

TOPIC

GROWTH OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM IN INDIA, ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES AND ANTI- MUSLIM NATIONALISM IDEA BY CONGRESS WITH ITS CONCRETE EFFECTS

EMERGENCE OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

The beginning of the Muslim nationalism in the Sub-Continent may be attributed to the first Indian who accepted Islam. The War of Independence (1857) was a shattering setback to the Indian Muslims who were held responsible for the rebellion by the British. The Arab traders had introduced the new religion, Islam, in the Indian coastal areas. Muhammad bin Qasim was the first Muslim invader who conquered some part of India and after that, Mahmud of Ghazna launched 17 attacks and opened the gate to preach Islam. . Qutub-ud-Din Aibak permanently established Muslim dynasty in India that followed Sultanate and Mughal dynasties. Thus a strong Muslim community

had emerged in India who had its own way of life, traditions, heroes, history and culture

Growth of Muslim NATIONALISM in India and it's causes

CAUSES.

The Political and cultural history of the sub-continent shows that Muslim minority often considered some actions of the Hindu Leaders hostile to Muslim's interests. Some of the Hindu leaders too exploited the differences between Muslims and Hindus Whenever, Wherever and in whatever capacity they got a chance to wield authority. This phenomenon increased the differences between the two nations and the concept of Muslim nationalism in India was enforced due to this.

Growth of Muslim nationalism.

The history of Muslim nationalism in India is largely the history of reaction to the Congress Party. Starting point of the nationalist movement in India because in this year the Indian National Congress came into existence. As Congress grew into a political, nationalist organization, Muslim political nationalism also crystallizes.

Muslim nationalism grew well and did a lot of work during **Hindi Urdu controversy**.

On the very issue, Sir Syed foretold about the unstable future of Hindu-Muslim unity. Hindus struggled vigorously to replace Urdu by Hindi in the offices. This enhanced the importance of the sense of Muslim separatism. Followers of Sir Syed tried their level best to save Urdu language. Mohsin ul Mulk was the outstanding person who organized the Muslims in defense of Urdu. Muslim nationalism tried to implement the manifestos like:

1. Rule of Law, socio-economic justice, equity and fair play.
2. Equality of opportunity to all citizens irrespective of caste, sect, religion or region.
3. Religious and Cultural tolerance.
4. Respect for human dignity and rights.
5. Protection of the rights and interests of non-Muslims and freedom to practice their beliefs and religions.

At that time Bengal was so large area, for this purpose so many times Muslim nationalism sent the proposal of partition of Bengal but Lord Curzon decided to practicalise this administrative scheme.

Role of Muslim nationalism in Simla deputation

The consciousness of Muslim nationalism took practical form in 1906 when a deputation of Indian Muslims – Simla Deputation – held a meeting with the Governor-General Lord Minto in Simla. The Simla deputation secured the viceroy's consent in respect of separate electorate for Muslims.

It comprised 35 Muslims from all over India. In 1906, this deputation called on the Viceroy, it was the most representative Muslim delegation. This delegation was led by Sir Agha Khan and Nawab Mohsin ul Malik served as a secretary. This delegation met the Viceroy in Simla that's why it was called as Simla Deputation. Muslim's Demands of simla deputations were:

- 1-They need representation more than their population because of their importance.
- 2-Separate electorate
- 3-Reservations of Muslims seats in government jobs.

After success of simla deputation. Muslims tried to establish a party which should represent their rights and their emergence. So **All India Muslim league** was established.



ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Muslim nationalism role in Partition of Bengal 1905:

At that time Bengal was large province with population of 78 million that it could not be handle by one governor so Muslims felt that it should be divided into two parts. Numbers of proposals of partition were sent to viceroy by Muslim nation and Lord Curzon accepted them in and finally Bengal was divided. Muslims were so happy this was their growing step of nationalism.

The main concessions, which the Simla deputation had demanded, were accepted by the British government under the Indian councils Act of 1909 – **Minto-Morley reforms**. It was on the recommendation of the government of India that separate electorates were granted.

Muslim nationalism role in Lucknow Pact:

Next important mile stone for Muslim nation was lucknow pact. Needless to mention its significance that the Congress recognized the Muslim League as the representative organization of the Indian Muslims it also weakened the Congress' claim that it was the sole spokesman of the whole of India. It showed that the Indian Muslims had separate identity. It was the first and last agreement between the Hindus and the Muslims. The Lucknow Pact was a step forward on the path of constitutional development in India. It had its significant impact on the Reforms of 1919 called as **Montague Chelmsford reforms**.

Consequences of Muslim nationalism:-

When Muslim nationalism grew Muslims of sub-continent got a separate identity and they were united in nation. Muslims got separate electorate. There formed political party named All India Muslim league to represent their rights. As a result so many Muslims left congress because it was fully biased and was only for India. So they joined Muslim league to save the rights of Muslims. The most important gain was the fact that the congress had officially recognized the rights of separate electorate for the Muslims. Thus the Congress had tacitly recognized the Muslim League as the representative political party of the Muslims of India. This clearly meant that the Congress had accepted Two Nations Theory.



SOME MEMBERS OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

Antimuslim nationalism idea by congress

Congress was most powerful and vocal political organization of India. Was originally intended to provide a platform for the safeguard of the interest of Indian people it claimed that it would strive for the safeguard the interest of all communities in India irrespective their religion or political tendencies. But afterward it became a pure Hindu body working for safeguard for Hindu interest only. It demands nomination of central and provincial legislative council should be through general elections instead of nominations anti Muslim nation also opposed Muslim and created **Hindi-Urdu controversy**. As a result Hindi was written in devanagri script, in offices, courts as official language.

Congress severely criticized the partition of Bengal in its annual session 1906. They put extreme pressure on government to annul the partition of Bengal. They started **swadeshi movement** and boycotted all goods from foreign and stopped king George for coming to India and as a result King George ultimately **annulled portion of Bengal** on 12 December 1911.

The Muslims were disappointed by the government response to the violent strategy of protests adopted by the Hindus. They did anything to oppose

misaims...they launch Hindu organization Hindu mahasabha with extreme narrow-mindedness that the Muslim should be eliminated from Indian society their political activities were highly trying to provide injury to Muslim nationalism.