

Q.No.2

INFLUENCE INTRODUCTION:

The religious reformers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century played a crucial role in shaping Muslim identity in United India. Reformers like Shah Wali Ullah, Syed Ahmed Barilvi worked for the revival of Islam and establishing the Muslims rule in united India. Moreover, educational reforms like Aligarh movement during ~~20<sup>th</sup>~~<sup>19<sup>th</sup></sup> century formed the political ideals of Muslims in 20<sup>th</sup> century. It aimed to revive muslims position in united India under British Raj.

1. INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS REFORMERS

Various religious reformers shaped the muslim identity in united India and formed basis for latter political reforms of Muslims.

a. Two Nation Theory and Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

Sheikh Ahmed the 1<sup>st</sup> millenium reformers gave the concept of two nations i.e Muslims poses a separate national and religious identity than Hindus. In the wake of joint nationalism during 17<sup>th</sup> century, sheikh ahmed advocated the separate identity of Muslims and urged muslims to lead a simple life as per islamic teachings. He was the earliest propagator of Two nation theory later proposed by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

b. Shah Wali Ullah and Muslim Identity

Shah Wali Ullah fought for the revival Lavish

of Muslim Identity during the decendant of Mughal Empire. He preached the Islamic teachings in rational manner to reach large number of muslims. He bridged the gap between Shia and Sunni through his writings. Shah Wali Ullah also sought military assistance from leading muslim nobles to stop the innihilation of Mahrattas - who had occupied Delhi (capital at that time). He sought help from Ahmed Shah Abdali who defeated Mahrattas and gained Delhi back. All of his efforts were directed to create muslim rule and revive their identity in The sub-continent.

### C. Jihad movement and Muslim Identity

Jihad movement initiated by Syed Ahmed Baralivi. was the first armed struggle to gain muslim rule and establish muslim identity against foreign forces. The jihad movement of Syed Ahmed was a great success as it established muslim control in Punjab and N.W.F.P (Peshwar), where they laid the Islamic government and rule of Shariah. This struggle helped in shaping the muslim identity in united India.

### Criticism-

Although religious reformers struggle created influenced and shaped muslim identity throughout history but it was rather short lived and did had a great impact. Still these reforms shaped the future political struggle of muslims for separate identity.

## 2- ALIGARH MOVEMENT AND MUSLIM IDENTITY

The Aligarh Movement founded in the late 19th century by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan sought to empower Muslims under British rule and gain their social status back which was gravely affected by the war of independence. The main focus of this movement was to educate Muslims in modern education and to improve their position in the eyes of British government.

### a- Impacts of Movement

The movement re-established the Muslim identity in United India. It contributed to the education of Muslims which fostered the Muslim identity. The movement also contributed to regain the social status of Muslims and create friendship between British and Muslims resulting in British government interest in Muslims concerns and struggles.

### b- Political Implications of Movement in 20th century

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave concept of Two Nation theory which formed the basis of demand of separate homeland for Muslims. The Aligarh movement focused on education and socio-economic uplift of Muslims which embarked political awareness among Muslims leading to their active involvement in politics and articulating their concerns to British government. The concept of separate Muslim identity fostered the growth of demand of separate homeland which eventually led to the creation of ~~Alig~~ Pakistan. **Lavish**

in 1947.

The Aligarh movement played an essential role in formation of distinct identity of muslims and their distinct political ideals in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It laid the groundwork for the struggle for separate homeland for muslims.

### 3. COMPARISON OF ALIGARH MOVEMENT WITH CONTEMPORARY MOVEMENTS

The impacts of Aligarh movement ~~are~~ contributed to the political awareness of muslims and laid the groundwork for the latter struggles. Aligarh movement focused on educational reform of muslim while other contemporary movement like khilafat movement ~~focused~~ and All India Muslim League were more focused on the politics.

a- Khilafat Movement and Aligarh Movement:

Khilafat movement was sought to protect Ottoman Caliphate. It had significant impact on muslim unity and emphasized pan-Islamic solidarity against colonial powers. The movement has wide spread impacts as it united muslims on a global scale on a common cause while the Aligarh movement empowered the educated muslim class in the subcontinent, khilafat movement impacted muslim unity transcending regional boundaries.

b- All India Muslim League and Aligarh Movement.

The All India Muslim League, led by figures Lavish

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Like Muhammad Ali Jinnah emerged as a political force advocating ~~the~~ for the muslim representation in united India. Muslim League focus was to secure political rights for muslims and demand for separate homeland for muslims to live freely. On ~~the~~ ~~an~~ contrary, Aligarh movement aimed at the education of muslims which infact laid the foundation for the political agenda of muslim League.

The impact of each movement although varied and reflecting diverse strategies in addressing the socio-political challenges of Muslims, ~~it~~ aimed for the same goal i.e., creating a separate muslim identity and muslim rule.

## \*- CONCLUSION

Throughout history different reforms aimed to establish muslim identity and ~~ad~~ to address their socio-political challenges has paved the way for a separate homeland for muslims which they eventually gain in 1947. ~~in~~ These reforms impacted muslims in shaping their distinct identity and articulating different political aspirations. They had an instrumental role in creation of Pakistan - homeland for muslims.

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## INTRODUCTION:

The Congress Rule from 1937-1939 had marginalized muslims. The policies of congress ministries aimed ~~at~~ Lavish

to completely obliterate muslim population. Muslims were subjected to inhumane treatment and faced oppression under the tyrannical rule of Congress. Congress adopted unconstitutional method to rule provinces and its administration did not conform to the parliamentary system laid in the Act of 1935. This era had profound implications for unity of muslim populace and identity of Muslim League.

### 1. POLICIES OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES: IMPETUS FOR TENSIONS

The Congress led ministries introduced progressive reforms aimed to oppress muslim population lead to rising tensions in the subcontinent. The failure of congress ministries to address the concerns of muslims worked as a catalyst for tensions. Muslims perceived the congress rule as a threat to their interests and identity and the lack of muslim inclusion in policy formation fueled a growing sense of alienation among muslim populace.

### 2. RESPONSE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

The constant marginalization of muslims by congress fueled the efforts of muslim league to unite muslim population. They struggled to gain to separate political identity for the protection of muslims rights and concerns. This marked the Muslim League struggle for separate homeland for themselves to have religious freedom. Lavish

### 3- DEMAND FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATE

The demand for a separate electorate was a pivotal strategy for The Muslim League. Separate electorates demanded separate muslims to exclusively vote for muslim candidates in muslim dominated provinces. By ensuring muslim reserved seats, muslim league created a distinct political platform that safeguard the interest of muslims. This served as a mean for establishing muslim league as a primary representative of muslims of sub-continent.

### 4- TRIUMPH OF 1946 ELECTIONS

The strategic use of separate electorate by muslim league proved instrumental for muslim league in winning the 1946 elections in muslim majority provinces. Muslim league gained political influence in the subcontinent due to the victory, which laid foundation for the subsequent establishment of Pakistan in 1947. This success heightened the communal tensions and contributed to the broader narrative of partition. It highlighted the divide between Congress led Hindu agenda and muslim league.

### CONCLUSION:

In summation, Congress ministries policies during 1937-39 played a pivotal role in muslim unity and a separate political identity of muslim league. Lavish

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The strategic use of separate electorate set the trajectory of Muslim League. It paved the way of Muslim League as a primary representative of muslim interest in Sub-continent ultimately contributing to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.