

Q 8 = Answer

Rule of Congress 1937-39 that paved the way for separate state for Muslim in Subcontinent.

Introduction: The period of Congress rule from 1937 to 1939 is indeed considered pivotal in the political history of the Indian sub-continent especially in terms of contributing to the demand for a separate Muslim state. A critical evaluation of this period reveals several significant aspects that paved the way for the creation of Pakistan.

Several Significant Aspects that paved the way for the creation of Pakistan

Government of India Act 1935 and Provincial Elections

Majoritarian Policies of Congress

Exclusion of the Muslim League

Reaction of the Muslim League

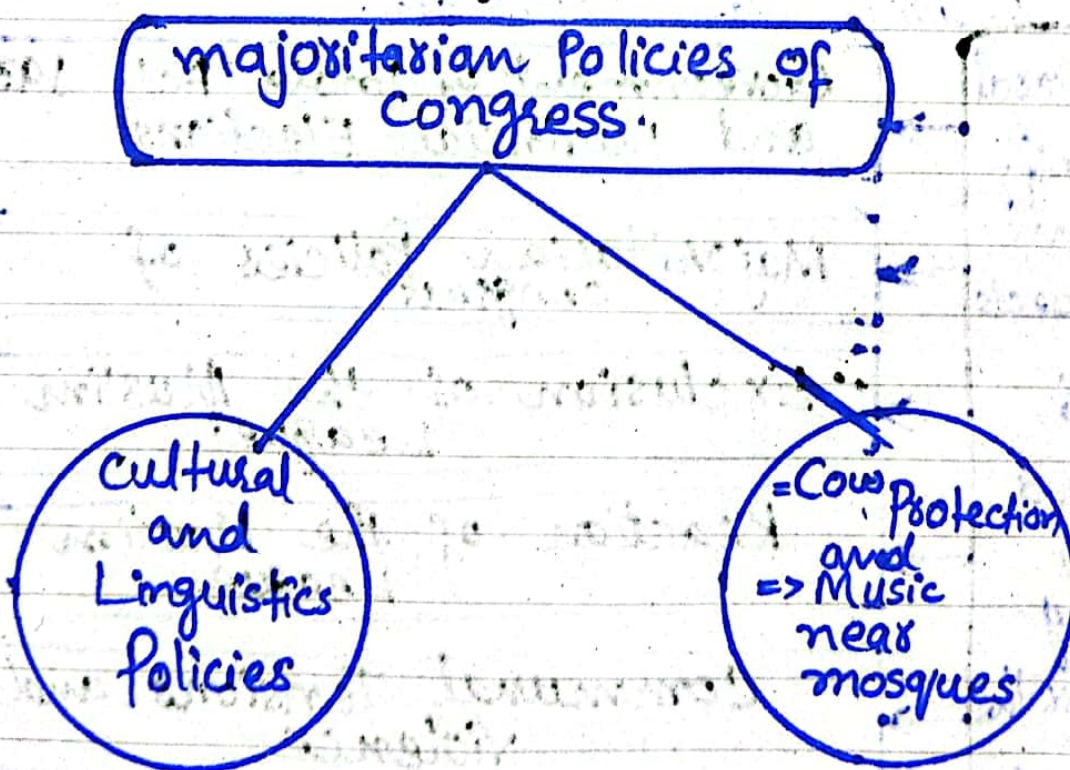
Communal Tensions and Violence

Congress Leadership's response

1: Government of India Act 1935 and Provincial Election:

The Government of India Act 1935 introduced provincial autonomy and set the stage for elections in 1937. These elections were a crucial moment, as they led to Congress forming ministries in several provinces, while the Muslim League performed poorly, securing only a few seats.

2: Majoritarian Policies of Congress:



=> Cultural and Linguistic Policies:

The promotion of Hindi and the introduction of the Warda scheme of education, which emphasized Hindu cultural symbols, were seen as attempts to impose Hindu culture over the Muslim minority.

=> Cow Protection and Music Near Mosques: Policies such as cow protection and allowing music near mosques exacerbated communal tensions and were viewed by many Muslims as ~~direct~~ direct affronts to their religious practices.

3: Exclusion of the Muslim League.

The congress's reluctance to include the Muslim League in coalition governments in provinces where Muslims were a significant minority ~~majority~~ or even a majority was a critical factor.

Alienation and Marginalization

The refusal to form coalition governments with the Muslim League marginalized the league and its supporters, reinforcing the perception that Congress was unwilling to share power ~~of~~ or consider Muslim interests genuinely.

Congress Ministries' Actions

The administrative actions of Congress ministries, including the appointment of officials and the implementation of policies perceived as biased against Muslims, deepened the sense of alienation.

4: Reaction of Muslim League:

Reorganization and Mobilization

Demand for separate State.

Reorganization and Mobilization:

The League reorganized itself, focusing on uniting Muslims across India under its banner. Jinnah's speeches and the League's propaganda highlighted the perceived injustices and marginalization under Congress rule.

Demand for Separate State:

The experiences under Congress rule convinced many Muslims of the need for a separate state where their rights and interests could be safeguarded. This period significantly bolstered the ideological foundation for the Two-Nation Theory.

5: Communal Tensions and Violence:

Communal tensions increased during this period.

Riots and Clashes: Communal riots and clashes, often increased, were triggered by policies or actions perceived as biased, increasing the sense of insecurity among Muslims.

6: Congress Leadership's response:

The response of Congress leadership played a role in exacerbating the situation:

Dismissal of Muslim Concerns:

Congress leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, often dismissed the Muslim League's concerns, viewing them as exaggerated or politically motivated.

Conclusion: The period of Congress rule from 1937 to 1939 was critical in paving the way for the demand for a separate Muslim state. The Muslim League's reorganization and mobilization efforts, combined with the Congress's failure to address Muslim grievances, culminated in the demand for 'Pakistan' as articulated in the Lahore Resolution of 1940. This period thus marked a significant turning point in the sub-continent's journey towards partition.

Q3:

Socio-Political Circumstances of Subcontinent:

Introduction: The socio-political circumstances of the Indian Sub-continent, particularly during the colonial period, played a significant role in shaping the sense of Muslim identity.

Religious reformists were pivotal in this process, responding to both internal challenges ^{within} ~~and~~ the Muslim community and external pressure from colonial rule and Hindu socio-political movements.

Socio-Political Context:

The colonial context of British rule significantly influenced these reformists like Shah Waliullah,

Syed Ahmed Barelvi, Sir Syed Ahmed and Moulana Muhammad Iqbal.

Reformists responded to these challenges by seeking to reform and unify the Muslim community, often advocating for socio-political strategies to ensure Muslim rights and identity.

Role of Religious Reformists in creating the sense of Muslim identity in sub-continent:

1. Shah Waliullah Dehlawi

Shah Waliullah was an early reformist who sought to revive and purify Islamic practices among Muslims in India. He emphasized the importance of returning to the Quran and Hadith, advocating for a socio-political and religious reform. His efforts laid the ground work for later movements by stressing the need for a distinct Muslim identity based on Islamic principles.

2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a pivotal figure in modernizing the Muslim community in the Sub-continent. He founded the Aligarh movement, which promoted modern education, particularly in the sciences and English, for Muslims.

He believed that education was essential for Muslims to advance and compete with other communities. Sir Syed's efforts to create a modern, educated Muslim elite were crucial in fostering a distinct Muslim Identity that could engage with the colonial state and modern world.

3: Maulana Muhammad

Iqbal

Iqbal, a philosopher and poet, is often credited with envisioning the idea of a separate Muslim state, which later became Pakistan. His poetry and writings inspired Muslims to think of themselves as a distinct nation with their own cultural and religious identity. Iqbal's call for self-awareness and self-determination resonated deeply with Muslims in the subcontinent.

4: The Deobandi and Bareilvi Movements

These movements arose in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Deobandis emphasized a puritanical approach to Islam, focusing on religious education and social reform. The Bareilvis, on the other hand, were more inclusive of traditional Sufi practices. Both movements played roles in shaping the religious landscape and identity of Muslims in the sub-continent by offering differing visions of what it meant to be a Muslim.

Conclusion:

Religious reformists in the subcontinent were instrumental in creating a sense of Muslim identity. Their efforts in education, socio-political activism, and religious reform provided the intellectual and cultural foundation for Muslims to navigate the complexities of colonial rule and the socio-political dynamics of the time.

This sense of identity was crucial in the eventual creation of Pakistan and continues to influence the socio-political landscape of the region today.