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"Two-Nation Theory was less a religious slogan and more a political necessity." Discuss in the context of Muslim identity from 1857 to 1947.

A. Introduction

B. Contextualizing of Two-Nation Theory

C. Two Nation Theory - A Political Necessity

- 1- The Post-1857 colonial order dismantled Muslims political dominance and created an identity crisis.
- 2- British educational and administrative reforms favored Hindus, widening communal disparity.
- 3- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's modernist reformism sought political safeguard, not theocracy.
- 4- Congress majoritarianism in politics after 1885 reinforced Muslims political insecurity.
- 5- Partition of Bengal (1905) and its reversal (1911) revealed Hindus hostility to Muslim interests.
- 6- Separate electorates under 1909 reforms institutionalized ~~total~~ political duality.
- 7- The Nehru Report (1928) and rejection of Muslims demands deepened alienation.
- 8- Allama Iqbal's 1930 Allahabad Address reframed Muslim identity.
- 9- The 1937 provincial elections exposed Congress domination and exclusion.
- 10- The Lahore Resolution (1940) converted identity into political demand for statehood.
- 11- Muslim League success stemmed from linking religion with political empowerment.
- 12- Thus, Two Nation Theory matured as a political doctrine of self preservation.

D. Critical Analysis

E. Conclusion.