

1. Introduction

After the decline of Muslim rule and the 1857 revolt, Indian Muslims suffered political downfall, social stagnation and identity losses. Religious reformers like Shah Waliullah Dehlvi and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan played vital roles in reviving Muslims' faith, and socio-political awareness, which led to distinct Muslim's identity formation.

2. Role and Contributions of Religious Reformers in Socio-political awakening of Indian Muslims

1. Shah Waliullah

2. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

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2.1) Shah Waliullah's Role in Socio-political awakening

He translated Quran from Arabic to Persian to make it accessible for nobles, and condemned sectarianism and social evils. He also linked religious revival with political stability. He identified the key threats to political survival of Muslims in India and wrote letters to nobles to fight against Marathas. Moreover, his efforts led to Third Battle of Panipat and this victory provided reprieve for Muslim rule in Delhi.

2.2) Sir Syed's Role in Socio-political awakening

He recognized educational backwardness as a root of Muslim decline. So, he launched the Aligarh Movement and founded MAO college (1875) to encourage rationalism and modern learning side by side along with Islam. Also, he was the one who introduced the idea of Muslim political distinctness in India.

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① Promoted modern scientific education.

3. Revived confidence and adaptability among muslims in British India.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Contribution to India's Muslim Identity

② created educated muslim elite aware of political rights.

④ Laid foundation of Muslim nationalism, later on leading to Pakistan.

② promoted unity and harmony

Shah Waliullah's Contribution to India's Muslim Identity

① created religious awareness and political strength

③ Inspired later reform movements like Syed Ahmed Shah's (Tahrik Movement).

④ Ideological base for future muslim's revival.

5. Conclusion

Shah Waliullah's faith and morals reformed Muslims, while Sir Syed reformed their mind and politics. Together shaping the Muslim identity that ultimately inspired the Pakistan Movement.

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1. Introduction

In the elections of 1937 under 1935 Act, Congress won and made governments in 7 out of 11 provinces. The political behavior of Congress ministries towards Muslims was purely anti-Muslims. Muslims were politically, religiously and culturally assaulted, these events influenced Muslims League's demand for a separate, independent state - Pakistan.

2. Political Behaviour of Congress Ministries (1937-39)

① Political Exclusion of Muslim League

② Anti-Muslims Policies by Congress

2.1) Political Exclusion of Muslim League

- No Coalition Governments

The Congress refused to make coalition governments. Its aim was to rule in India solely.

- Demand to Dissolve Muslim League

The Congress demanded to Dissolve the Muslim League and merge it into Congress.

2.2) Anti-Muslim Policies by India

Bande Mataram and Congress Flag as National Anthem and Flag

Congress declared Bande Mataram which was a song poem anti-muslim novel, it's national anthem.

Also Congress' flag was on every building as it's a national flag.

Vidya Mandir Schemes

The Congress was promoting Hindu philosophy and Hindu image, ignoring the Muslim's views and heroes.

These policies and actions and behaviour towards Muslims was concerning. Muslim League had faced not only political - exclusion but also cultural and religious assault.

3. The Events under Congress Ministries Influenced Muslim League's Demand for Pakistan.

3.1) The "Trailer" of Muslim's Condition under Congress Rule

3.2) Aligarh Address and Two-Nation Theory.

3.1) The "Trailer of Muslim's Condition under Congress Rule

This 2.5 years of time period was a trailer for Muslims of India that how would be their condition under united India and Congress rule. Thus, this really influenced Muslim League's political strategy and demand for Pakistan.

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3.2) Aligarh Address and Two-Nation Theory

During the events under Congress rule, Muslim League was more convinced that Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nations, which was expressed by Allama Iqbal in Address of Aligarh (1930). Thus, this led to Two-Nation theory.

The events under the Congress rule were not only grievances but it also shaped the thought that Hindus and Muslims can never be united. As Qaid-e-Azam said:

"Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures."

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4 Conclusion

In 1937 elections, Muslim League performed poorly and were completely excluded from politics by Congress Ministries. The governance under congress rule shaped the thoughts of a separate nation - Pakistan - in a true manner.