

①) Critically Evaluate the evolution of Muslim Separate Identity in the Subcontinent (2021)?

### Introduction:-

The evolution of Muslim separate identity in the subcontinent is a complex and multifaceted process that has been shaped by a variety of historical, religious, and political factors. While there is no single, definitive account of this evolution.

### Historical Background Shows emergence of muslim identity in the Subcontinent:-

The roots of the Muslim identity in the Indian subcontinent traced back to the arrival of Islam. The first Muslims arrived in the subcontinent in the 8<sup>th</sup> Century CE, and their presence gradually growing over the next few centuries. By the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, Muslim dynasties had established themselves in several part of region. By the 16<sup>th</sup> most powerful and influential empire founded the Mughals. The British period profound impact on the evolution of muslim separate identity.

# Emergence of Idea of Separate Identity

Simon Commission proved first pillar for Muslim in separate identity:

The Simon Commission (1927) was proved first pillar in the evolution of Muslim separate identity. The Commission was appointed by British government to examine constitution reforms India. It entirely based on British member, while Muslim League boycott was watershed moment because it signaled a growing sense of Muslim alienation from the British government and a desire for greater self-determination.

Role of Nehru Report (1928) and Jinnah 14 points (1929) in the path of Muslim separate identity:

The Nehru Report (1928) rejected by the Muslim League alienated Muslims from the mainstream Indian nationalist movement.

The Jinnah Fourteen points provided a clear and concise articulation of the League's demand and paved

the way for the rise of Muslim Separatism.

**Allahabad Address (1930) Pitched the idea of Separate Muslim Identity:-**

Many leaders and thinkers who understood the Hindu-Muslim issue suggested the idea of separating Muslim India. The greatest poet-Philosopher Allah Muhammad Iqbal delivered his speech in the gathering of All-India Muslim League in Allahabad 1930 as a president. He proposed the idea of establishing a separate muslim state, at least in the regions where Muslims were the Majority.

**After three years of Allahabad address, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali proposed idea of Muslim separate state**

Three years after his speech in Allahabad, a group of Muslim students at Cambridge, led by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, published pamphlet called 'Now & Never' proposed Muslim state name "Pakistan"

**Congress Rule (1937-1939) proved as bedrocks in the way of Muslim Separate State.**

In the elections of 1936-37 Congress party emerged largest representative in the legislative assemblies. While Muslim League secure only two seats. Congress government's focus on Hindu revivalism and promotion of Hindi as a national language. This focus on Hindu revivalism made many Muslims feel like they were second-class citizen in their own country. The failure of the Congress government led to the rise of Muslim separatism. The Muslim League gained popularity among Muslims who felt that they could not get their demands met within unit of India.

**On 23 March 1940 Lahore resolution pass to create new muslim state**

On the March 23, 1940 during a significant session held at Mincho park in Lahore, the Muslim League passed a resolution known as Lahore resolution. It demanded the creation of a separate state for Muslims

subcontinent. The resolution proposed the establishment of an independent Muslim state in the regions where Muslims were in the majority.

### Foundation of two nation theory cause Pakistan:-

The idea of the two-Nation theory was the foundation for the Muslims in British India asking for Pakistan. They believed that there were two main nations within British India the Hindus and Muslims. The Muslim wanted to maintain and safeguard their distinct identity and work towards their own goals and interests in India.

### Quaid-e-Azam Visionary leadership skills present Muslim independent State during Gandhi-Jinnah Talk 1944:-

The Gandhi-Jinnah talk of 1944 were a series to resolve the deadlock over future of British India. The talk formula proposed by C. Rajagopalachari, a Congress leader for creation of a Confederation of two independent

states, one Hindu-majority and one Muslim-majority. Gandhi was willing to accept this formula, but Jinnahs rejected it, demanding a separate Muslim state with full sovereignty.

**Simla Conference was another attempt to resolve issue:-**

The Simla Conference was meeting convened by Lord Wavel, the viceroy of India was held in Simla in July 1945. The conference was unable to reach an agreement on the key issues of partition. The Congress was willing to accept a confederal arrangement that would give the Muslim a large degree of autonomy, but it was not willing to accept a separate Muslim state.

**General election 1945-1946 won Muslim league with "If you want Pakistan, vote for Muslim League" Manifesto:-**

The Muslim league aimed to secure victory in the muslim-dominated constituencies to establish themselves as sole representative

of the Muslims in Subcontinent. The Muslim League's one-point manifesto emphasised the demand for Pakistan. The election for the Central Legislative Assembly took place in December, 1945. The Muslim performance was remarkable, as they won all 30 seats reserved for Muslims.

### 3 June Partition Plan was last step towards Pakistan:-

Lord Louis Mountbatten arrived in India on March 22, 1947 with the task of creating a plan for the transfer of power. It was the first time that the Muslim League had officially called for the creation of Pakistan. The 3rd June Plan was a bold and visionary document. It outlined a clear vision for the future of Muslims in British India. The resolution called for the creation of a Muslim State based on the principles of Islam and democracy. This vision of Pakistan has inspired and guided the Pakistani people.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

## Emergence of Pakistan:-

On 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 Pakistan has fully sovereign country in the area of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, NWFP and East Bengal founded. It was a remarkable victory of Muslims.

## Conclusion:-

According to Jinnah Pakistan founded on that day when first Muslim came in Indian subcontinent. The Muslim separate identity began evolve in 8<sup>th</sup> century. The late 19<sup>th</sup> century was ~~day~~ century of deliverance in the shape of Pakistan.