

***Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan:
Performance of 1st Muslim League's Ministry
in NWFP (1943-1945)***

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Political scenario of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) was entirely different from the other provinces of British India. For a long time it was under the jack-boot of England. In comparison to other provinces it was not politically much alive. It was regarded by the British government as the most vulnerable part of its empire. The areas covered by the NWFP are of immense strategic importance as it happens to be the gateway to the sub-continent. The north western areas of British India posed a constant threat to the imperial designs of the Britishers. The geo-strategic importance of the Pakhtuns' area compelled them to send military expeditions against what they called rebel, hostile and miscreants. According to the Imperial Gazetteer of India fifty-four expeditions were undertaken against frontier tribes between 1849 and 1901 while a similar number of expeditions occurred between 1902 and 1947. These sort of ambitious attitudes on the part of Britishers demonstrate how much they focused their eyes on these areas of frontier. To keep suppressed the inhabitants of these areas, ruthless and repressive laws such as the Murderous Outrageous Act and the Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR) were at once promulgated. The FCR was readily sued as an engine of political repression. Indeed every effort was conducted to restrict all such activities of the inhabitants of the province which might lead to the demand for the introduction of reforms and representative

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government bringing NWFP equal in status with the other provinces of British India.

Although NWFP was separated from Punjab in 1901 but it was put under a Chief Commissioner with a dual duty of an Agent to the Governor General for the affairs of the tribal areas and the chief head over the administration of settled districts as well. Through the appointment of Chief Commissioner the settled districts and agencies were connected together.¹ The new province was discredited with the advantages of the constitutional reforms package of 1909 and 1919. The government considered the whole region as unstable, prone to crime and being strategically located unfit for any form of self-government.² All India Muslim League constantly struggled to compel the government for introducing constitutional reforms in the province. For instance in its fifth session held at Lahore on 24-25 May 1924 resolutions were carried which *inter alia* stressed the immediate and paramount necessity of introducing reforms in the NWFP but the government didn't pay heed to such demands of the League.

The All India Muslim League (AIML) had no roots in the local population of the NWFP and despite the Muslim majority province it had no League organization. The central command of AIML considered it essential to introduce and popularise its programme in this province. It was the primary objective of Quaid-i-Azam's first visit to the NWFP in which he contacted the general masses and tried to organize the provincial Muslim League.³ Unfortunately the leaders who promised Mr. Jinnah for reorganization of the Provincial League made no effort in that respect. Every one tried to grind his own axe and in such a situation it was impossible to start the task of reorganization of the provincial League. In fact no Muslim member initiated any effort for that task. Several members appointed on the consultative board setup by the Quaid, joined All India National Congress (AINC). As a result AIML failed even to get a single nomination from the entire province to contest the elections on its ticket. As no political organization achieved an obvious majority in the elections of 1936, a scramble for power in the provincial assembly began. The provincial Congress pending the decision of the AINC on the acceptance of ministries remained out of the power game. The

decision of the Congress paved the way for the other political actors in the province to gain power through the policy of give and take. It was Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan who got advantage of the prevailing political situation and formed the United Muslim Nationalist Party (UMNP) within the Assembly. The Governor of NWFP, George Cunningham had no option as the Congress still refusing to accept office so in the absence of any single large group he invited Sir Qayum to form ministry in the NWFP. The ministry was not an effective one and almost six months latter a successful vote of no-confidence was passed against it. The Governor invited Dr. Khan Sahib on 6 September 1937 to form his own cabinet.

On 4 December 1937 Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum died⁴ and after his demise Sardar Aurangzeb Khan became the undisputed leader of the Independent Party in the provincial assembly. A delegation of seven members was sent to Sardar Aurangzeb Khan to invite him to join the Muslim League.

Like other Muslim majority provinces the NWFP also played a pride worthy role in bifurcation of India and the creation of Pakistan. A host of political leaders from this province under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-i-Azam took active part to take the political movement of the AIML to its logical conclusion. Among these leaders one who took an active part in the politics of NWFP on behalf of the Muslim League was Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan of Dera Ismail Khan. The purpose of the research paper in hand is to critically evaluate the role played by Sardar Aurangzeb Khan in the formation of the first Muslim League ministry in the NWFP. The paper highlights the circumstances and factors which led to the formation of this ministry, its working, ups and downs occurred within the Frontier Muslim League and the causes of failure of the ministry as well.

Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan pertained to a famous Pakhtun tribe "Gandapur" of Dera Ismail Khan. He was born in a *Zamindar* family and got his early education in Karachi and Dera Ismail Khan and then went to Peshawar where he passed his B.A. from the Missionary College. He obtained his LLB degree from Aligarh University where he was the President of Muslim Student Union. He started his legal practice at Peshawar and remained in close contact with Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan.⁵

In 1939 when the Second World War broke out it changed the political scene of the Sub-continent. The British Government without getting the local inhabitants or their representatives into confidence declared that India was at war with Germany. That declaration was strongly opposed by the AINC. A resolution was moved in the NWFP legislative assembly by the Congress as a protest against the British action of declaring war on behalf of India without the consent of the Indians and of adopting measures curtailing the powers of the provincial governments. The resolution mentioned that it was an obvious violation of democratic values and the government should follow the principle of democracy while dealing with the war situation. On the question of war ultimately the Congress ministry working in the province put her resignation on 7 November 1939. Mohatma Gandhi came up with his slogan of Quit India Movement and the Congress started a serious agitation throughout the country which was timed in such a way that it coincided with the bombing of Calcutta and Madras by the Japanese Air Force and the advancement of their troops into Manipur district of Assam. As an immediate response the government arrested all the Congress leaders and half a dozen members of NWFP legislative assembly were also detained.

The Governor of NWFP, George Cunningham saw no possibility of any alternative ministry and assumed full administrative and legislative powers. The largest political organization of India once again seemed to be on war path with the government. This bitterness between the British government and the AINC paved the way for AIML to popularise its ideology and party programme in those areas where it still lacked party support. Moreover, after the passage of Lahore Resolution in March 1940, the political scenario at all India level changed.⁶ An important characteristic of the British war policy was to install as many non-Congress ministries in the provinces as possible to demonstrate to the outside world that despite the non-cooperation of the AINC, the general public opinion in India was still on their side and assisted the British government in the war.⁷ In Sindh, Bengal and Assam, non-Congress ministries were formed. In the like manner with the resignation of Dr. Khan Sahib's ministry, the Governor

called on Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, the opposition leader in the assembly and asked him to form an alternative ministry.

The demise of Sir Qayum created Muslim leadership vacuum in the province. Sardar Aurangzeb being an undisputed leader of Independent Party in the assembly was formally invited to join the Muslim League. After thorough deliberations he joined the League and immediately started his tremendous efforts to persuade the members of Provincial Assembly to join the League. They met in Nowshehra and reorganized the provincial Muslim League. Moulvi Shoaib from Mardan was chosen its President and Ismail Ghaznavi as General Secretary. Mian Ziauddin and K.B. Sadullah Khan were appointed as the Vice-Presidents while Abdul Hakim Jalozai was made the treasurer. A few days after the meeting at Nowshehra, the prominent Leaguers of Peshawar were invited to attend a meeting in Islamia Club Hall, Peshawar. The meeting was addressed by Sardar Aurangzeb Khan and Mian Ziauddin and their speeches were followed by the appointment of office bearers of the Muslim League Peshawar district. Amin Mohammad was appointed as its President and Khan Bahadur Mohammad Akram Khan as Vice-President while Arbab Madad Khan was appointed as General Secretary.⁸ After a period of four months, more than five hundred members were enlisted in the Frontier Muslim League. As a membership fee they had paid only two *annas* per head. The Peshawar city Muslim League was rapidly reorganized with Mian Ghulam Hussain as President, Allah Bakhsh Yusufi as senior Vice-President and Shah Mohammad as General Secretary. In April 1938 under the leadership of Sardar Aurangzeb and Agha Syed Lal Badshah, the provincial Muslim League celebrated the anniversary of the martyrs of 1930. The celebration of "League Week" was decided by the workers of Muslim League in June, 1938. Membership forms were circulated and the proposed League week was propagated throughout the province. Besides provincial leaders prominent speakers like Professor Yusuf Saleem Chishti, Mohammad Bakhsh Muslim, and Professor Malik Inayat were invited from the Punjab.⁹

In the absence of the Congress Quaid-i-Azam got the opportunity to contact the general masses and convey them the programme and manifesto of the AIML. He had an opportunity to

visit various places and political leaders and had discussions with them on a separate homeland for the Muslims. Although in the elections of 1937 Jinnah accepted the League defeat in the NWFP yet since then the Muslim had won every by-election and the Quaid was confident enough that, if general elections were held in this province, the League would succeed.¹⁰

The Frontier Muslim League formally affiliated with its central organization on 17 April 1938 at Calcutta Session of the AIML in which Ziauddin moved a resolution urging upon the Muslims of India to take special steps to combat the Congress anti-Muslim activities in the NWFP. That session was attended by a large number of prominent figures of the province. The Quaid also promised due assistance to be provided to the Frontier League in this regard.¹¹

The Congress government under the leadership of Dr. Khan Sahib was replaced by the Governor's administration in 1939, it worked to the disadvantage of the Congress and created a favourable situation for the League in NWFP. In the meanwhile Sardar Aurangzeb was invited by the Governor of NWFP to form the ministry.¹² Aurangzeb however was in trouble as he could not command a majority in the assembly. He corresponded with the Quaid in order to follow his advice. The Quaid insisted Aurangzeb 'to form ministry at any cost, even interim ministry, waverers and others would come afterward'.¹³ At that time there were fourteen Muslim Leaguers in the provincial legislature, four-Hindu-Sikh Nationalists, three independent and seven waverers while the rest supported the Congress Party.¹⁴ To avoid the Congress *Raj* in the NWFP, Jinnah wished that a League dominated ministry should be formed because the Muslims had bitter experience of the Congress rule and they never liked to see the Congress in power again.¹⁵ Although Aurangzeb remained engaged in manoeuvring towards the formation of League's ministry yet he did not succeed in bringing together a working majority. He informed the Quaid that "local League and party opinion was not in favour of accepting office".¹⁶ In the provincial assembly neither Aurangzeb nor any other leader was in a position to command a majority of more than twenty members in a house of fifty members. The League Central Command started endeavours in March 1940 and deputed Sikandar

Hayat, the Punjab premier and Akbar Hydari, member for Information and Broadcasting in the Viceroy's Executive Council, to the NWFP in order to assist the provincial League's leaders to reach on a conclusion on the question of making a ministry in the province. That delegation reached Peshawar on 9 March and held negotiations with the non-Congress Muslims of the legislature. Sikandar Hayat was of the view that if Khuda Bakhsh, Pir Badshah and Sardar Nishtar, the three independent members, could be induced to join the League then it would be possible to achieve a coalition with a bare majority. Though the delegation remained for a couple of days but their endeavours failed.

The Governor of the NWFP proclaimed Governor's rule in the province as no political leadership succeeded to form ministry. In 1940 the Congress launched Civil Disobedience Movement which was totally ineffective in the NWFP. The Quit India Movement in 1942 was also quelled by the British Government without any difficulty. This policy placed the Congress outside the mainstream of events and provided the League an opportunity to accelerate its campaign in the NWFP. However, many hurdles were there in the way of forming a League's ministry. The Frontier League needed support from the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist MLAs, who did not wish to ally themselves with an organization representing the Muslims of India. After the passage of Lahore Resolution their antipathy increased. The factionalism prevailing within the Frontier League was too a big obstacle. A tug of war for power between Sardar Aurangzeb and K.B. Sadullah Khan was going on. Both of them were rivals for the premiership and each of them considered himself as the national choice for the Frontier League's leadership.

Quaid-i-Azam was fully aware of the political situation prevailing in the NWFP and knew about the political rivalries among the provincial leaders. But it was not the time that he should have banned the entrance of such individuals to the League. His main purpose at that juncture was to bring all the Muslims under the AIML's flag. The Quaid did not favour that such individuals should be given power or any such responsibility that could create disintegration in the League. According to Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, "Mr. Jinnah told me that he would not give power to such selfish people, but he wanted to bring all the

Muslims under the banner of AIML. He advised me that the province should not be given in the hands of those peoples who were disloyal and insincere. He was of the opinion that in case such leaders came into power it would be difficult to get rid of them".¹⁷ Sardar Aurangzeb again approached Jinnah and discussed the matter in Delhi who after much considerations provided his approval. While returning from Delhi, Aurangzeb made a whirlwind visit of the province. He was supported by the Governor of NWFP and two other bureaucrats, Iskandar Mirza and Sheikh Mehboob Ali. The Central Government was also interested in the formation of a League ministry in the NWFP. In September Feroz Khan Noon, member of the Viceroy Executive Council, was deputed in order to discuss the matter with George Cunningham. The total strength of the provincial legislature remained forty till January, 1943 because five members had died, three had accepted services under the Crown and two were in prison. So, for the formation of a League ministry the support of at least twenty out of forty was essential.¹⁸ Sardar Aurangzeb extremely felt that he could form a ministry so long as the Congress members remained in prison. He earnestly began to negotiate with the members of the assembly. As he received full assistance from Sir George Cunningham and the deputy commissioners of various districts. The formula or strategy of give and take was applied for the sake of forming the ministry. Abdul Ghafur of Prang, a Congress member in the legislature, was provided with a job in Bhopal and left the province. Pir Bakhsh was appointed public prosecutor at Peshawar and resigned his seat. Some other members were either promised ministries or parliamentary secretaryships. Aurangzeb asked Nishtar to join the ministry. But Nishtar was not in favour of forming a ministry with the help of Hindus-Sikh Nationalists. He perceived that such a ministry would meet the same fate as that of Sir Qayum. According to Nishtar, "I opposed the idea of forming a Muslim League dominated ministry because of the unfavourable circumstances like high prices and shortage of food and cloth etc."¹⁹ However, Nishtar was convinced by Sardar Aurangzeb to join the ministry. Ajit Singh of Kohat, a Sikh member in the assembly, was attracted by providing a ministry. Moreover, it was resolved to safeguard the rights of the ministries. The winter of 1942-43 was spent by Sardar Aurangzeb in travelling up and down

in the province, collecting supporters for the League. Sardar Ajit Singh of Akali Dal, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, an independent member and Samin Jan, a staunch Congressite, were promised ministries by Sardar Aurangzeb Khan.

The Governor George Cunningham was demanding the names of twenty-two staunch supporters of Aurangzeb while he had only sixteen firm supporters then. On the advice of Viceroy, Cunningham made his mind flexible and agreed to be contented with those sixteen supporters with the hope of five more members joining his side in due course. An extra-ordinary meeting between Aurangzeb and Cunningham was held on 24 May 1943 in which the former assured the latter of his wholehearted assistance on the question of war and promised to accept the already authorised budget. Consequently, the Governor formally invited Aurangzeb to form the ministry in the NWFP. On 25 May 1943 a Muslim League ministry in the NWFP was sworn in under the Chief Ministership of Sardar Aurangzeb Khan. His Cabinet included Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar (Finance), Mohammad Samin Jan (Education), Abdur Rahman Khan (Information) and Sardar Ajit Singh (Public Works).

It was the first Muslim League ministry in NWFP which started function under the premiership of Sardar Aurangzeb Khan. The Muslim League succeeded in weaning the NWFP from the yoke of the Congress. The formation of this ministry was regarded as a new ray of hope for the Muslims of India in general and for the Muslims of NWFP in particular. The Congress blamed the authorities of conspiring against the people of the NWFP by installing the League ministry without popular support. It was named as a reactionary and puppet ministry by the Congress.

The first concern of the League ministry in the NWFP was the forthcoming by-elections to the seven vacant seats of the provincial legislature. In July 1943 by-elections were held for four Muslims and two Hindus seats while the polling for the Sikh seat was postponed for the time being. The Muslim League High Command deputed Khaliquzzaman and Jamal Mian in order to assist the Frontier League in the election campaign. During these by-elections, Quaid-i-Azam sent the following message on 20 July 1943.

“All India’s eyes are today towards you. If you fail in your duty you will shock all the Musalmans of India. The Musalmans of India have great faith and hopes in you and believe that you will be unconquerable soldiers of Islam like your unconquerable rocks and through you Islam in India will be able to revive the glorious past”.²⁰

The Congress in NWFP split into two groups on the matter of participation in the by-elections. The group led by Dr. Khan Sahib favoured to contest the election while the group led by Sher Ali Khan thought that after the Congress declaration of complete independence during Quit India Movement, it should not participate in the by-elections. Consequently, all the four Muslim seats were won by the League’s nominees while the Hindu seats went to the Congress.

The Muslim League ministry had the intention to promulgate such policies to make the inhabitants of the NWFP satisfied and prosperous during the fragile situation of war. The ministry took legislative measures ensuring liberal financial measures. After a lapse of three years and eight months the provincial legislature met for the first time on 17 August, 1943. Immediately the ministry introduced and passed the NWFP Minister’s salaries and the Speaker’s and Deputy Speakers Salaries (Amendment) Bills. During this period only ten Acts were passed which carried little significance.

The Frontier League had already participated in large number in the Lahore session of AIML. The historic resolution demanding a separate homeland for the Muslims of the sub-continent was seconded by Sardar Aurangzeb Khan. The Frontier Leaguers conveyed to the people of the NWFP about the new policy and future programme of AIML. They urged the people to join the League and provide their full support to Pakistan. Before the passage of Lahore Resolution, the Frontier League was generally considered as an organization established in the reaction of Frontier Congress. But after adopting the Lahore Resolution the future course of action became obvious to every one. The members of the League in the NWFP began to approach the Muslim masses directly in pursuit of a separate homeland for the Muslims.²¹ In this context the most sensitive question for Aurangzeb’s ministry was

to pass resolution in favour of Pakistan. This question was bound to cause problems with the minorities in general and Sardar Ajit Singh in particular. Aurangzeb tried to lay low but K.B. Sadullah Khan, a prominent Leaguer would not let him. He urged the ministers to declare their policy about Pakistan. He further expressed that Aurangzeb had been called the “Lion of the Frontiers” and had been heard roaring whenever there was a meeting he pleaded the cause of Pakistan and that is why I (Sadullah Khan) wished that he should declare his policy on this point”.²² Although from September 1943 Aurangzeb’s ministry released more than note thousand Congress members detained in different jails of the NWFP yet no Congress member of legislature was released. Some note worthy of the province approached the Governor, George Cunningham to release the Congress members of the assembly. The government decided to release the detainees but in different phases in order to keep the number of the opposition less than ministerial party in the legislature. When the government released six members of the assembly it brought the total strength of the opposition members to twenty. Thus the opposition demanded the Governor to convene the session of the assembly but he rejected the demand on the plea that there was not enough legislative business to be carried out. The decision not to convene the session of the assembly demonstrated obviously that the Governor was sure of a no-confidence motion by the opposition.²³ Aurangzeb left no stone unturned and managed to side-track the issue raised by his rivals. These skirmishes were going on within the provincial League. In November, 1944 Sadullah Khan wrote a detailed letter to Quaid-i-Azam complaining the attitude of Sardar Aurangzeb towards him and the organization. Sadullah Khan expressed, “I know Aurangzeb very well and his so-called sincerity to the organization, but still I will follow him because the party discipline requires it. But throughout his period of premiership Aurangzeb has never spared me and my family members in putting us in all sorts of disgrace and trouble”.²⁴ Further criticising Aurangzeb, he said that after the formation of the ministry it had held no party meeting at all and even never it discussed governmental policy with the other party members.

The status of Aurangzeb became weak not only in the provincial legislature but too in the Frontier Muslim League. On 24 October 1943 a meeting of the provincial League Council was held in which a resolution was tabled by a very prominent Leaguer expressing no-confidence in the ministry. But at the end of the session it was agreed upon to withdraw the motion and request the Quaid to come to the province to deal with the fragile situation prevailing in the province.

When the editor of weekly "*Mazloom Dunya*" of Peshawar, Abdur Rehman Riya and Taj Ali Khan, a firm supporter of Aurangzeb wrote the Quaid about the political crisis of the Frontier League. He responded,

"The centre is doing its best to help and guide, but the root is in the province itself, and it is therefore, upto you all to work selflessly for the cause and establish solidarity amongst those who understand better, to begin with, and create complete unity and discipline amongst our people."²⁵

In the beginning of 1944, a Committee of Action was formed for solving the organizational conflict in Frontier Muslim League. In June the Committee of Action arrived Peshawar. The Committee included Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab of Mamdot, Qazi Mohammad Isa, Nawab Ismail Khan, Haji Sattar Essack Sait and G.M. Syed. The members of the Committee visited the whole province but organizational disunity and conflict remained till long.²⁶ The Finance Minister in Aurangzeb Cabinet, Sardar Nishtar was also not satisfied with the working of the ministry. In January 1944, when the Working Committee of the AIML was appointed, Nishtar was nominated by the Quaid as its member. During the course of correspondence with the Quaid he convinced him that the ministry had damaged the League's image in the NWFP and it would continue to do more harm if it existed any longer. Nishtar proposed that the ministry should resign without any delay. The NWFP cabinet along with its premier was convened by the Quaid to Delhi in December 1944 and asked them all to resign. The premier requested the Quaid to provide another opportunity to his ministry to continue.²⁷ Though the ministry continued its work with the permission of the Quaid but the factionalism within the party still continued.

George Cunningham was well aware of the weak position of Aurangzeb in the assembly hence he informed the Viceroy Lord Wavell of the insecure position of the League ministry, which was in all probability to be defeated in the forthcoming session of the assembly on the question of budget. Further it was difficult to keep the League ministry in office because another session of the provincial legislature could not be postponed any longer. The session of the assembly was called in March 1945. The budget session was held on 9 March and following the presentation of the budget for the year 1945-46, a no-confidence motion was tabled against Aurangzeb's ministry. Dr. Khan Sahib, the mover, blamed the ministry of deliberately keeping the Congress members of the provincial legislature in prison to perpetuate their rule and also charged the ministry with gross misconduct and corruption. Aurangzeb refuted the charges levelled against him and about corruption he stated that corruption started with Adam and will end on doomsday. He draw the attention of the legislature towards the work conducted during his tenure and expressed that the government had deeds and no words to justify his government. The no-confidence motion was carried out in the legislature by twenty-three to eighteen. Among these twenty three members, three were from the League who supported the motion. The ministers formally tender their resignation and on 16 March the Governor invited Dr. Khan Sahib to form his ministry.²⁸ Once again Dr. Khan Sahib formed his ministry in the NWFP.

The most prominent figure of the Frontier League, K.B. Sadullah Khan also voted against Sardar Aurangzeb's ministry. He stated in detail why he cast the vote of no-confidence against the ministry. He expressed that Aurangzeb and his colleagues in the Cabinet were abusing the Muslim League and were committing fraud upon the Muslim population and upon the Leaguers of the province. They were involved in different sorts of corruption and mismanagement. Nepotism was the rule of the day. To serve the people and promote the League's interest was a remote possibility. Since then the Muslim League in NWFP was divided into two groups. The first one led by Sardar Aurangzeb Khan while the other group was headed by Khan Sadullah Khan. Quaid-i-Azam considered that it would be in the interest of Frontier League, if

Sardar Aurangzeb was replaced by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar as the party leader. When delivered to Nishtar, he did not agree this idea for the Congress was a well organized party in the NWFP and the League in Frontier was already divided into two groups. He opened that if Sardar Aurangzeb was removed from the party leadership at this stage, it would create further disintegration. The Quaid wanted to replace Aurangzeb as he considered his leadership harmful for the Muslim League from a national point of view. But Nishtar requested him to forego his plan and wait for the ripe time to implement it. Thus Aurangzeb remained the party leader. Nishtar was anxious for the unity among the Muslims as well as in the Muslim League.

The first Muslim League ministry came into existence on 25 May, 1943 under the premiership of Sardar Aurangzeb Khan. The ministry worked for about two years. During this period many ups and downs in the political development of the NWFP in general and the Frontier Muslim League in particular. The League in the NWFP found a favourable political environment for propagating its ideology and party programme when the relationship between the AINC and the British government deteriorated on the question of war (Second World War). The Congress ministries ultimately resigned and launched agitation against the British Raj. That deadlock between the two paved the way for the AIML to popularise its manifesto in the Muslim majority provinces. Though Sardar Aurangzeb formed the first Muslim League ministry in NWFP but after a little while a rift, already existed between Sardar Aurangzeb and K.B. Sadullah Khan on the question of premiership, reached to its peak. Soon the ministry became the target of all criticism due to certain malpractices such as corruption, misuse of power and nepotism which negatively affected the Muslim League in NWFP. Time and again the AIML under the charismatic and dynamic leadership of Quaid-i-Azam endeavoured to induce harmony and integration in the Frontier Muslim League but those endeavours proved fruitless. Ultimately the Chief Minister of the NWFP, Sardar Aurangzeb and his Cabinet met their due destination when the ministry was dissolved through a successful vote of no-confidence.

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