provinces under their rule known as the Warda Taleemi Scheme. The main plan was to sway Muslim children against their ideology and to tell them that all the people living in India were Indian and thus belonged to one nation. In Bihar and C. The purpose of the scheme was to obliterate the cultural traditions of the Muslims and to inculcate into the minds of Muslim children the superiority of the Hindu culture. The Congress ministries did their best to weaken the economy of Muslims. They closed the doors of government offices for them, which was one of the main sources of income for the Muslims in the region. They also harmed Muslim trade and agriculture. When Hindu-Muslim riots broke out due to these biased policies of the Congress ministries, the government pressured the judges; decisions were made in favor of Hindus and Muslims were sent behind bars. Other reports concerning Muslim grievances in Congress run provinces were A. The allegation that Congress was representing Hindus only was voiced also by eminent British personalities. When Congress demanded an immediate transfer of power in return for cooperation of the war efforts, the British government refused. As a result Congress resigned from power. Quaid-i-Azam asked the Muslims to celebrate December 22, as a day of deliverance and thanksgiving in token of relief from the

tyranny and oppression of the Congress rule. This article was last updated on Sunday, June 01, Disclaimer: The views expressed by the writer are purely their own and do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of Story Of Pakistan.

Chapter 8 : Which party formed government in NWFP after the elections of

Local elections were held December 14, in the Philippines. All Philippine women were allowed to vote and elect among them into public offices. One of the famous examples is the election of.

The Congress was allotted the yellow coloured box, while the Muslim League was allotted green coloured box. Its hold on power was briefly interrupted only once in when P. Subbarayan was a non-affiliated chief minister. Unpopularity of the Justice Government [edit] The Justice Government under the Raja of Bobbili had been steadily losing ground since the early s. It was beset with factional politics and its popularity was eroding slowly due to the autocratic rule of Bobbili Raja. The Raja was inaccessible to his own party members and tried to destroy the power and influence of the District level leaders who were instrumental in the party winning power earlier. The Local Boards Act has been recently amended, taluk boards have been abolished, a district board has been bifurcated and attempts have been made to bifurcate other boards, which are hostile to him He is superseding municipalities, which do not bow to his authority, removing chairmen not liked by him and trying to forfeit the liberty of these bodies by the appointment of Commissioners. Its economic policies during the Great Depression of the s were also highly unpopular. Its refusal to decrease the land revenue taxation in non-Zamindari areas by The Bobbili Raja, himself a Zamindar , cracked down on the Congress protests demanding reduction of the revenue. This further reduced the popularity of the Justice Party. The Governor of Madras, Lord Erskine reported to the then Secretary of State Zetland in February , that the peasants in South India had become fed up with the Justice Party and "every sin of omission or commission of the past fifteen years is put down to them [Justice Party]". They drew a monthly salary of Rs. This invoked the ire of the Madras press. The newspaper India wrote: When the poor are suffering for want of money, they are drawing fat salaries? When the country is on fire, when the axe of retrenchment has fallen on the poor and when the people are experiencing intense suffering under the heavy burden of taxation, the Madras Ministers have started on their tours immediately after passing the budget. On 1 July , it wrote in its editorial: The Justice Party has disgusted the people of this presidency like plague and engendered permanent hatred in their hearts. Everybody, therefore, is anxiously awaiting the fall of the Justice regime which they consider tyrannical and inauguration of the Congress administration The Madras Province Congress party was led by S. Satyamurti and was greatly rejuvenated by its successful organisation of the Salt Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience movement of The Civil Disobedience movement, the Land Tax reduction agitations and Union organizations helped the Congress to mobilize popular opposition to the Bobbili Raja government. The revenue agitations brought the peasants into the Congress fold and the Gandhian hand spinning programme assured the support of weavers. Preferential treatment given to European traders brought the support of the indigenous industrialists and commercial interests. The Congress had effective campaigners like Satyamurti and Rajaji while the Justice party had only Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar to counter them. The Congress election manifesto was populist in nature and promised to reduce land revenue taxes, to ensure decent working conditions and wages for the laborers, low rents and all around prosperity. It even appealed to the Europeans who had reserved seats in the Assembly. It also appealed to the nationalist sentiment of the populace. The promises made in the election manifesto by the congress, while seeking suffrage, roused hopes, that the Congress government, if voted to power, would give relief to them. Perhaps the Agrarian distress forced the Indian National Congress to give up the policy and programme of non-cooperation and to undertake the responsibility of Government under a hated act The Congress campaign was effective and targeted all sections of the population like peasants, workers, weavers and businessmen. Against it the Justice party had no definite program or policies. It could only harp on the Brahmin domination in Congress. Amidst the backdrop of the Great Depression and economic distress their charge was not effective. Sundarambal for the election campaign. In particular Sundarambal vigorously campaigned for the Congress. Satyamurti also produced a campaign film directed by A. Narayanan of Srinivasa Cinetone. It featured the speeches of Rajaji, Satyamurti and other Congress leaders. But the film was banned by the colonial government. The slogan "vote for Gandhi and the yellow box", was very popular and helped the party to mobilise its supporters. Abdul Hakim and S.

Chapter 9 : The election that created Pakistan - Pakistan - blog.quintoapp.com

Provincial Elections of in India was one of the most important political events which gave a turn to Indian politics capturing the attention of all the Indians all over the world. The Provincial Elections of was a leading event which highlighted the clashing powers of both Indian.

But our respected Nikita Sergeyevich dragged me to this meeting by sheer force, so to speak. Of course, one can make a light sort of speech about everything and nothing. I have been nominated as candidate, and the Election Commission of the Stalin District of the Soviet capital has registered my candidature. This, comrades, is an expression of great confidence. For my part, I would like to assure you, comrades, that you may safely rely on Comrade Stalin. You may take it for granted that Comrade Stalin will be able to discharge his duty to the people, to the working class, to the peasantry and to the intelligentsia. The forthcoming elections are not merely elections, comrades, they are really a national holiday of our workers, our peasants and our intelligentsia. Never in the history of the world have there been such really free and really democratic elections -- never! History knows no other example like it. Universal elections exist and are also held in some capitalist countries, so-called democratic countries. But in what atmosphere are elections held there? In an atmosphere of class conflicts, in an atmosphere of class enmity. Here [in the Soviet Union] elections are held in an atmosphere of collaboration between the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia, in an atmosphere of mutual confidence between them, in an atmosphere, I would, say, of mutual friendship. The work is directed by men and women of the people. That is what we call Socialism in practice. In our fields the tillers of the land work without landlords and without kulaks. That is what we call Socialism in daily life, that is what we call a free, socialist life. I would like you, comrades, to exercise systematic influence on your deputies, to impress upon them that they must constantly keep before them the great image of the great Lenin and imitate Lenin in all things. Many of the early individuals attempting to run as alternate candidates were arrested after the decision for multiple candidates was reversed. Additionally, the NKVD conducted mass arrests shortly before the elections.