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Analyze the political behaviour of the Indian National Congress during its ministries (1937-1939). How did these events influence Muslim League's political strategy and the demand for Pakistan?

Introduction

The elections of 1937 was a major setback for All-India Muslim League, though under separate electorates the Muslim League had to face only Muslim voters, however, Congress men. The atrocities Congress carried out on Muslims, showed their real face. Congress tried to control Muslims by making Hindi as official language, forced Muslims to sing Vande Mataram, Hindu-Muslim riots doubled and murder incidents increased. This changed Jinnah's view and revived the All India Muslim League to demand a separate land.

POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1937-1939)

1 Cultural discrimination

The song written by Anand Math Vande Mataram popular anti-Muslim song was made compulsory to sing which blasted hatred and bitterness in Muslims.

2 Controlling education system

Educational scheme was introduced under Mahatma Gandhi's influence which emphasized on Hindu spiritual and cultural values. Religious education based on Hindu philosophy was introduced into schools. Muslims consider it a subtle attempt to Hinduize the education.

3 Use of Tricolor (Charkha)

The Congress flag featuring the Hindu symbol 'Charkha' was hoisted in government buildings and schools. Congress tried to take control of Muslim identities and subjecting their culture and symbols everywhere.

4 Discrimination in Administration and Jobs

In most of the provinces, Hindu employees were favoured due to which Muslim representation declined. Congress tried to sideline Muslims economically and politically, representing them as illiterate nation which created Muslim insecurity and distrust towards Congress.

5. Refuse to recognize Muslim League as a political party

Muslim League lost the 1937 elections, which claimed as Muslim representatives. This gave advantage to Congress and they refused to recognize Muslim League as representatives of Muslims. Jinnah and Muslim League viewed this as an attempt to dismantle Muslim political unity.

EVENTS THAT LED MUSLIM LEAGUE REVIVAL AND DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN

1 Realization of Hindu Behaviour

The events that unfolded during Congress Ministries made Muslims realize true colors of Hindus. These events led to the political evolution of Muslims. Congress Ministries were the turning point for Muslim League.

2 Ideological Shift- From cooperation to Separation

The idea of separate nations emerged that Hindus and Muslims are separate.

nations. The experience of Congress ministries crystallized the political idea that Muslims could not coexist under a Hindu-dominated society.

3 Idea of Separate Muslim Nationalism

This was the idea where Muslims started demanding a separate land to protect their religion and cultural identity. It became basis of Lucknow session of 15-18 October 1937, where Jinnah said:

'Congress have shown their hand that Hindustan is for the Hindus.'

4 Foundation of Lahore Resolution 1940:

In 1939, Second World War broke out, where Congress said India should not participate and resigned. Muslims celebrated "Day of Deliverance". The injustice and marginalization Muslims faced provided political justification for the demand for a separate homeland. It was All India Muslim League, which on 10 Oct 1938, adopted a resolution moved by Sir Abdullah Haroon which called for division of India into two federations Hindu and Muslim, which later provided basis for Lahore Resolution 1940.

Conclusion

The Congress behaviour was the major turning point in Indian politics which unintentionally turned into political awakening of Muslims. It strengthens the Muslim league which fought for the Independent State for Muslims.

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Critically analyze the role of religious reformers in the socio-political awakening of Indian Muslims in the 19th century - How did their efforts contribute to the formation of Muslim identity in sub-continent?

Introduction

The decline of Muslim rule in India after the Battle of Plassey (1757) and the War of Independence (1857) led to severe political, educational and moral downfall of Muslims. Amidst this chaos the series of religious reformers and revivalists movements emerged to rescue the Muslim identity.

SOCIO-POLITICAL ROLE OF RELIGIOUS REFORMERS

Shah Waliullah (1703 - 1762)

Shah Waliullah strengthened the Muslim identity by Quranic teachings, He revived the Islam and called for reconciliation between sects and revival of Islamic political philosophy. He revived Islamic consciousness and restored faith in Islamic governance and intellectually prepared Muslims to reclaim their identity and dignity.

2 Syed Ahmed Shaheed Bareilvi

He continued Shah Waliullah's mission and spiritually rejuvenated Muslims. He preached the Oneness of Allah (Tauheed). He emphasized on strict monotheism and need to follow Quran and Sunnah in personal and social life. He launched a revivalist movement to purify Islam and demolish un-Islamic practices like Shirk.

3 Haji Shariatullah & Titu Mir

Through the Faraizi movement, they urged Muslims to return to Quran and Sunnah and unite against injustice of landlords and British rulers. Titu Mir led the Bamboo Fort Movement against colonial and feudal exploitation and Hindu zamindar dominance. Their movements blended religious, social and political awakening of Muslims of Bengal.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN FORMATION OF MUSLIM IDENTITY

Social Reconstruction

Reformers purified Muslims society of un-Islamic practices, superstitions and Hindu influences and promoted education

moral discipline and unity - rebuilding Muslim confidence.

2 Helped in formation of identity

Reformers emphasized on Islamic solidarity and distinctiveness from Hindus. Their efforts forged a separate Muslim identity religious, socially, politically and morally which became the ideological foundation of Pakistan.

3 Political Awakening of Muslims

Reformers taught Muslims to defend their rights by educating them. They organized Muslims collectively and gave them awareness on social, political rights. They educated Muslims on discrimination and subjugation, they bridged between faith and politics.

Conclusion

The religious reformers were the architects of socio-political awakening of Indian Muslims. They made Muslims self-aware, educated and politically active nation. Their movements culminated the events that helped in political awakening of Muslims.