which aimed at strengthening the Muslim communities. The Tanzeem movement focused on organising and the Tabligh movement aimed at promoting Islam. The plan was that Islam would be rejuvenated and they would gain a sense of purpose. Through this, Hindus and Muslims now clearly represented two very different belief systems and practices, which created the concept of separateness. Ultimately, this displays the fact that Congress grew weaker because they lost the majority of Muslims and there was now a large division amongst Hindus and Muslims, which would also spark tensions between the Muslim League and Congress as well as Gandhi and Jinnah.

However, it can be argued that towards the end of the 1920s the tensions between Muslims and Hindus started to ease and they began to work together. The Nehru Report in 1928, suggested that there should be dominion status for India, on the same terms as those laid down for white self governing countries within the British Empire. It also suggested that the princely states and British India should be joined in a federation. However, this meant Hindus would form a permanent majority within central government and Muslims would lose the protection of their separate electoral status. But, Congress reacted by organising a boycott of the Simon Commission and demanding instant dominion status as well as threatening the British to withdraw completely from India by the 31st of December. This shows that the earlier tensions within Congress were beginning to tone down as both Muslims and Hindus agreed on a new proposal and they now agreed on a new aim. Furthermore, it was a clever political manoeuvre by Congress as now they had the excuse to go on another non-co-operation movement if the British did not agree of the terms, thus strengthening their position as it showed they were ready to fight for their independence. Another event which united the two groups and strengthened Congress was the Salt Satyagraha, on the 12th of March in 1930. The march was to oppose the Raj, by protesting against the salt tax. It attracted 75,000 members (both Hindus and Muslims) and united them together as everyone agreed to go against the British through this movement. Additionally, the ‘Purna Swaraj’ declaration by Congress was what everyone had wanted; complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. Ultimately, Congress was now a large threat to the British Raj, as this was a symbolic movement, gaining the support of thousands. The salt march also allowed Congress to paper over the cracks of potential divisions amongst its members, further unifying everyone within the party.

In conclusion, Congress was significantly strengthened by the Salt march against the British. It brought all members together as one, fighting for Purna Swaraj. However, Congress was overall weakened by the divisions between Muslims and Nationalists and events such as the collapse of the Khalifat movement signified this, thus showing that they weren’t greatly strengthened in the years 1920 – 31.