a.	Explain the	-
	Explain the rise Muslim nation	_
	alism in South Asia. What	_
	were its implications for the nationalist politics of Indian	
	nationalist politics of Indian	h I J
	National Congress?	
	1. INTRODUCTION,	
	The rise of Muslim nationalism	
	in South Asia during the late	
	19th and parly 20th contarios was	
	driven by socio-economic backward-	
-	ness, cultural inserurations, and political	
	developments under British rule. It	
	sought to protect Muslim redentity	
	and interests, eventually leading to	
	demands por a separate nation.	
	This movement posed significant	
	challenges to the Indian National	
	Congress (INC), which struggled to	_
	challenges to the Indian National Congress (INC), which struggled to reconcile Muslim aspirations. with its vision of a united, secular India	
	vecion as a united locular India	
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Rise: Of Muslim Nation— alism In South Asia 1. Religious and Cultural Identity 2. Socio-Economic Backwardness 3. Educational and Perfect Awateria 4. British Potrcies and Communal Representation. 5. Hindu Revivalism and Communal Tensions, Lans Religious And Cultural Identity Muslims in Inolia considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance aluring the Muslim rule, there was a growing	. 2	Rise Of Muslim Nation-	
Cultural lolentity 2. Socio-Ecanomic Bactwardness 3. Educational and Phylical Awateria 4. British Policies and Communal Representation. 5. Hindu Revivalism and Communal Tensions, [2.1) Religious And Cultural Identity Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance aluring the		alism In South Asia	
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Backwardness 3. Educational and Philical Awakenia 4. British Policies and Communal Representation. 5. Hindu Revivalism and Communal Tensions, Lensions, Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their nistorical dominance aluring the		. Cultural Identity	_
3. Educational and Difficul Awakening 4. British Policies and Communal Representation. 5. Hindu Revivalism and Communal Tensions, Lensions Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community shape by their historical dominance aluring the	-	2. Socio-Economic	
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5. Hindu Revivalism and Communal Tensions, (2.1) Religious And Cultural Identity Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the		4. British Policies	-
5. Hindu Revivalism and Communal Tensions, Lensions, Land Cultural Landing in India considered Themselves a distinct religious and Cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the	-	and Communal Romrosontation	
Tensions, 12.13 Religious And Cultural Identity Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the	1.		
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Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the			
Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the			
Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the		2.1) Religious And Cultural	
Muslims in India considered themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the		(dentity)	
themselves a distinct religious and cultural community, shape by their historical dominance during the		A	
cultural community, shaped by their historical dominance during the	th		
historical dominance during the		It. O amount ob a to	
Muslim rule, there was a growing	Cu	unity, snaper by their	
Muslim rule, there was a growing	nis	by dominance during the	
Muslim rule, there was a growing	M	lugal era. With the decline of	
	M	uslim rule, there was a growing	

sense of insecurity about their cultural survival in a Hindu-Majority society.
122 Socio- Economic Backwardness Muslims were disproportinately ional industries and rendal systems after the British takesser. Unlike Hindu who embraced prodern education under British policies, Muslims lagged behind, deepening their Socio-economic vulnerabilities. Leave a line (2.8) Educational And Politropace Awakening headings for Sir Syed Ahmed khan's Aligarhatness Movement emphasized modern education and political organization to revive Muslim confidence. The establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (1875), which later became Aligarh

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Muslim University, laid	the poundation
For modern Muslim	political
V Hanna lot	SAC PERCENT
12.43 British Policies	Of And
Communed Represent	tation
The introduction	or separate
electorates under the	Ugog Morely
Minto Reporms institut	ionalized
communal dissions,	eastimizing
Muslim politica Identit.	The Partition
Bengal (1905) inition	Old welcomed
Benda ((905) William	anining their
by Muslims for reco	ad Heady
Muslim alivisions when	et und
reversed in 1911	original suff
(25) Hindu Revivalis	m And
Communal Tensions	The second secon
Communay Teristeres	a sanate leke
Hindu reparmist o	poids 5
Arya Samaj and can	Date of
cow protection vaised r	YIUSTIM COAYS
of cultural and religio	us domination,

	This led to a sense of alienation	
	TO THE OF OF SOME	
	Political identity among Muslims	
	3. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INDIAN	
Y	NATIONAL CONGRESS	
	1. Challenges to	
	1. Challenges to Composite Nation-	
	Congress-Muslim	
	League Relations	•
	3. Electoral And	
	organizational	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Challenges 4. Growth of the	
•	Two-Nation Theory	
	5. Congress's Faiture	
	to prevent Partit	
	(3.1) Challenges to Composite	
	(3.1) Challenges to Composite Nationalism	
,	The vise of Muslim nationalism	
	porced the INC to compront the	
	Torceor The Live to confront the	
	limitations of it vision of composite.	

nationalism Muslim demands for separate
alectorates and reservations disrupted
Congress's narrative of unity legeneritic and funt
across religious lines self explanatory on
Congress's norrative of unity across religious lines (3.2) Congress-Muslim League explanatory (2.1 to 100 months) (2.1 to 100 months)
Kelatims
The Lucknow Ruet (1916) demostrated
temporary cooperation between the
INC and the Muslim League but
also legitimized separate electorates.
deepening communal alivisions. B. Moreover,
the pailure of the Khilagat Movement
 (1919-1924), despite Congress's support,
resulted in Muslims obsisting away
 from the INC.
(3.3) Electoral And Organizational
Challenges
The 1937 provincial elections
exposed Congress's inorbility to represent
Muslim interests, as the Muslim league
emerged as the dominant voice
 entered by any

for Muslims, Congresse's apposition to	
separate electorates alienated Muslim	
purther, leading to their political	
consolidation under the league	
(3.4) Growth Of the Two-	
Nation Theory	
Promotod by Muhammord Ighal	
(1930) and Jinnah, the theory argued	
that Muslims and Hindus were	
pundamentally different nations	
requiring separat polítical entities	
Congress's emphases on a secular,	
wassignal locking clashed with this	
vision, making reconciliation dispicult	
(3.5) Congress's Failure to	
Prevent Partition	
Prevent Parlillon	
Despite efforts to negotiate compromises, such as the Cabinet	
compromises, such as the Gomes	
Mission Plan (1946), the Intermited to	
address Muslim Insecurities. Jinnahs	
Labeter more arguments. A 20 marks	
answer should have around 15	
subheadings	amScanner

Pakistan solidified the demand for partitions highlighting Congress's inability to maintain communa harmony 4. CONCLUSION in South Asia Stemmed from cultural economic, and political inscurities that reinforced a distinct Muslim identity While the INC sought to creat a united, secular India, it pailed to address Muslim aspirations, leading to communal divisions, and the eventual partition of 1947. This alevelopment highlights the challenges of accomodating diverse identities within nationalist movements and underscores the need for inclusive political grameworks in multicultyral societies.